

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR



HELD AT  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA  
NOVEMBER 11 TO 23 INCLUSIVE  
1907



WASHINGTON, D. C.  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COMPANY  
1907

OFFICERS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION  
OF LABOR

1908

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**DELEGATES  
TO THE  
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Actors National Protective Union of America .....	1	11	Harry DeVeaux, 8 Union Square, New York City.
Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and.....	1	5	Andrew J. Kennedy, 3522 Paulina st., Chicago, Ill.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of.....	2	55	A. A. Myrup, 45, 161 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.
		55	John Weber, 518 Sixth st. N. E., Washington, D. C.
Barbers International Union, Journeymen .....	4	61	W. E. Klapetzky, P. O. Box 976, Los Angeles, Cal.
		60	Frank X. Noschang, P. O. Box 397, Albany, N. Y.
		60	James C. Shanessy, 603 Burlington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		60	Jacob Fischer, P. O. Box 107, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bill Posters and Billers of A., National Alliance .....	1	14	Thos. A. Sheehan, 120 E. 27th st., New York City.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	3	31	J. W. Kline, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		31	Wm. J. Dougherty, 462 Genesee st., Buffalo, N. Y.
		31	John J. Mockler, 540 No. Farm Avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of..	3	53	George F. Dunn, 314 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
		52	Thos. H. Flynn, 20 Maple Terrace, Pittsburgh, Pa.
		52	W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of .....	1	89	Robert Glockling, 4 Emerson Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
		64	John F. Tobin, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.
		64	Charles L. Bain, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.
		64	William Tateman, 29 E. 12th street, Cincinnati, O.
		64	John D. Dullea, 61 Exchange street, Lynn, Mass.
		64	Warren M. Hatch, 23 First Parish Bldg., Brockton, Mass.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union.....	5		Frank Butterworth, 711 Preston street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Alliance, International.....	1	43	F. M. Ryan, American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of..	3	34	John T. Butler, 116 E. North street, Buffalo, N. Y.
		33	D. F. Dwyer, 834 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda, Cal.
		33	Frank Duffy, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		276	T. M. Guerin, 290 Second avenue, Troy, New York.
		276	J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.
		276	Wm. D. Huber, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		275	J. D. McKinlay, 5715 Shields avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		275	Wm. B. MacFarlane, 154 Potomac avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Carpenters and Joiners of A., United Brotherhood of.....	7	275	A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky street, Allegheny, Pa.

iv. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society .....	2	29	Herbert Crampton, 28 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.
		29	C. A. Nelson, 1590 21st avenue South, San Francisco, Cal.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, International .....	1	31	John H. Brinkman, 520 Sixth street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of .....	2	29	F. C. Gengenback, 248 South Green street, Chicago, Ill.
		29	P. H. Malloy, 248 South Green street, Chicago, Ill.
Cigarmakers International Union of A. ....	5	80	Samuel Gompers 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		80	Thos. F. Tracy, 11 Appleton street, Boston, Mass.
		80	J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Boylston Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		80	George R. French, 418 Center street, Louisville, Ky.
		79	John T. Smith, 1112 Locust street, Kansas City, Mo.
		100	H. J. Conway, P. O. Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
		100	Max Morris, P. O. Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
		100	A. B. Loebenberg, 47 East Main street, Decatur, Ill.
		100	D. F. Manning, 425 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y.
		23	Maurice M. Holzsaiger, 62 E. Fourth street, New York City.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United .....	1	35	Daniel L. Russell, 239 W. 134th street, New York City.
Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, The .....	1	35	J. A. Cable, suite A, Meriwether Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
Coopers International Union of North America .....	2	27	August Bablitz, 950 Manchester street, Lexington, Ky.
		26	F. J. McNulty, 309 Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.
		101	Stephen J. Fay, 2880 Grenshaw street, Chicago, Ill.
		101	W. E. Kennedy, 151 W. 21st street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Elevator Constructors, International Union of .....	1	23	Frank Feeney, 2336 Sq. 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Engineers, International Union of Steam .....	4	44	Matt. Comerford, 595 East Seventh st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		44	R. A. McKee, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		44	P. C. Winn, 1668 N. Sawyer ave., Chicago, Ill.
		43	Henry Ketter, 821 Oliver st., Cincinnati, O.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary .....	3	42	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. 18th st., Omaha, Neb.
		42	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		41	J. W. Morton, 70 N. Paulina st., Chicago, Ill.
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water.....	2	28	John Mangan, 4222 Wentworth ave., Chicago, Ill.
		27	James J. Nugent, 316 E. 58th st., New York City.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union .....	1	7	A. E. Kellington, 122 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. V.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of .....	1	10	George Bechtold, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior .....	2	32	P. J. Flannery, 210-12 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.
		31	J. J. Flynn, 210-12 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.
		67	T. A. Rickert, 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
		67	B. A. Larger, 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
		67	M. A. McMahon, 85 Hamilton ave., Paterson, N. J.
		67	Sarah Hagan, 316 14th st., San Francisco, Calif.
		66	S. L. Landers, 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
		23	Abraham Rosenberg, 64 E. Fourth st., New York City.
		27	D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
		27	Patrick Lafferty, Alton, Ill.
		26	William J. Dunlap, 4126 Nebraska st., St. Louis, Mo.
		14	Walter West, 108 E. 91st st., New York City.
		31	Daniel Winters, Jr., 1913 Carson st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
		30	John Newton, Smethport, Pa.
		8	Agnes Nestor, Room 506 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
		42	James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
		42	Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		42	Alex. I. Cruickshank, 21 Maple ave., Barre, Vt.
		29	John A. Moffitt, 24 Lincoln Place, Orange, N. J.
		28	Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		28	James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		49	H. A. Stemburgh, Weiting Bld., Syracuse, N. Y.
		48	John Breen, Weiting Bld., Syracuse, N. Y.
		22	John Fitzpatrick, Rooms 501-2-3, 277 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
		22	D. D. Driscoll, 110 Wayland st., Dorchester, Mass.
		73	T. J. Sullivan, 82 Franklin st., Hartford, Conn.
		73	Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		73	Thos. S. Farrell, 60 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.
		72	Wm. Q. Sullivan, 932 N. Clinton ave., Rochester, N. Y.
		72	John H. Wallace, 46 Market st., Newark, N. J.
		34	P. J. McARDLE, Room 506, House Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
		33	David U. Williams, Court House, Birmingham, Ala.
		33	Llewellyn Lewis, Washington st., Martin's Ferry, O.

vi. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	20	Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, O.
		20	A. F. Liebig, 182 Abbey st., Cleveland, O.
Laundry Workers, International Union Shirt Waist and.....	1	31	John J. Manning, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood .....	1	40	John J. Pfeiffer, 209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association .....	1	23	James J. McCafferty, 194 Bowery, New York City.
		64	Daniel J. Keefe, 601 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich.
		64	T. V. O'Connor, 63 Kingston Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
		64	Thos. Harrison, 618 Philip st., New Orleans, La.
		64	J. G. Noyes, Box 622, Port Arthur, Texas.
		64	J. E. Dwyer, 22 5th ave., Room 508, Chicago, Ill.
Longshoremen's Association, International .....	5	187	James O'Connell, McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.
		187	James J. Creamer, 619 China st., Richmond, Va.
		186	A. E. Ireland, 305 Arnfeld Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Machinists, International Association of .....	3	132	John T. Wilson 600-25 Benoist Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of.....	1	20	Walter V. Price, 105 W. 138th st., New York City.
		27	Edward W. Potter, 124 Park ave., Utica, N. Y.
Marble Workers, International Association of .....	1	26	Homer D. Call, 861 Cortland ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated .....	2	50	A. B. Grout, Room 407, Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
		50	James Dardis, 433 Elizabeth ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union .....	2	51	M. O'Sullivan, 41 Madison ave., Crafton, Pa.
		51	C. D. Wheeler, 667 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
Metal Workers International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	3	51	Hugh Frayne, Box 447, Scranton, Pa.
		365	T. L. Lewis, 1120 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		364	W. B. Wilson, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		364	W. D. Ryan, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
		364	John H. Walker, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
		364	John T. Dempsey, 407 Pauli Bldg., Scranton, Pa.
		364	G. W. Savage, 75 Ruggery Bldg., Columbus, O.
		364	D. H. Sullivan, care State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mine Workers of America, United..	7	100	Jos. F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, O.
		100	John F. Frey, Box 699, Cincinnati, O.
		100	William Schwab, 396 National ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Molders Union of N. A., Iron.....	5	100	James A. Carroll, care James Brown, 136 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.
		100	John O'Neill, 446 W. First ave., Columbus, O.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Musicians, American Federation of	4	94	Joseph N. Weber, 1344 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
		94	Owen Miller, 3535 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.
		94	Joseph F. Winkler, 134 E. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.
		93	D. A. Carey, 95 Markham st., Toronto, Canada.
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, Brotherhood of	5	125	J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.
		125	George Finger, 320 Commonwealth ave., York City.
		125	P. F. Holton, 214 Franklin ave., Scranton, Pa.
		125	James P. Archibald, 236 E. 86th st., New York City.
		124	James Lucas, 621 30th st., Chicago, Ill.
Paper Makers, United Brotherhood of	1	31	J. T. Carey, 22 Smith Bldg., Watertown, N. Y.
Pattern Makers League of North America	2	25	James Wilson, 403 Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
		25	James L. Gernon, 411 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of	1	15	James L. Wallace, 456 West 57th st., New York City.
Paving Cutters Union	1	18	John Sheret, Box 116, Albion, N. Y.
Photo Engravers Union, International	1	28	Louis A. Schwarz, 52 W. Rockland st., Station G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano and Organ Workers Union, International	2	25	Chas. Dold, 40 Seminary ave., Chicago, Ill.
		25	A. E. Starr, 625 George st., Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.
Plate Printers Union, International Steel and Copper	1	12	Jeremiah P. Murphy, 935 S. st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers	4	40	Frank Kennedy, 432 S. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
		40	Thos. Badgley, 48 Williams st., Irvington, N. J.
		40	Thos. Clark, 61 E. 39th st., Chicago, Ill.
		40	John R. Alpine, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Clerks, National Federation of	1	9	Edward B. Goltra, 401 W. 64th st., Chicago, Ill.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	2	29	Thos. J. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, O.
		29	Sheldon M. Moore, 633 Brunswick ave., Trenton, N. J.
Print Cutters Association, National	1	4	Chas. Calhoun, 2439 Carpenter st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	1	166	H. F. Pacini.
Quarryworkers International Union	1	41	P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Bldg., Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	3	50	L. W. Quick, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		50	H. B. Perham, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		50	D. G. Ramsay, Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Railway Employes, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	3	107	W. D. Mahon, 601-3 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
		107	C. O. Pratt, Welshfield P. O., Geauga Co., O.
		106	J. C. Colgan, 291 Clybourn Place, Chicago, Ill.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of	1	10	Henry Sands, 236 Washington st., Newark, N. J.

viii. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	62	Andrew Furuseth, 46 East st., San Francisco, Cal.
		62	Victor Olander, 143 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
		62	Con. J. Harrington, 91 Stenert st., San Francisco, Cal.
		62	Edward Andersen, 46 East st., San Francisco, Cal.
Shingle Weavers Union, International.....	1	18	J. G. Brown, 405 American National Bank Bldg., Everett, Wash.
Shipwrights Joiners and Caulkers, International Union.....	1	19	H. G. Noble, 610 S. Wenona st., Bay City, Mich.
Slate and Tile Roofers Union, International.....	1	6	Benjamin Russell, 314 M st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stage Employees International Alliance, Theatrical.....	2	30	Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, International.....	1	30	John J. Barry, 75 Albany st., Boston, Mass.
Stonecutters Association, Journey-men.....	3	29	James J. Free, 1839 85th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		29	Joseph Evans, 1313 W. 14th ave., Denver, Colo.
		28	Harry Bosworth, care Ashland House, New York City.
		28	Joseph Gervais.
		56	John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Tailors Union, Journeymen.....	3	56	Hugh Robinson, 3 Kent st., Hamilton, Ont.
		55	T. L. Lantz, 853 Sheffield ave., Chicago, Ill.
		74	Emmet T. Flood, 302 W. Congress st., Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	5	73	Michael J. McDonald, 116-118 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.
		73	M. J. Sheehan, 2B Union Park st., Boston, Mass.
		73	H. J. Wendelken, 919 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		73	J. J. Callahan, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo.
		57	John Golden, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Textile Workers of America, United	2	57	James Whithead, Box 713, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	1	21	Chas. H. Leps, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers, International.....	1	14	George Powell, Rooms 20 and 21, Rolly Block, Wheeling, West Va.
Tobacco Workers International Union.....	2	26	Henry Fischer, American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
		25	Anthony McAndrews, 440 Pioneer st., Cincinnati, O.
		107	James M. Lynch, 642 Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		107	Frank Morrison, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International.....	4	107	Hugh Stevenson, 146 McPherson st., Toronto, Ont.
		107	Michael Colbert, care Schlitz Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Upholsterers International Union.....	1	26	James H. Hatch, 145-147 E. 53rd st., New York City.
Wood Workers International Union, Amalgamated.....	3	31	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia st., Detroit, Mich.
		31	Richard Braunschweig, 259 Burling st., Chicago, Ill.
		31	Charles F. Gebelein, 2522 Warren st., St. Louis, Mo.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Alabama State Federation of Labor	1	1	Andy Marx, Birmingham, Ala.
California State Federation of Labor	1	1	Walter Macarthur, 46 East st., San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado State Federation of Labor	1	1	S. G. Fosdick, Box 781, Denver, Colo.
Florida State Federation of Labor	1	1	Tony Entenza, St. Augustine, Fla.
Georgia Federation of Labor	1	1	Robert Fechner, care Trades Assembly Hall, Savannah, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor	1	1	George Kuernerly, 123 West Main st., Danville, Ill.
Indiana State Federation of Labor	1	1	Edgar A. Perkins, 5537 Julian ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa State Federation of Labor	1	1	W. W. White, Jerome, Ia.
Kansas State Federation of Labor	1	1	S. E. Peete, 635 Kansas ave., Kansas City, Kans.
Kentucky State Federation of Labor	1	1	Gus L. Heicken, 914 Jackson st., Louisville, Ky.
Maryland State Federation of Labor	1	1	George G. Griffin, 1623 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor	1	1	Edward Cohen, 15 Ingalls street, Lynn, Mass.
Michigan Federation of Labor	1	1	Gustav Dihle, 148 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Minnesota Federation of Labor	1	1	W. E. McEwen, care Labor World Office, Duluth, Minn.
Missouri State Federation of Labor	1	1	E. T. Behrens, 110 E. Third street, Sedalia, Mo.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor	1	1	Carlton Park, 513 N. Fourth street, Millville, N. J.
New York, Workingmen's Federation of the State of	1	1	John J. Jeckle, 1608 Lodi street, Syracuse, N. Y.
North Carolina State Federation of Labor	1	1	C. F. Koonce, Raleigh, N. C.
Ohio Federation of Labor	1	1	James A. Reynolds, 1607 E. 49th street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oklahoma State Federation of Labor	1	1	Luther Langston, Box 1006, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor	1	1	P. J. Shea.
Porto Rico Free Federation of Workingmen	1	1	Santiago Iglesias, 43 Cruz street, San Juan, P. R.
Rhode Island Federation of Labor	1	1	Charles H. Lee, 73 Harris avenue, Arlington, R. I.
Tennessee Federation of Labor	1	1	Horace Johnson, Box 102 Memphis, Tenn.
Texas State Federation of Labor	1	1	C. W. Woodman, Box 437, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Virginia State Federation of Labor	1	1	James H. Bradley, 734 North Fourth street, Richmond, Va.
Washington State Federation of Labor	1	1	Frank W. Cotterill, Tacoma, Wash.
West Virginia State Federation of Labor	1	1	M. Mahoney, McCulloch street, East End, Wheeling, W. Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	1	1	Victor L. Berger, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Arecibo (P. R.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Federico E. Virella, Box 34, Arecibo, P. R.
Asheville (N. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	W. C. Frank, 75 Starnes avenue, Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14 1-2 No. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.
Aurora (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	F. R. McDonald, 14 Cross street, Aurora, Ill.
Baltimore Federation of Labor	1	1	Edward Hirsch, Box 900, Baltimore, Md.
Belmont (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	A. J. Crouse, Box 86, Bridgeport, Ohio.

X. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Biddeford (Me.) Central Labor Union	1	1	E. L. Leighton, Biddeford, Me.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Arthur M. Huddell, 13 Maverick street, Chelsea, Mass.
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Daniel Sullivan, 15 Union street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Thos. F. O'Leary, Brockton, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John C. Johnston, 135 Rose street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Central Labor Union	1	1	R. F. Zimmerman, 813 Cowart street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor	1	1	P. F. Duffy, 175 Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.
Chico (Cal.) Federated Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Thos. H. Richards, corner First and Chestnut street, Chico, Cal.
Cleveland, (Cuyahoga Co., O.) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Max S. Hayes, 310 Champlain avenue N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia (S. C.) City Federation of Trades	1	1	John A. Seaber, 1825 Barnwell street, Columbia, S. C.
Cumberland (Md.) Trades Council	1	1	F. N. Zihlman, 289 Centre street, Cumberland, Md.
Columbus (O.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Geo. W. Ertley, Fourth ave. and 17th st., Columbus, O.
Dallas (Texas) Trades Assembly	1	1	George C. Edwards, Dallas, Texas.
Dayton (O.) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Elias Breidenbach, 29 Glencoe avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Denver (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	George Allen, Box 759, Denver, Colo.
Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor	1	1	John H. Mahoney, 20 Wing Place, Detroit, Mich.
East St. Louis (Ill.) Central Trades and Labor Union	1	1	J. E. Strait, East St. Louis, Ill.
Ennis (Texas) Trades Assembly	1	1	R. A. McCullough, Ennis, Texas.
Ft. Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly	1	1	U. M. Lee, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Geneva (N. Y.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Michael F. Tracy, 51 North street, Geneva, N. Y.
Granite City (Ill.) Central Trades Council	1	1	W. L. Johns, Madison, Ill.
Harrisburg (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	James W. Coldren, 1908 Greenwood street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford (Conn.) Central Labor Union	1	1	S. Kossick, 5 Spring street, East Hartford, Conn.
Hudson County (N. J.) Central Labor Union	1	1	John Jennings, 262 Varick street, Jersey City, N. J.
Indianapolis (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	John Gorman, 118 East North street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John C. Privett, Jacksonville, Fla.
Jefferson County (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	James P. Flynn, 772 North Eighth street, Steubenville, Ohio.
Lafayette (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Joseph C. Bahlhorn, Lafayette, Ind.
Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Robert S. Maloney, 121 Jackson street, Lawrence, Mass.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	G. F. Quick, 1121 Pine street, Lincoln, Neb.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Louisville (Ky.) Federation of Labor .....	1	1	John Young, 823 Preston street, Louisville, Ky.
Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council .....	1	1	W. A. Engle, 520 San Pedro street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Marinette (Wis.) Trades Council .....	1	1	Charles H. A. Zahn, 600 Holmes avenue, Menominee, Mich.
Memphis (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	Robert Armstrong, 1195 Mississippi avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council .....	1	1	Thomas J. Feeley, 432 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mobile (Ala.) Central Trades Council .....	1	1	P. J. Doherty, 1055 Church street, Mobile, Ala.
Muncie (Ind.) Trades Council .....	1	1	M. J. Clark, Muncie, Ind.
New Castle (Pa.) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	Thos. C. Humphrey, Trades Assembly Hall, New Castle, Pa.
New Haven (Conn.) Trades Council .....	1	1	W. F. Costello, 118 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans (La.) Central Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	James Welch, 2064 Jackson avenue, New Orleans, La.
New York City Central Federated Union .....	1	1	James P. Holland, 193 Bowery, New York City.
Newark (Essex Co., N. J.) Trades Council .....	1	1	George Leary, 36 Richmond street, Newark, N. J.
Newport News (Va.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Frank S. Lyon, 311 27th street, Newport News, Va.
Norfolk (Va.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	H. S. Scott, 71 City Hall avenue, Norfolk, Va.
Norwich (N. Y.) Trades Assembly .....	1	1	W. E. Minor, 45 Fair street, Norwich, N. Y.
Oakland (Cal.) Central Labor Council .....	1	1	Chas. W. Petry, 453 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.
Ogden (Utah) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	W. M. Piggott, Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City (Okla.) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	E. A. Lowerman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Albert C. Kugel, 1019 South 11th street, Omaha, Neb.
Pasadena (Cal.) Central Labor Council .....	1	1	G. C. Keyes, 34 E. Colorado street, Pasadena, Cal.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Wm. J. Tracy, 232 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council .....	1	1	E. A. McGinn, 1 Moorhead Bldg. Pittsburg, Pa.
Portsmouth (Va.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Frank Robinson, 127 Henry street, Portsmouth, Va.
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	John Bradley, 186 Mill street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Raleigh (N. C.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Sam Bogasse, care Carolina Hardware Co., Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond (Va.) Central Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	John J. Powell, Richmond, Va.
Roanoke (Va.) Central Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	W. M. Shickel, 705 Third avenue N. W., Roanoke, Va.

xii. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Rome (Ga.) Central Labor Union	1	1	W. A. Clinton, Rome, Ga.
Salisbury (N. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	L. H. Donkel, Salisbury, N. C.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council	1	1	T. A. Reardon, 391 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.
San Juan (P. R.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Box 807, San Juan, P. R.
Savannah (Ga.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	A. C. Snyder, 216 Liberty street W., Savannah, Ga.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	M. E. Kane, 216 Franklin avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council	1	1	C. O. Young, Box 709, Tacoma, Wash.
Shawnee (Okla.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	B. C. Hausen, Shawnee, Okla.
South Bend (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	G. J. Johnson, 309 Church street, St. Joseph, Mich.
South Chicago (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	W. W. McGary, South Chicago, Ill.
South Framingham (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	V. B. Vaughan, 34 Harrison street, South Framingham, Mass.
Spokane (Wash.) Central Labor Union	1	1	J. E. McCracken, 1013 Railroad avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Springfield (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	T. J. Creager, Room 10, Johnson Building, Springfield, Ohio.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Robert Byron, Jr., 1404 North Third street, Springfield, Ill.
Staunton (Ill.) Trades Council	1	1	Joseph W. Rizzi, Staunton, Ill.
Streator (Ill.) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Frank Schunk, 609 South Park street, Streator, Ill.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union	1	1	Joseph B. Conroy, 1026 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Tampa (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	James F. Scott, Box 517, Tampa, Fla.
Toledo (Ohio) Central Labor Union	1	1	Thomas C. Devine, 2020 Ontario street, Toledo, Ohio.
Tonopah (Nev.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	W. J. Justice, Tonopah, Nev.
Trenton (N. J.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Frank L. Kresge, 2 East State street, Trenton, N. J.
Troy (N. Y.) Central Federation of Labor	1	1	Michael Muldoon, 2918 Fifth avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	J. L. Rodier, 1511 S street N. W., Washington, D. C.
White River Junction (Vt.) Central Labor Union	1	1	S. F. Ramsdell, White River Junction, Vt.
Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	William Naucarrow, 4 Woodbury street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wichita (Kans.) Central Labor Union	1	1	A. A. Roe, Wichita, Kans.
Wilmington (Del.) Central Labor Union	1	1	H. A. W. Behen, 117 North Jackson street, Wilmington, Del.
Worcester (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Charles A. Cullen, 2 Fairmont avenue, Worcester, Mass.
Vineland (N. J.) Central Labor Union	1	1	James J. Dunn, Hotel Cumberland, Bridgeton, N. J.
Zanesville (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John A. Voll, Kelly street, Zanesville, Ohio.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Bed Spring Makers Union 12,103.	1	1	Wm. E. Blake, 53 Coles street, Jersey City, N. J.
Bottlers and Peddlers, Soft Beer, 8934	1	1	Daniel L. Canty, 337 Fitch street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bottle Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers Union, No. 10,875	1	2	Robert C. Hunter, 2845 Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Bricklayers Union 10,982	1	1	Joaquin A. Becerril, San Juan, P. R.
Double Drum Hoister Runners, 11,275	1	1	James H. Foley, 523 East 150th street, New York City.
Federal Labor Union, 7426	1	1	R. E. Woodmansee, 407 Myers Building, Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, 11,624	1	2	Alex. W. McCallum, 901 Fourth avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor Union, 11,990	1	1	K. R. Thompson, Box 562, High Point, N. C.
Federal Labor Union, 12,018	1	1	William Hall, Jamestown, N. D.
Federal Labor Union, 12,222	1	2	George G. Cody, Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor Union, 12,363	1	1	George Clifton Edwards, 157 Parker street, Dallas, Texas.
Federal Labor Union, 12,444	1	2	L. M. Meeks, Buena Vista, Va.
Federal Labor Union, 12,538	1	1	Charles P. Beatty, 9 West Bland street, Charlotte, N. C.
Federal Labor Union, 12,426	1	1	J. L. Hamlin, Tifton, Ga.
Grain Workers Association 11,407.	1	1	Ernest Bohm, 85 East Fourth street, New York City.
House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers, 7417	1	2	Francis Creamer, 229 East 47th street, New York City.
Laborers Protective Union, 12,430	1	1	J. E. Booth, 822 Jamison avenue S. E., Roanoke, Va.
Mail Bag Repairers Union, 10,523	1	1	Boardman C. Green, 405 Second street S. E., Washington, D. C.
Machinists Helpers Union, 12,403, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, 9463	1	1	W. E. Myers, Portsmouth, Va.
Pipe Caulkers and Repairers Union, 11,465	1	9	John R. Dunne, 25 Frankfort street, New York City.
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, 11,808	1	1	A. Grant, 104 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters and Assistants Union, 12,455	1	4	Thomas Curtis, 1452 Third avenue, New York City.
Suspender Makers Union, 9560	1	1	Elizabeth Ryan, 924 West Munroe street, Springfield, Ill.
Water Pipe Layers Union, 12,357	1	2	Joseph Freedman, 137 Goerck street, New York City.
British Trades Union Congress	2	1	Peter E. Conley, 3740 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	1	1	D. J. Shackleton, 51 London Terrace, Darwen, England.
American Society of Equity	2	1	J. Hodge, St. Ormond street, London, W. C., England.
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union	1	1	W. R. Trotter.
Women's International Union Label League	1	1	John T. Touhy.
Women's Trade Union Label League	1	1	M. Wesley Tubbs.
Department of Church and Labor, Presbyterian Church	1	1	R. F. Chapman.
	1	1	Miss Annie Fitzgerald, 286 South Homan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
	1	1	Mrs. Raymond Robins.
	1	1	Rev. Charles Stelzle, Room 700, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

XIV. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Number of Unions.	Organizations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
87	National and International.	203	14,751
29	State.	29	29
89	Central.	89	89
25	Trade and Federal Labor Unions.	25	41
7	Fraternal Organizations.	9	6
237		355	14,916

List of Fraternal Delegates.

To British Trades Union Congress.	From British Trades Union Congress.
1895   Samuel Gompers. P. J. McGuire.	1894   John Burns. David Holmes.
1896   J. W. Sullivan. Adolph Strasser.	1895   Edward Cowey. James Mawdsley.
1897   Martin Fox. Geo. E. McNeil.	1896   Sam Woods. John Mallinson.
1898   James Duncan. Harry Lloyd.	1897   Edward Harford. J. Havelock Wilson.
1899   James O'Connell. Thomas F. Tracy.	1898   William Inskip. William Thorne.
1900   J. M. Hunter. Sidney J. Kent.	1899   James Haslam. Alexander Wilkie.
1901   Daniel J. Keefe. Eugene F. O'Rourke.	1900   John Weir. Pete Curran.
1902   Patrick Dolan. Henry Blackmore.	1901   Frank Chandler. Ben Tillett.
1903   Max S. Hayes. Martin Lawler.	1902   M. Arrandale. E. Edwards.
1904   W. D. Ryan. D. D. Driscoll.	1903   William Mullin. James O'Grady.
1905   John A. Moffit. James Wood.	1904   William Abraham. James Wignall.
1906   Frank K. Foster. James Wilson.	1905   William Mosses. David Gilmour.
1907   John T. Dempsey. W. E. Klapetzyk.	1906   Allen Gee. J. N. Bell.
1908   Andrew Furuseth. James J. Creamer.	1907   David J. Shackleton. John Hodge.
To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	From Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.
1898 Thomas I. Kidd. 1899 James H. Sullivan. 1900 W. D. Mahon. 1901 John R. O'Brien. 1902 D. D. Driscoll. 1903 John Coleman. 1904 John H. Richards. 1905 Frank Feeney. 1906 Thomas A. Rickert. 1907 Robert S. Maloney. 1908 Hugh Frayne.	1898 David A. Carey. 1899 David A. Carey. 1900 David A. Carey. 1901 P. M. Draper. 1902 John H. Kennedy. 1903 James Simpson. 1904 John A. Flett. 1905 William V. Todd. 1906 Samuel L. Landers. 1907 W. R. Trotter.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

## PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behoves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Adjustment; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades).

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the fourth day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populist, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until now rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

#### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to, located in one city, shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the

penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

#### ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct

the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward on March 1st and September 1st of each year to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "American Federationist," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the A. F. of L. exceeding fifteen thousand dollars shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signatures of the Treasurer, the President, and the Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months, and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts

in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon which the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$500.

#### ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no endorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council organizers or speakers engaged by them shall be \$5.00 per day, hotel expenses, and actual railroad fare.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated international, national or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a convention of the American Federation of Labor, and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 12.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated National or International Union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

#### ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one per cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in section 1 of this Article, has been paid

in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership by the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrears are paid in full, as provided in section 2 of this Article.

#### ARTICLE XI.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity, where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or shall join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions to organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declar-

ing the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; Provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the executive officer of the National or International Union affected.

#### ARTICLE XII.—ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in City Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this Article:

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that under no circumstances shall a strike or lockout be deemed legal, or monies expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have

been first authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require its treasurer to give proper bond for the safe keeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be

called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

#### ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union" and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; Provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the

nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Trade or Labor Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Trade and Labor Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

#### ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**  
**1907**

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**REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**

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**FIRST DAY—Morning Session**

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Auditorium, Jamestown Exposition.  
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11, 1907.

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the twenty-seventh annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Auditorium, Jamestown Exposition.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Virginia.

President Gompers then introduced Hon. H. St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Tucker—Mr. President and Brothers of the American Federation

of Labor. It gives me great pleasure as President of the Jamestown Exposition, to welcome to its gates your great body. All expositions should have some great distinctive object in view. Our exposition has been chiefly historical; but we have sought to emphasize certain things in the building and running of this Exposition to be signalized as different from anything else that has occurred in the country. We count ourselves happy in having in the celebration of the Jamestown Exposition signalized one great fact, that it is the only exposition ever builded in America by union labor. We have demonstrated to the world that capital and labor can work harmoniously together.

I take special pride in the position

which I occupy in this Exposition in being able to point to the world the one great achievement made on the soil of Old Virginia—the unity of capital and labor in this great undertaking. You know Old Virginia is always first in everything. She is like the Irishman, first at a frolic, a fight, or a funeral. Mighty good qualities We fight sometimes down here when some people think we ought not to fight, and we are sometimes called rebels. Some people don't like the word rebel—I like it. The man or the people that has not the starch to rebel against wrong or oppression is unworthy of freedom. (Applause.)

My simple province is to bid you welcome. I want you to see this Exposition. It has had a great deal of knocking besides what the carpenters have put on it; it has had a great deal of hammering besides what has been done on these anvils; but I want you to go and look at it, to go through the beautiful walks and buildings, and then when you leave these grounds, say whether or not this Exposition is not worthy of the great event which it celebrates, worthy of our great people and worthy of Old Virginia. (Applause.) Some people ask me whether we are going to pay out, and say, "Your Exposition is not a success, is it? You are not going to pay out." Some people have an idea that you cannot have anything that is a success unless there is a little money in. Did you ever hear anybody ask the question whether Abraham Lincoln died rich or poor?

I bid you God-speed in your work. I trust your session may be a pleasant and a profitable one, and that when you leave these shores you will say it was good for us to have met together in Jamestown in that Exposition builded by union labor and carried through without controversy by them. (Applause.)

President Gompers introduced Mr. James G. Riddick, Mayor of the City of Norfolk.

Mr. Riddick said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The City of Norfolk today bids every laboring

man within the confines of the United States, from Canada to the Keys, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and every laboring man from the center of the world to its outermost circumference welcome within her gates. We are glad to have you among us. Our city has no locks or keys; there are no golden gates that open to golden keys. We are proud to grasp the hand of the laboring man; we are proud to feel that you have honored us with your presence, and we are more than glad that you are well represented among us. Our city is open at all times and all hours. We ask you to enjoy every blessing that we can offer.

President Gompers introduced Hon. S. R. Buxton, Mayor of Newport News.

Mr. Buxton said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a great pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the city of Newport News, which in this day of 1907, when we are talking about birthplaces and things of which we boast, I will designate as the birthplace of the American battleship, as I supplement the words of welcome that have been so graciously extended by the gentlemen who have preceded me. Your honorable president was with us on two occasions prior to this. On one of those occasions the cities and communities of Tidewater Virginia, were celebrating "Tidewater Day." Mr. Gompers made on that occasion one of the best addresses to which I have ever listened. In his concluding remarks he took as his own the sentiments that are contained in the conclusion to a toast to Virginia that was given by some good Virginian, and with which you are familiar. It concluded in this way: He believed that that happy land the Lord had prepared for mortal man was built exactly on the plan of Old Virginia, and prayed that when his time should come to die they would take him back and let him lie close to where the James goes flowing by. While I do not know the author of that little bit of verse, nor from what section of this commonwealth he or she may

have come, I am persuaded that when those lines were penned the writer must have stood on the bank of the old historic James not far from the site which is today occupied by the city I have the honor to represent.

President Gompers introduced Hon. Merritt Cook, who spoke on behalf of the Business Men's Association and Board of Trade of Norfolk.

Mr. Cook—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Federation of Labor: I am very sorry Mr. Anderson, President of the Business Men's Association and Board of Trade is unable to be with you today on account of illness. He has delegated to me the pleasure of welcoming you on behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Norfolk; also to express to you the kindest wishes of that body for your success. Nor, as one of the capitalists of the City of Norfolk, so reported, I think it is absolutely essential that the working men should be successful if capital and business would be successful. The one is essential to the other, and it is utterly impossible for capital or the business man to succeed unless you succeed. Therefore, on behalf of the Board of Trade I wish you the greatest success in your deliberations. Of course a few grasping capitalists have made mistakes, but on the whole the business men wish you God-speed.

If you will pardon me for a personal allusion, I will say I am a working man in one sense. While I like money, and there are very few of us who do not, I have a boy I am prouder of than I would be of any amount of money. When he returned from school this summer he said he wanted to learn the practical part of electrical engineering, and he arose at 6 o'clock in the morning, took his dinner pail, went to work, and did not return till late at night. I have no doubt that when he is graduated, if you will accept him, he will be a member of the American Federation of Labor.

Let me say again we welcome you, and will be glad to see each and

every one of you at our Board of Trade Building.

President Gompers introduced Mr. H. S. Scott, President of the Central Labor Union of Norfolk.

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of the Central Labor Union of the City of Norfolk, we extend to you a hearty welcome, and assure you we will do all we can to make your stay among us pleasant. I trust that your deliberations may assist in upbuilding further and extending further the good work of the American Federation of Labor. On behalf of some of our local people here I wish to present to President Gompers a gavel. President Gompers, this gavel is valuable because of its historical associations. The piece of wood from which it was made was taken from an old oak tree standing on the Exposition grounds, said to be one thousand years old. On behalf of C. P. Connolly, James M. O'Conor, H. S. Scott, and R. E. Reed, I present this gavel.

President Gompers introduced Mr. James O'Donnell, President of the Virginia Federation of Labor.

Mr. O'Donnell said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my pleasure no less than my privilege, to appear before this distinguished representation of the best that there is in labor's ranks, and extend to you a hearty welcome to this, the first convention of the American Federation of Labor held in this part of the country. When a delegate was sent to Minneapolis from the Virginia Federation of Labor, accompanied by a delegate from the Central Labor Union of Norfolk, to invite you here our first thought was to bring you to Norfolk to show to the people that those who represented the labor of this great country of ours made up a body of men eminently fitted to bring to them, as they had brought to others in greater cities and great states, numerically speaking, the knowledge that what is possible to acquire in other parts

of the country was possible in this. Men the world over are fundamentally the same, and we wished to show the people here that what others had done they might do. We also wanted to call to your minds the fact that union labor has built this Exposition, one of the greatest plants—not in area, but in perfection. We wanted to show you this city beautiful, we wanted to show you what was done by the labor unions from the foundation to the completion of these beautiful and symmetrical structures. We wanted to call to your attention that there are greater things in life than the mere making of money. I believe the American Federation of Labor is not so much interested in the making of money *per se* as it is in getting a larger product of that labor for the purpose of bettering conditions. They want a greater number of people to enjoy the conditions that are made by a larger circulation of money.

President Gompers introduced Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia.

Governor Swanson: Mr. President and members of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel highly complimented in being allowed the privilege and honor of addressing such an assemblage as this. Now, you have been welcomed by everybody in Virginia, the mayors, the laboring man, the capitalists, but I extend to you a warm, loving welcome on behalf of the great toiling masses of Virginia, who are glad to see you here in our midst. Before I welcome you as an organization, I want to welcome your distinguished officers to Virginia, for I feel a pride in having your president and your splendid secretary here in this state. I was in Congress for years, and I wish to pay this tribute to these two splendid officials of the American Federation of Labor. They have been patriotic, unselfish, and have served the organization actively and untiringly. I am glad to have this opportunity as a member of Congress to pay this tribute to them, and also as Governor of Virginia, to

say they have been to see me whenever labor had any rights to be maintained or wrongs to be redressed. I could not have any peace. I was chased up and down from committee room to lobby by your president and secretary, if a bill affecting labor was pending—and they always got me.

I also want to extend a cordial welcome to this splendid organization. If there is any body of people that has done a great deal for the uplifting of America, for the building of American institutions, for the honor and credit of America abroad and at home, it is the American Federation of Labor. I pass down the streets of a city every day, and I see beautiful, gladsome little girls going to school. When I look at them I think of the homes they will some day preside over, of the future Americans who will cluster around them, and realize that the fact that they are going to school instead of working in factories is due to the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.) When I pass one of those sweet little flaxen-haired girls I give a tribute of gratitude and approval to the institution that brought these great blessings to her and to America and to humanity. I go to the laboring man's home—and I have been there, I am one of them—when I go to that home and find comforts, when I find leisure on the part of the man to talk to his family and keep in touch with his children, when I find the hours of labor are limited so that he can get some pleasure in life, I give the credit to this great organization. Indeed I go further. I think of the great future of this country, the home of the greatest race the world has ever seen, the amalgamation of all the victorious white races met here. The Anglo-Saxon, the Scotch, the Jew, the Irish, the Dutch, all are met here and blended into one great race, the American, the greatest and noblest race of all time that holds in its hand the destinies of the world. The races we descended from were great races. I know the organization and the people who have stood as a barrier against the greed of capital and re-

fused to have an infusion of Oriental blood in America are right. You have built, not only for yourselves, not only because you did not want competition in labor, but you have been broad enough to build America for future generations. Surely an organization that could do this, an organization that is broad enough and patriotic enough to build American institutions, not for the day, but for the future, is entitled to a cordial, warm loving welcome at the birthday party given for the celebration of the foundation of this great nation. I extend to you the high seat in the synagogue here today. Take possession of it.

There has been a great deal of complaint about the demands of labor. I was in Congress for many years, and I have been Governor of Virginia for two years, and it has been very rarely that they have come to me with demands that were not just. Some times they have; for I have had laboring men come to me with demands that were not just, not the organizations, but the members, and I have had the courage to refuse them when they were not right; but nine times out of ten when the organizations make demands they are just.

My friends, what makes America great? It is not the vast fortunes piled up here and there; it is not the great millionaires, not the great statesmen, speakers and soldiers; it is the myriad of happy homes dotting the hills and valleys whose inmates are blessed with refinement and education. They are greater than all the armies and navies and splendors and wealth of the world. And America is builded that way. The settlement here at Jamestown three centuries ago, marked the beginning of a great social revolution. Up to that time caste, the privileged classes and the aristocracy ruled the world. Labor was servile, and to admit you were a laboring man was to admit you were a slave of some feudal lord, some king or some aristocrat. But in the forests of America, humanity made for itself a new existence. Privilege, caste, aristocracy had no power in the wilderness. What was needed was ability to fight savages, to build

homes and construct bridges and roads; courage and achievement became the password of success. The idle and listless drone, however, high his station or blue his blood, had no place in the forests of America and disappeared. Enterprise, labor, achievement gave dignity to manhood, and every city and commonwealth in America has been built upon it.

This great social revolution in America has circumnavigated the globe. It has gone to Great Britain, and the great power in that country today is not the aristocracy but the working class. It regenerated France and brought life and liberty and change to an oppressed and down-trodden people. It emancipated the serfs of Russia. This great doctrine of what a man is, not what his father was, emanated from America; it was founded here at Jamestown and has circumnavigated the globe, and is the harbinger of great revolutions yet to come for the relief of down-trodden humanity. Here was first taught to man the dignity of labor, and he has today more honor, more power and more profit than the listless dude who does nothing but spend the accumulations of a father or former ancestor. And we will cling to these ideals. We do not want fortunes in America piled up like snow in a storm. When I was a country boy I used to go out and see the snow piled up in great heaps by the wind, while out in the fields were spaces bare and without snow. America does not want such conditions. We want the great accumulations of wealth in America justly and fairly distributed between labor and the employers of labor. You can not get rich by legislation. You can take a sorry, trifling member of the American Federation of Labor, let him sit here in Norfolk on a dry goods box and chew tobacco and spit, and Abraham Lincoln might be president, all the statesmen the world might ever furnish could control the destinies of this nation, and that man will have nothing to eat at home and nobody to credit him. Labor must produce wealth; there is no wealth except that produced by labor. Governments cannot create

wealth, but they can distribute it when once created. I am not going to make a political speech, do not be uneasy.

What is honest government? Honest government is one that will take the toil and sweat of one man and let it stay in the pockets of the man that produced the wealth. Dishonest government is the one that will take the sweat and toil of one man and put in the pockets of another; that will take the earnings of labor and put it in the pockets of the man who did not produce it. Edmund Burke, one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived, said that when a bill came before him his first question was whether it left the wealth stay in the pocket of the man who produced it. An honest public man is a public man who will not unite with the laboring man to rob a rich man, or assist the rich man by any system of legislation to rob the laboring man. This is the great principle that should animate this organization. Work for the nation, work for the flag, and when you do that you will work for yourselves, because the great glory of America is inseparably wound up in the government. As long as the masses of the people are honest, as long as they can have sweet homes, unmortgaged, as long as they can spend hours with their children and in educating themselves, the future of America is assured and her past glories are but a prelude to greater power, greater glory and greater achievement.

We have made a wonderful progress in three centuries. The settlement of Virginia was peculiar. Among the 107 men who came here were three bricklayers, three carpenters and one barber. The rest of them were gentlemen who never did any work. The greatest man who ever lived at that time was John Smith and he said to these gentlemen, "No work, no food," and the sons of these dukes and lords went out and cut down trees, and soon began to vie with one another to see who could cut down the most. He taught these men of gentle blood the lesson that labor gives dignity, that labor gives position. This principle was estab-

lished here three centuries ago, and it has been the principle of the country ever since; by the sweat of your brow shall you earn your bread.

The pioneer as he advanced across the continent constructed with his log cabin the log church and the log schoolhouse. We give more money today for schools, we have education more generally diffused than any country in the world, and we propose that this great system of education shall continue to be invigorated and strengthened until there is not a child in the country who has not the blessing of a splendid education.

Whether by a laboring man or a public man, whether in the higher walks of life or the humbler ones, let us be true to our calling and our country; let us feel as our fathers felt, that public honor is private honor, that public disgrace is private disgrace, that public success is private success. Let us put that principle above money and carry this great country to that goal which God and opportunity has pointed out to us. (Applause.)

President Gompers: I am sure that no one could have been within hearing distance of the magnificent addresses that have been delivered to us this morning without being impressed so deeply by them as to make that impression last so long as life shall remain. And for a moment I was transported back a third of a century, and it seemed to me I could see again the doors of decent society closed against the men who had the intelligence and the courage to face antagonism, bitterness and prejudice, the men who had the courage to associate themselves with the few in the labor movement who proclaimed the rights of labor, and who pledged themselves and their lives to the task of trying to bring about the knowledge and conception among the toilers of our country that unity is essential to their common uplift. (Applause.) In those days, to speak in the language of today, the men who spoke of united labor were regarded as having had a "brainstorm."

Passing through the years since, aye, and looking farther back into the days when men not only had their

foreheads branded with red-hot irons to designate their contumacy against their masters, but were sent to the jails and to the gibbets, we find ourselves here in grand Old Virginia today with a transformation that has not only honored labor, but which in return honors the intelligence of the men who have come here and welcomed us by their presence and in their speech. No man can speak of that wonderful progress without feeling some exultation that the day of real freedom is near at hand, or that its coming events are casting their shadows before, or that there is a ray of sunlight that is peering into the homes and lives of the working people of our country and of our time the world over and that justice and liberty in their truest and best acceptance will reign among the people of the earth.

I am always proud to be in Virginia; its history is so interesting, its influence is so great, and its men have done so much. They have coined language that has had a magical effect upon the destinies of mankind. No man can read with unmoved emotion the declaration of the immortal Patrick Henry, who preferred, in the last analysis, death rather than the loss of freedom. (Applause.) No man can read the declarations of Thomas Jefferson without feeling that he lived for his fellowmen. No man can read and study and think over the wonderful declarations made in the three conventions in which was done the foundation work for the principles enunciated in that famous document the Declaration of Independence with emotions unmoved. We know Virginia as the mother of presidents, the mother of statesmen, and the mother of states. Virginia has given us glorious men and glorious people, and when the time came for a contest for that which her people believed to be right, no matter how much we may differ with them as to the merits of it, no one will dispute either the mental capacity or the physical courage of any of them. (Applause.) And I venture this prediction, that when any grave crisis shall arise in the affairs of our country or our people,

Virginia will make good her quota of all that may be essential to the progress or the protection of our rights. And I want to say that this does not apply to Virginia alone, nor are my words intended to be flattery; they are simply a fair, just estimation of the makeup of Virginia's people, but apply also to all our people.

Now a word in reference to this great exposition. I very well remember one of the earliest expositions of the whole world, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1860, held in England. Workingmen were permitted to go to that exposition occasionally, and workingmen's children were allowed to go semi-occasionally. I remember the growth of the several expositions held in various places, and they show a continued and marked progress. In one place I saw an exposition being arranged in which contract convict labor entered, and because I criticised that I do not think my stay in the town was prolonged with the consent or encouragement of those who were in charge of the management of the exposition.

We saw a large measure of recognition in the exposition in Chicago, a little better recognition in San Francisco, in Omaha, in Buffalo, in St. Louis, but it remained for the great Jamestown Exposition management to have all this grand work of genius that existed in the minds of the projectors transformed into actualities by the brain and brawn of American organized labor. (Applause.) And it was the great concern, both of the management of the exposition and of organized labor, that there should not occur one hitch upon which opponents and critics might find a peg to hang their criticism. You may go through the grounds and view the buildings from the exterior and the interior, and you will see that they are so artistically constructed as to make a deep impression upon the minds of all who visit the exposition. They are a credit to everyone who had anything to do with their designing and construction, and the pity of it all is that the exposition will soon have to be closed, perhaps not to be reopened.

Today the only people, if there be

any, deprived of any rights; the only people, if there be any, upon whom tyranny and wrong and injustice are imposed, are the men and women of labor. It is the last estate in the development of human progress upon which injustice will be practiced. But we have made great progress, and we propose to make still more. If ever a movement has been established whose influence extends far beyond its own membership, that movement is the much-abused organized labor movement, for it consists of such elements that its members cannot do anything for themselves that has not a corresponding influence upon every other working man, particularly, and upon all the people generally.

I know of no organization that makes so little pretense of patriotism, but in which true patriotism prevails to such a large extent as in organized labor. We want peace; we love peace and we are working for peace, and in the proportion our working people are better organized, in that degree will we secure peace. But we are not supine, we are not driveling sycophants; we know our rights—or we think we do, and that is just as good—and we are going to stand for them.

I believe that industrial peace is essential to our progress, almost as essential as is air to lung-breathing animals; but the time is passed when the possessors of wealth, the

employers of labor who consider themselves masters, can look down upon the laboring man who stoops with bent shoulders and accepts the order of the master. Labor today stands erect looking the whole world in the face, insisting upon equal treatment and equal opportunity, and it resents any attempt at injustice or wrong.

Governor Swanson, the Mayors of the two cities, representatives of organized labor, we want to assure you that we appreciate your words of welcome to Virginia more than we can find words to express. We thank you most earnestly for them, and will endeavor to show by our actions what is in our hearts, although we cannot adequately express it now. We are all grateful and thankful for these words of welcome, for we know and feel they have been expressed in all sincerity. We know they are not meant as mere passing compliments appropriate to an occasion. To you gentlemen of labor of Virginia who have presented me with this gavel, I want to extend my thanks. It is one of the souvenirs I shall cherish. I do not think I will say anything more but will thank you for the courtesy of your attention.

After announcement was made of the arrangement for a group photograph of the convention, the session was adjourned at 1 p. m., to convene at 2:45 p. m. .

## FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 3 p. m., Monday, November 11, President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate John H. Brinkman, of the Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union, read the following report for the committee on credentials:

Norfolk, Virginia Nov. 11, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 356 delegates, representing 86 International and National Unions, 29 State Branches, 93 Central Bodies, 26 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 5 Fraternal Delegates, and recommend the following be seated:

Actors National Protective Union of North America—Harry DeVeaux 11 votes.

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and—Andrew J. Kennedy, 5 votes.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—A. A. Myrup, John Weber 110 votes.

Barbers' International Union—W. E. Klapetsky, Frank X. Noschang, Jas. C. Shanessy, Jacob Fischer, 241 votes.

Bill Posters and Billers National Alliance—Thomas A. Sheehan, 14 votes.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—J. W. Kline, William J. Dougherty, John J. Mockler, 93 votes.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of—Thomas H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson, Thomas Nolan, 157 votes.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—Robert Glockling, 89 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—John F. Tobin, Chas. L. Baine, William Tateman, John D. Dulea Warren M. Hatch, 320 votes.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International—Frank Butterworth, 43 votes.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association of—F. M. Ryan, John T. Butler, D. F. Dwyer, 100 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brotherhood of—Frank Duffy, T. M. Guerin, J. E. Potts, William D. Huber, J. D. McKinlay, William B. Macfarlane, A. M. Swartz, 1,929 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society—Herbert Crampton, C. A. Nelson 58 votes.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International Union—John H. Brinkman, 31 votes.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America—Samuel Gompers, Thos. F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes, Geo. F. French, John T. Smith, 399 votes

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, Max Morris, A. B. Loebenberg, D. F. Manning, Herman Robinson, 500 votes.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the—Daniel L. Russell, 35 votes.

Coopers' International Union of North America—J. A. Cable, August Babitz, 53 votes.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of—F. J. McNulty, Stephen J. Fay, W. E. Kennedy, 302 votes.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of—Frank Feeney, 23 votes.

Engineers' International Union of Steam—Matt Comerford, R. A. McKee, P. C. Winn, Henry Ketter, 175 votes.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary—C. L. Shamp, Timothy Healy, J. W. Morton, 125 votes

Fitters and Helpers of America, In-

ternational Association of Steam and Hot Water—John Mangan, Jas. J. Nugent, 55 votes.

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, International Union—A. E. Kellington, 7 votes.

Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of—George Bechtold, 10 votes.

Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior—P. J. Flannery J. J. Flynn, 63 votes.

Garment Workers of America, United—T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, M. A. McMahon, Sarah Hagan, S. L. Landers, 334 votes.

Garment Workers' Union, International, Ladies—Abraham Rosenberg, 23 votes.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association—D. A. Hayes, Patrick Lafferty, William J. Dunlap, 80 votes.

Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated—Walter West, 14 votes.

Glass Workers' of America Amalgamated Window—Daniel Winters, Jr., John Newton, 61 votes.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America—James Duncan, Isaac Coombe, Alex. I. Cruickshank, 126 votes.

Hatters of North America, United—John A. Moffitt, Martin Lawlor, James P. Maher, 85 votes.

Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union, International—H. A. Stemburgh, Herman Lillien, 97 votes.

Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union, Journeymen—John Fitzpatrick, D. D. Driscoll, 44 votes.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League—T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell, William Q. Sullivan, John H. Wallace, 363 votes.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of—P. J. McArdle, David J. Davis, Llewellyn Lewis, 100 votes.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal—William J. Mc Sorley, A. F. Liebig, 40 votes.

Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and Laundry—John J. Manning, 31 votes.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood—John J. Pfeiffer, 40 votes.

Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association—James J. McCafferty 23 votes.

Machinists, International Association of—James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, A. E. Ireland, 560 votes.

Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of—John T. Wilson, 132 votes.

Marble Workers, International Association of—Walter V. Price, 20 votes.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated—Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, 53 votes.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union—A. B. Grout, James Dardis, 100 votes.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—M. O'Sullivan, C. D. Wheeler, Hugh Frayne 153 votes.

Mine Workers' of America, United—T. L. Lewis, W. B. Wilson, W. D. Ryan, John H. Walker, John T. Dempsey, G. W. Savage, D. H. Sullivan, 2,549 votes.

Molders' Union of North America, Iron—Joseph F. Valentine, John P. Frey, William Schwab, James A. Carroll, John O'Neill, 500 votes.

Musicians, American Federation of—Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Joseph F. Winkler, D. A. Carey, 375 votes.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhanglers, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, George Finger, P. F. Holton, James Lucas, 624 votes.

Paper Makers, United Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, 31 votes.

Pattern Makers' League of North America—James Wilson, James L. Gernon, 50 votes.

Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of—James L. Wallace, 15 votes.

Paving Cutters' Union—John Sheret, 18 votes.

Photo Engravers' Union, International—Louis A. Schwarz, 28 votes.

Plate Printers' Union, International Steel and Copper—Jeremiah P. Murphy, 12 votes.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers—Frank Kennedy, Thomas Baugley, Thomas Clark, John R. Alpine, 160 votes.

Post Office Clerks, National Federation of—Edward B. Goltra, 9 votes.

Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—Thomas J. Duffy, Sheldon M. Moore, 58 votes.

Print Cutters' Association, National—Chas. Calhoun, 4 votes.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International—George L. Berry, 166 votes.

Quarry Workers' International Union—P. F. McCarthy, 41 votes.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—L. W. Quirk, H. B. Perham, D. G. Ramsay, 150 votes.

Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt, J. C. Colgan, 320 votes.

Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of—Henry Sands, 10 votes.

Seamen's Union, International—Andrew Furuseth, Victor Olander, Con. J. Harrington, Edward Anderson, 248 votes.

Shingle Weavers' Union, International—J. G. Brown, 18 votes.

Shipwrights' Joiners and Caulkers, International Union—H. G. Noble, 19 votes.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, International—Benjamin Russell, 6 votes.

Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical—Lee M. Hart, John J. Barry, 60 votes.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, International—James J. Freel, 29 votes.

Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen—Joseph Gervais, Joseph Evans, Harry Bosworth, 85 votes.

Tailors' Union, Journeymen—John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson, T. L. Lantz, 167 votes.

Teamsters' International Brotherhood of—Michael J. McDonald, M. J. Sheehan, H. J. Wendelken, J. J. Callahan, Emmet T. Flood, 366 votes.

Textile Workers of America, United—John Golden, James Whitehead, 114 votes.

Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, In-

ternational—Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—Chas. H. Lebs, 21 votes.

Tin Plate Workers, International—George Powell, 14 votes.

Tobacco Workers' International Union—Henry Fischer, Anthony McAndrews, 51 votes.

Typographical Union, International—James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Hugh Stevenson, Michael Coibert, 428 votes.

Upholsterers' International Union—James H. Hatch, 26 votes.

Wood Workers' International Union, Amalgamated—D. D. Mulcahy, Richard Braunschweig, Charles F. Gebelein, 93 votes.

California State Federation of Labor—Walter Macarthur 1 vote.

Colorado State Federation of Labor—S. G. Fosdick, 1 vote.

Florida State Federation of Labor—Tony Entenza, 1 vote.

Georgia Federation of Labor—W. C. Puckett, 1 vote.

Illinois State Federation of Labor—George Kuernerly, 1 vote.

Indiana State Federation of Labor—Edgar A. Perkins, 1 vote.

Iowa State Federation of Labor—W. W. White, 1 vote.

Kansas State Federation of Labor—S. E. Peete, 1 vote.

Kentucky State Federation of Labor—Gus L. Heicken, 1 vote.

Maryland State Federation of Labor—George G. Griffin, 1 vote.

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor—Edward Cohen, 1 vote.

Michigan Federation of Labor—Gustav Diehle, 1 vote.

Minnesota Federation of Labor—W. E. McEwen, 1 vote.

Missouri State Federation of Labor—E. T. Behrens, 1 vote.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor—Carlton Park, 1 vote.

New York, Workingmen's Federation of the State of—John J. Jaekle, 1 vote.

North Carolina State Federation of Labor—C. F. Koonce, 1 vote.

Ohio Federation of Labor—James A. Reynolds, 1 vote.

Oklahoma State Federation of Labor—J. Luther Langston, 1 vote.

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor—P. J. Shea, 1 vote.

Porto Rico Free Federation of Workingmen—Santiago Iglesias, 1 vote.

Rhode Island Federation of Labor—Chas. H. Lee, 1 vote.

Tennessee Federation of Labor—Horace Johnson, 1 vote.

Texas State Federation of Labor—C. W. Woodman, 1 vote.

Virginia State Federation of Labor—James H. Bradley, 1 vote.

Washington State Federation of Labor—Frank W. Cotterill, 1 vote.

West Virginia State Federation of Labor—M. Mahoney, 1 vote.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—Victor L. Berger, 1 vote.

Arecibo, P. R., Central Labor Union—Federico E. Virella, 1 vote.

Asheville, N. C., Central Labor Union—W. C. Frank, 1 vote.

Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades—Jerome Jones, 1 vote.

Aurora, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—F. R. McDonald, 1 vote.

Baltimore, Md., Federation of Labor—Edward Hirsch, 1 vote.

Belmont, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Assembly—A. J. Crouse, 1 vote.

Biddeford, Me., Central Labor Union—E. L. Leighton, 1 vote.

Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union—Arthur M. Huddell, 1 vote.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Central Labor Union—Daniel Sullivan, 1 vote.

Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union—Thomas F. O'Leary, 1 vote.

Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor—P. F. Duffy, 1 vote.

Chico, Cal., Federated Trades and Labor Council—Thomas H. Richards, 1 vote.

Columbia, S. C., City Federation of Trades—John A. Seaber, 1 vote.

Columbus, Ohio, Federation of Labor—George Ertley, 1 vote.

Cumberland, Md., Trades Council—F. N. Zihlman, 1 vote.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Central Labor Union—R. F. Zimmerman, 1 vote.

Dayton, Ohio, United Trades and Labor Council—Elias Breidenbach, 1 vote.

Denver, Col., Trades and Labor Assembly—George Allen, 1 vote.

Detroit Mich., Federation of Labor—John H. Mahoney, 1 vote.

Fort Worth, Texas, Trades Assembly—U. M. Lee, 1 vote.

Geneva, N. Y., Federation of Labor—Michael F. Tracy, 1 vote.

Granite City, Ill., Central Trades Council—W. L. Johns, 1 vote.

Harrisburg, Pa., Central Labor Union—James W. Coldren, 1 vote.

Hartford, Conn., Central Labor Union—S. Kossick, 1 vote.

Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union—John Gorman, 1 vote.

Lafayette, Ind., Central Labor Union—Joseph C. Bahlhorn, 1 vote.

Lawrence, Mass., Central Labor Union—Robert S. Maloney, 1 vote.

Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Union—G. F. Quick, 1 vote.

Louisville, Ky., Federation of Labor—John Young, 1 vote.

Los Angeles, Cal., Central Labor Union—W. A. Engle, 1 vote.

Marinette, Wis., Trades Council—Chas. H. A. Zahn, 1 vote.

Memphis, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council—Robert Armstrong, 1 vote.

Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council—Thomas J. Feeley, 1 vote.

Mobile, Ala., Central Trades Council—P. J. Doherty, 1 vote.

Muncie, Ind., Trades Council—M. J. Clark, 1 vote.

New Castle, Pa., Trades and Labor Assembly—Thomas C. Humphrey, 1 vote.

New Haven, Conn., Trades Council—W. F. Costello, 1 vote.

New Orleans, La., Central Trades and Labor Council—James Welch, 1 vote.

New York City Central Federated Union—James P. Holland, 1 vote.

Newark, N. J., Trades Council—Geo. Leary, 1 vote.

Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union—Frank S. Lyon, 1 vote.

Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union—H. S. Scott, 1 vote.

Oakland, Cal., Central Labor Union—Chas. W. Petry, 1 vote.

Ogden, Utah, Trades and Labor Assembly—W. M. Piggott, 1 vote.

Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—Albert C. Kugel 1 vote.

Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union—William J. Tracy, 1 vote.

Pittsburg, Pa., Central Trades Council—E. A. McGinn, 1 vote.

Portsmouth, Va., Central Labor Union—Frank Robinson, 1 vote.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council—John Bradley, 1 vote.

Raleigh, N. C., Central Labor Union—Sam Bogasse, 1 vote.

Richmond, Va., Central Trades and Labor Council—John J. Powell, 1 vote.

Roanoke, Va., Central Trades and Labor Council—W. M. Shickel 1 vote.

Rome, Ga., Central Labor Union—W. A. Clinton, 1 vote.

Salisbury, N. C., Central Labor Union—L. H. Donkel, 1 vote.

San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council—T. A. Reardon, 1 vote.

Savannah, Ga., Trades and Labor Assembly—A. C. Snyder, 1 vote.

San Juan, P. R., Central Labor Union—Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, 1 vote.

Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union—M. E. Kane 1 vote.

Seattle, Wash., Central Labor Union—C. O. Young, 1 vote.

Shawnee, Okla., Trades and Labor Assembly—B. C. Hausen, 1 vote.

South Framingham, Mass., Central Labor Union—V. B. Vaughan, 1 vote.

South Chicago, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—W. W. McGary, 1 vote.

South Bend, Ind., Central Labor Union G. J. Johnson, 1 vote.

Spokane, Wash., Central Labor Union—J. E. McCracken, 1 vote.

Springfield, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly—T. J. Creager, 1 vote.

Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor—Robert Byron, Jr., 1 vote.

Staunton, Ill., Trades Council—Joseph W. Rizzie, 1 vote.

Steubenville, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly—James P. Flynn, 1 vote.

Streater, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council—Frank Schunk, 1 vote.

Tampa, Fla., Central Trades and Labor Assembly—James H. Scott, 1 vote.

Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union—Thos. C. Devine, 1 vote.

Tonopah, Nev., Trades and Labor Council—W. J. Justice, 1 vote.

Troy, N. Y., Central Federation of Labor—Michael Muldoon, 1 vote.

Vineland, N. J., Central Labor Union—James J. Dunn, 1 vote.

Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union—J. L. Rodier, 1 vote.

White River Junction, Vt., Central Labor Union—S. F. Ramsdell, 1 vote.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Central Labor Union—William Naucarrow, 1 vote.

Wichita, Kan., Central Labor Union—A. A. Roe, 1 vote.

Wilmington, Del., Central Labor Union—H. A. W. Behen, 1 vote.

Worcester, Mass., Central Labor Union—Chas. A. Cullen 1 vote.

Zanesville, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council—John A. Voll, 1 vote.

Bed Spring Makers' Union No. 12,103—William E. Blake, 1 vote.

Beer Bottlers and Peddlers, 8934, Soft—Daniel L. Canty, 1 vote.

Bottle Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers' Union, No. 10,875—Robert C. Hunter, 2 votes.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 10,982—Joaquin A. Becerril, 1 vote.

Double Drum Hoister Runners, No. 11,275—James H. Foley, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union No. 7426—R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union No. 11,624—Alex. W. McCallum, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union No. 11,990—K. R. Thompson, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,018—  
William Hall, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,222—  
George G. Cody, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,363—  
George Clifton Edwards, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,544—  
Chas. H. Stevens 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,538—  
Charles P. Beatty, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,426—J.  
L. Hamlin, 1 vote.

Grain Workers' Association, No.  
11,407—Ernest Bohm, 1 vote.

House Shorers, Movers and Sheath  
Pilfers, No. 7417—Francis Creamer,  
2 votes.

Laborers' Protective Union No. 12,430  
—J. E. Booth, 1 vote.

Mail Bag Repairers Union No. 10,523  
—Boardman C. Green, 1 vote.

Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403  
—W. E. Myers, 1 vote.

Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union  
No. 9463—John R. Dunne, 9 votes.

Pipe Caulkers and Repairers' Union  
No. 11,465—A. Grant, 1 vote.

Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners  
No. 11,808—Thomas Curtis, 4 votes.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Type-  
writers and Assistants' Union No.  
12,455—Elizabeth Ryan, 1 vote.

Suspender Makers' Union No. 9569—  
Joseph Freedman, 2 votes.

Water Pipe Layers' Union, No. 12,357  
—Peter E. Conley, 1 vote.

British Trades Union Congress—D. J.  
Shackleton, J. Hodge, 2 votes.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress  
—W. B. Trotter, 1 vote.

Women's International Union Label  
League—Miss Annie Fitzgerald.

Department of Church and Labor,  
Presbyterian Church—Rev. Charles  
Stelzle.

On motion of Delegate Hart, of the  
State Employes International Alliance,  
the report of the committee was  
adopted and the delegates whose  
names had been read seated.

Delegate Brinkman for the com-  
mittee on credentials, read the fol-

lowing supplemental report.

We beg further to report that pro-  
tests have been filed against the seat-  
ing of the delegates of the following  
organizations, namely:

International Longshoremen's As-  
sociation; protested by the Interna-  
tional Seamen's Union.

American Brotherhood of Cement  
Workers; protested by International  
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers'  
Union.

Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and  
Labor Council; protested by United  
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Join-  
ers.

Federal Labor Union 12,444.

Seating of James P. Archibald for  
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators,  
protested by Painters Local No.  
848, alleging that his election was in  
violation of International law.

We therefore, recommend that  
these delegates be not seated until  
the Credential Committee has an op-  
portunity to hear both sides of the  
controversies, for which purpose a  
meeting will be held this evening,  
at 8 o'clock, Room 311, Fairfax  
Hotel.

J. H. BRINKMAN, Chairman.  
PATRICK LAFFERTY.  
A. E. KELLINGTON, Secretary.

A motion was made and seconded  
that the recommendation of the com-  
mittee be adopted.

Treasurer Lennon moved as an  
amendment, that the committee be  
instructed to report Tuesday morning  
as some of the protests involved large  
organizations.

The amendment was seconded and  
carried, and the original motion as  
amended was adopted.

Vice-President Duncan offered the  
following:

RESOLUTION NO 1.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-  
seventh annual convention of the  
American Federation of Labor,  
through its executive officers, tele-  
graph to Vice-President John Mitch-  
ell its sympathy in his present illness,  
express its gladness at the informa-  
tion of his convalescence, and trust  
that at an early date consistent with

the seriousness of the situation, he will be fully restored to his customary activity and usefulness as a citizen and co-worker for the betterment and uplift of humanity.

Vice-President Duncan moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Treasurer Lennon and unanimously adopted.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following assist-

ants to the officers. For sergeant-at-arms, James O'Conor; Messenger, John Turner; Assistant Secretary, Benj. Rowson.

First Vice-President Duncan presided while the President, Secretary and Treasurer read their reports, which were referred to their respective committees when appointed.



## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

NORFOLK, VA., November 11, 1907.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Fellow Trade Unionists: In obedience to the requirements of our laws I submit to you a report upon some of the more important matters which have transpired since our last convention. In it occurs such suggestions and recommendations which to my mind should receive your earnest consideration and action. Of course, you will appreciate the fact that it is impossible in an annual report such as this to deal with the multifarious questions which have transpired and the action taken thereon during the entire year. In the preparation of the tentative report for the consideration of the Executive Council I have endeavored to have it include the more detailed transactions in connection with our movement for the past year. Nor therein is it possible to enumerate, much less comprehensively report, upon the thousand and one matters of importance, perhaps of equal importance, to those incorporated in the report. Indeed, though in these reports and in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST I endeavor to publish much of the thought and many of the transactions in connection with our real movement, the real history exists in the archives of our offices and in the memories of men. It awaits the coming of the man who will record and interpret for all time the great struggles made, the prejudice, the ignorance, the bigotry, the selfishness with which labor has had to contend, and the antagonism of greed which has been overcome; the glorious achievements which have dispelled the gloom and brought the light of life into the homes of the toilers and the spirit of self-reliance, unity and fraternity which our movement has engendered.

When the true historian shall present to the world the great struggles of the past and of the present; when the tinsel and false coloring shall have been removed from the real figures and events, there will be revealed to mankind's astonished gaze the continuous struggle of labor against tyranny, brutality and injustice; the struggle for the right, for humanity, for progress and for civilization. The trade unions and the Federation of our time are in their very essence the continuity of the historically developed progress of labor through the ages.

We who are engaged in the battle of labor to secure its rights and to achieve justice for all our people are in the very nature of things too much engrossed in the performance of constantly pressing duty to be enabled to write its story.

We meet here on this historic ground, where three hundred years ago the first permanent settlement of the English speaking people was made. It was an event portentous in its world-wide influence upon progress and civilization. It has a magnificent lesson for the men of labor. The trials and tribulations of the early colonists and the difficulties with which they had to contend put their endurance and forbearance to the severest tests. That they established a new order of society maintaining the largest amount of individual sovereignty consistent with interdependence and mutuality, should prove an inspiration to us to struggle on tenaciously to achieve the high and ennobling aspirations of labor. From these colonists have come the men who with immortal inspiration gave to the world the doctrines and principles not only of a new and independent nation, but of the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

We meet on this historic ground representing the best general federated labor movement in the world, a movement founded upon the highest principles of justice, right and humanity; a movement which has for its mission not only the uplifting of the submerged, but the attainment of a higher and better life for all; a movement which aims to make the principles of the Golden Rule and of the Declaration of Independence the rule of conduct of our every-day lives.

It is a privilege to be permitted on this ground, made sacred by such historic events, and at this time, commemorative of them all, to meet in the highest councils of labor; to devise ways and means whereby we may still further be of service to our fellows now and for the future.

To this convention, representatives of America's toilers, permit me to extend to you a sincere and hearty welcome. The eyes of our fellow-workers and friends are directed toward our deliberations and actions. The labor movement of our country represents not only those who have by membership declared their comradeship with us, but also the millions who by force of circumstance momentarily yield their advantage of organization and fraternity, and yet who yearn, hope and pray that our legislation may be wise and fruitful; that its influence and power may reach and protect them so that they may become brothers and sisters in the great fraternity of labor.

It may not be amiss to bear in mind that of all those who will have their attention directed to this convention, none will be more keen and alert than those who are either our open or covert antagonists. The so-called National Association of Manufacturers and industrial alliances, and "industrial workers," with their Pinkerton agencies, their legal lynxes and hirelings, are always on the *qui vive* and crouching to take advantage of and leap upon labor for any mistake which it may make. They will distort, misrepresent and exaggerate it, not only to the general public but to our own fellow-workers, to prejudice both against us, our movement and our cause. That our course, our conduct and our work may disappoint and confound them and bring enlightenment and encouragement to our fellows and our friends, is my most earnest wish.

#### AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS EXTENDING—THE LAW OF GROWTH.

During the last fiscal year we issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor 373 charters, as follows:

International unions .....	3
State federations .....	1
City central bodies.....	72
Local trade unions.....	204
Federal labor unions.....	93
<hr/>	
Total .....	373

We have now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor the following:

International unions .....	117
State federations .....	37
City central bodies.....	574
Local trade and Federal labor unions.....	661

The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions.

Of course, it is known that the American Federation of Labor issues charters to such local unions only of which there is no international union of the trade or calling in existence. It must also be borne in mind that when local unions are organized for which there is even a remote kindredship to an existing international union, that applications to us for charters are denied, and turned over to the international union having the clearest jurisdiction. It is of greater importance to add to the strength of an international union than to have local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The secretaries of 112 international unions report that they have issued from their respective organizations charters to 2,948 newly organized unions during the past year. There has been an increase in the membership in the organizations comprising our Federation of 188,373 during the same period. This leaves entirely out of account the forty thousand members of the brewery workers, formerly affiliated to our Federation.

Our State federations, and particularly our city central bodies, have increased in numbers, power and influence. They all have helped in the fullest in carrying on the great work of organizing and aiding in the common uplift of all our people. Upon them we must largely depend in enforcing the decisions and policies declared by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. It is with pleasurable pride that it can be stated to their credit that now more than ever exist closer fraternal relations and more loyal support to the principles and purposes for which our great movement stands.

And of the local unions of affiliated international unions and those directly attached to our Federation, let me say that there is clearly manifest the spirit of fraternity and solidarity; the faithful effort not only to initiate but to carry to its fulfillment the work for the material, moral, political and social improvement of the toilers and of all our people. The great rank and file of organized labor in all its ramifications are earnestly engaged in the movement to bring betterment and light into not only their own homes but into the homes and lives of all. In the tremendous work for progress, brotherhood and civilization in which our entire movement is engaged none appreciates more than do I the great debt of gratitude we owe to the

rank and file of the local unions. In the last analysis it must be realized that upon the membership of the local unions rests the responsibility for the success and perpetuity of our movement.

For about a year previous, and until the early part of 1907, there was a slight reaction from the growth of our movement. This is clearly shown in the reports made to the Minneapolis convention and the voting strength of the organizations affiliated. From reference to the increased membership and voting strength this year it will be seen that there has been a decided gain in organizations and membership, clearly demonstrating that our movement has recovered, and is again moving onward and forward for the more thorough organization of our fellow-workers.

In connection with this it may be well to call attention to the fact that there is a natural law of growth in the labor movement, a law that is not generally understood. When there is a falling off of membership, no matter how slight, our opponents point to it with satisfaction as an indication of disintegration or dissolution of the labor movement. The unthinking in our own ranks view it with alarm. The fact of the matter is that any temporary falling off in membership is due largely to the failure on the part of those organizations to adopt the means by which the members' best interests are safeguarded. After all, a better intelligence and a revived spirit of workmen soon demonstrate the necessity of organization to protect their best interests, and they soon return to their Alma Mater of the labor movement, the trade union. With this revived spirit the enthusiasm penetrates into the ranks of the unorganized, and these, together with the trend of events in industry and labor conditions, have their compelling force upon the minds of the wage-earners, who in constantly larger numbers join the ranks of the grand army of organized labor, to make common cause for the protection and advancement of all the wage-earners.

Let pessimists and opponents takeunction to their souls for their mastership of the past. The present and the future are for labor, which in its organized, federated movement will stand as a protest against injustice and wrong toward any of our fellow-men, as the vanguard to proclaim and achieve the rights to which the toilers, the masses, are entitled.

#### **DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS—DEFENSE FUND.**

We have had most excellent results attend the trade movements of the local unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor. These 661 local unions, coming directly under the supervision of your President, are a constant source of solicitude as to their welfare. By persistent efforts their interests have been protected and advanced. It is true beyond question that the Defense Fund has been a potent factor in securing for the workers to whom I have referred substantial improvement in their wages, hours and working conditions. It is equally true that by the timely advice given them they have obtained such betterment without the necessity of a cessation of work. I am quite confident that unless the greatest possible care were constantly exercised the Defense Fund would not only be depleted, but impractical and often unnecessary strikes would be inaugurated, resulting in defeat and injury to the workers themselves. This is cited as applying more to the years preceding the one just closing. There is a better conception and understanding among the members of our directly affiliated local unions that their interests will neither be neglected nor frittered away, but will be safeguarded by the best advice and direction which experience can give; that at all times, when necessary, the Defense Fund will be generously at their disposal, subject only to such limitations as the laws provide.

#### **TO FEDERATE THE ORGANIZED.**

During the year I had conferences with a number of the representatives of organizations which are unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor, among them some of the railroad organizations, the bricklayers and masons, and the Western Federation of Miners. It has been my aim to bring these organizations into closer relationship with the American Federation of Labor.

In the conference with the representatives of the first-named organizations much good was accomplished and co-operative work undertaken along trade union lines to attain justice for labor. In interviews with the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners many erroneous impressions regarding the American Federation of Labor and its course toward that organization were removed and a clearer understanding established.

We should, and I know we will, make every effort not simply to organize the unorganized of our fellow-workers, but to bring into full fellowship all the national and international trade unions of America in the family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

### TRADE UNIONS NOT RIGID—EXPAND WITH INDUSTRY.

In previous reports which I have had the honor to submit to conventions of the American Federation of Labor and in this, attention is called to the constantly changing conditions of labor which are brought about by the introduction of new machinery and improved tools and substitutes for old material, with the division, subdivision and specialization of labor. Our movement, in order to be most effective for the protection and advancement of the interests of labor, must recognize the constant recurrence of these changes in industry, meet them and deal with them in the most enlightened and comprehensive manner.

To attempt to meet these conditions without taking into account our existing organizations as they are now formed; to attempt to institute what some are pleased to term industrial organizations with the avowed purpose of destroying existing trade unions, is not only foolhardy, but it is ruinous, aye, almost criminal.

Trade unions are not rigid organizations which can not meet new conditions. In truth, our trade unions are flexible and are constantly solving the trade and industrial problems confronting them.

The constantly increasing claims to jurisdiction are themselves evidence of the evolutionary character of the trade unions, which endeavor to expand their membership and adapt themselves to the various branches of industry under their jurisdiction and influence.

Starting from the first principle that he who works as a wage-earner is entitled to the protection and benefit of organization, is involved the logical development of organization; that is, local organizations of a trade, craft or industry forming one international union, and where there are a number of organizations covering various branches of one industry, they not only co-operating for their common good but eventually developing into one amalgamated body.

To attempt prematurely to force such amalgamation brings reaction and failure in its wake. We have evidence of a number of international unions which started out and continued for a number of years to have jurisdiction over all branches of one industry, and yet in time, by mutual consent in some cases, and as the result of contest in others, they divided into several separate international unions. In some instances thereafter they co-operated with each other with the best possible results; in others, the contest was continued.

It may not be uninteresting to call attention to a fact of recent occurrence. A branch of the United Garment Workers of America, known as the most rampant advocate of the so-called industrial form of organization, has undertaken a movement, no matter how abortive, for the formation of an international union of its own branch of the trade. Other instances of the same character could be cited, clearly showing that the advocates of the so-called industrial form of organization simply use it as a subterfuge to cover their antagonism to the proper development and the fullest extension of the trade union movement on rational and natural lines.

With all the responsibilities devolving upon us to be of service to our fellow-workers, we should not only organize the yet unorganized, inculcate the spirit of unity, fraternity and federation; but we should work to that one common end which shall make our organized labor movement the most effective to advance the interests of the toiling masses of our country and to bring encouragement and hope, light and success, into their lives and into the lives of those dependent upon them.

### NO WAGE REDUCTIONS.

In my reports to conventions, beginning at Boston, I felt it incumbent upon me to press home upon the attention of labor the economic unsoundness of the old school of political economists who advocated the assent of workmen to wage reductions as a means to what they were pleased to term the way out of an industrial-reaction or crisis. Not alone in our conventions, but in the gatherings of labor generally, "No reductions in wages" has been made the slogan and watchword. That policy has had its beneficent influence, not only upon labor but upon all industry. It has been heard and heeded; at no time has it had greater justification and demonstration of its effectiveness than during recent months.

Not in the history of all our country has there been what has been termed a shrinkage of values so great as within a few months past. The shrinkage occurred not upon actual, tangible values, but upon inflated or watered stocks which in the financial vernacular are termed "values." In former periods when shrinkage of inflated values transpired, its general influence upon industry was almost immediately to affect the real values of production, which in turn were forced upon the toilers in the form of reductions of wages, bringing in their wake an industrial crisis and panic.

It is due to the determined and clean-cut policy of labor of our country that our

princes of finance, despite their machinations, could not influence employers of labor to hazard an attempt at wage reductions. If all labor will unfalteringly adhere to the determination to resist any and all reductions in wages, we shall not only avoid the misery, poverty and calamity of the past, but we shall teach financiers, employers and economists in general a new philosophy of life and industry, the magnificent and human influences of which will live for all time.

To achieve success we must more thoroughly organize, unite and federate our fellow-workers. We must establish more fully faith in ourselves and confidence in each other, stand shoulder to shoulder amidst stress or strife, make fraternity the principle of our every-day lives, and impress upon our fellow-workers the necessity of helping to bear each other's burdens.

In our organized effort we should endeavor to maintain industrial peace by trade agreements with employers. These agreements, written or verbal, should be faithfully kept. We should use our best influences and judgment to avoid industrial conflicts wherever possible, and under any and all circumstances to resist to the uttermost every attempt to reduce wages.

With a view that all may have the opportunity of understanding clearly the soundness of our position, a restatement of it here may not be out of place. I can not express it better than by quoting part of my report upon the subject to the last convention and referring you to my previous reports.

"In this world of ours, and especially in our own country, with the wonderful fertility and extent of our land, the magnificent ingenuity of our people, and particularly the tremendous energy and industry of our workers, there should not be any workers who are workless.

"Some have taken umbrage to their souls and loudly proclaimed that they are the cause for the better general conditions of employment of the working people of our country. Without discussing the hypothesis upon which they base these claims, we assert and emphatically re-affirm that whatever improvement in a material, moral, social, and political way has come to the toiling masses of America, is due to their own efforts in their more thorough organization, their higher intelligence and their positive determination to aid and stand by each other in the contention and struggles for the common uplift.

"It was but a few years ago when the working people of our country were confronted with a condition similar to that which was previously repeatedly presented to the toilers in similar situations. Had we acquiesced or consented to the policy presented to us by the representatives of the captains of industry, we would have experienced all the poverty, misery and suffering incident to lack of employment, and a constantly decreasing opportunity for employment resultant from reductions in wages, one following close upon the other.

"It is due to the firm and unequivocal declaration of America's organized workers, and their positive repetition since, that wage reductions will be resisted to the uttermost, that we have averted the usual industrial crisis and emerged from it with a greater industrial and commercial activity than-ever before.

"In several countries the people are confronted with the great problem of an immense number of unemployed workers. In some form or other they are endeavoring to ascertain the cause and to find a means to assuage it. Often in the history of our own country have our people been confronted with the same problem.

"If we adhere firmly to the policy, establish and maintain it as a fixed principle in the industrial affairs of America, that at any and all hazards we will resist any attempt at wage reductions, we shall establish not only a new economic principle, but a new philosophy by which industrial panics and crises will be obliterated, and we shall set an example for the whole world to follow.

"A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workmen affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles theretofore used and consumed. Then follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, of retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins.

"There is neither economy nor wisdom, judgment nor humanity, in such misconduct and misconception of industrial affairs or duties. And if, perchance, our captains of industry fail to profit by the lessons and experience of the past, then at least the wage-earners of America will teach the lesson from which the human family will reap untold blessings.

"It is not presumed that all of Labor's contentions and struggles can result in immediate victory; yet none can dispute that every justified battle undertaken by Labor has been fraught with advantage, and that particularly every defensive struggle of Labor's rights has had a potent influence to check deterioration in the condition of the workers.

"Employers will hesitate long before inaugurating an industrial struggle when they are conscious of the fact that the toiling masses will defend any encroachment upon their standard of life against their being forced back from the position they now occupy in civilization.

"If labor shall resist all attempts at reduction in wages, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is our firm resolve that we will rather resist and lose than not to resist at all.

"At present we are confronted with no immediate danger or threat that the employers of labor contemplate reductions in wages. There is not now even an excuse for such a course. It therefore, all the more commands itself to our judgment that during this year of comparative industrial tranquillity and more general employment of our people, that we write on our banners, beside the watchwords and slogans which have carried the toilers along the road of progress to victory, that which for ages has been the missing word in our social progress: 'No reduction in wages for American labor; we will resist to the uttermost.'

The American workmen in return for their services to society demand a living wage, a constantly growing minimum living wage. They demand a wage which shall be sufficient to maintain them and those dependent upon them in a manner consistent with their responsibilities as husbands, fathers, men and citizens. Labor demands such a living wage as shall make secure the opportunity for a more perfect physical and mental health and growth as required by rational, self-respecting human beings who aspire for themselves and for all humanity to a higher, a better and a nobler life.

We, therefore, demand from modern society a constantly increasing and larger reward as the result of our labor and our services to our fellows. This effort must not be retarded by the machinations of financiers or the shortsightedness and greed of industrial captains. Labor demands in the interests of humanity that wages shall not be reduced or the American standard of life deteriorated.

#### RAISE FUNDS—PAY BENEFITS—PERPETUATE UNIONISM.

Again, I feel it my duty to impress upon all our unions the importance of providing themselves with funds that shall stand them in good stead in time of necessity, to provide their members with the means to sustain themselves and their families not only during strikes and lockouts but also to constantly attain a greater measure of justice and right for labor without the necessity of either strikes or lockouts. And further, that the unions shall be of material assistance to the workers by the payment of benefits, not as a matter of mere charity and sympathy, but of acquired right to which they are entitled and for which they have contributed in the form of dues.

There is no factor so potent to secure the just demands of labor as a well organized union with a goodly treasury.

In the endeavor to secure the just demands of labor without a strike a sense of justice on the part of employers can not be compared to a well-organized body of workmen with a well-filled treasury, nor is there so potent an influence or power to prevent a lockout as labor intelligently and compactly organized and prepared to defend its rights.

No one has a higher appreciation of the necessity of cultivating and imbuing in our fellow-unionists the spirit of self-reliance and the principle of solidarity than I.

Experience has demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that though some workmen thoroughly imbued with the determination to manfully uphold the rights of themselves and their fellow-workmen will endure the severest trials of poverty and hunger rather than sacrifice the principles for which they stand, the spirit and independence of the mass of men succumb when the gaunt figure of hunger stalks across their threshhold. If we hope and expect that men shall assert and maintain their spirit of right and their interests, we must have the foresight so to conduct the affairs of our organizations as to provide at least bread, the commonest need to sustain life.

In my reports to several conventions, and particularly in that made at Pittsburg, this subject is fully discussed under the caption of "Labor's Key to Growth, Permanency and Success." The thought and recommendations made here and in that report, as well as in editorials in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, are commended to the serious and thoughtful consideration of our fellow-unionists and particularly to the conventions of our international unions.

After all, labor can not place its entire reliance upon the enthusiasm of its men. Paraphrasing an old adage, it is a truism that when want enters the door enthusiasm flies out of the window. Our unions should establish a system of higher dues, and greater benefits for

their members. They make for the success of labor's cause, not at any one particular period of time, but day by day and year by year. A well-organized union, fortified with labor's ammunition, a well-filled treasury, knows no halting, suffers no defeat; it continually progresses and advances.

#### SUPPLY AND DEMAND NO LONGER DISCUSSED.

During former periods of industrial crises or trade stagnation, when labor complacently acquiesced in wage reductions, the political economists of the day proclaimed, and employers generally followed, the theory that the law of "supply and demand" governed all things; that "labor is a commodity to be bought in the open market," and that the wages paid to labor were of necessity controlled by the law of supply and demand.

The laborers seemed defenceless; they were compelled to abide by that inexorable so-called law, cruelly and heartlessly applied; human heart, manhood, womanhood, childhood, with all that these imply, were entirely bereft of consideration.

That the law of supply and demand has its place in nature and in primitive, natural conditions, no thinking man will dispute; but when we realize what science has done and what progress has been made to overcome the primitive conditions of nature; what has been accomplished in machinery and tools of labor, in the means of transportation of products and of man, the means of transmission of information and intelligence, the fact becomes immediately patent that man has made nature conform to his wants and that the original conception of the law of supply and demand has been largely overcome, and can be still further overcome by intelligent, comprehensive and determined action of the wage-earners, who by their associated effort shall refuse to have their brain and brawn, their hearts and the hearts of those beloved by them, weighed in the same scale with the side of a hog or a bushel of coal.

In connection with this subject your attention is especially called to the fact that for quite a period of years we have not heard the claim of the inexorability of the law of supply and demand discussed, particularly so far as its application to labor is concerned. I have looked in vain for now nearly ten years for an argument to be made on that subject by the old school of political economists and the antagonists to labor. It may even seem strange that I should discuss it in this report, but my purpose in addressing myself to this is to rivet your attention to the fact that the improvement in our lives and in our homes is due to the organized effort of the working people of our country and to it alone. The reason for the absence of discussion by our opponents of the so-called law of supply and demand is due to the fact that the conditions of labor have gone onward and upward; that we are in deadly earnest and that we shall not permit ourselves to be forced backward or downward. Onward and upward is labor's watchword.

#### CONTEMPTIBLE CAPITALIST ANTAGONISM—IT WILL NOT AVAIL.

It is well known that in many instances there are employers and employers' associations with which the unions of labor live in terms of peace and agreement. Employers' organizations of such an intelligent character are not only welcome but should be encouraged. With organized labor they can not only work toward the maintenance of industrial peace, and the minimizing of industrial conflicts with the attending cessation of industry and commerce, but by their combined efforts constantly render themselves more independent from the trickery and machinations of the so-called princes of finance.

When, in 1895, the National Association of Manufacturers was formed it had a defensible purpose to serve, that of promoting trade, commerce and markets and the elimination of restrictions and barriers. With the advent of Mr. Parry as its president it was first covertly and then openly diverted from its original purpose and became an avowed union-crushing institution. He and his successor, Mr. Post, utilized every available means to carry out the new policy of union-baiting, union-smashing. Finding the citadel of unionism firmly entrenched in the hearts and minds of the workers, they were repulsed at every step and in their every move.

And now, a new Roland has come upon the field in the personage of their successor, Mr. Van Cleave. He would not only follow the old line, but strike out for a new one. He recommended to his last convention, which adopted the proposition, that a War Fund of a million and a half dollars should be raised which is to be devoted to what was euphoniously declared "educational" purposes. It was not difficult to discern, and circumstances since have demonstrated, that this fund is to be devoted to the effort to weaken, cripple, and destroy the unions of labor; the unions which are the only means of defense of the workers from the cupidity and greed of the worst elements of the capitalist class; the only means by which the working people, the wealth producers of our country and our time, can hope to secure some of the advantages of advancing civilization, participate in the progress and become larger sharers of the wealth which they produce.

I am reliably informed that not less than twelve thousand secret detective agents of the Pinkerton and other companies are constantly in the pay of the manufacturers' associations to spy upon and misrepresent the doings of labor. Are these hireling character assassins to be the principal beneficiaries of the million and a half dollar War Fund, and is the fund to be further devoted to suits at law against organized labor so as to engage our organizations and our men in defensive litigation and to divert us from the imminent and important work to which we should devote our time and whatever ability with which we may be possessed? Surely, recent events justify an affirmative answer.

It is quite true that the make-up of the manufacturers' associations is not only of a comparatively small class of employers of our country, but it is also true that many of its members are out of touch and sympathy with the policy of the Van Cleaves, Posts, and Parrys. Several resignations from membership have recently occurred, employers sending to me copies of their letters of resignation and protest. Yet what they lack in membership and calibre, they endeavor to make up by attracting to themselves public attention. And for this reason, and this alone, do they receive any consideration at our hands.

It is now generally recognized that the labor movement is the necessary and inevitable outgrowth of industrial conditions; that it was quite as much the impelling force of circumstances as desire which brought the labor movement into existence. The tollers have recognized that the advantages they now enjoy over previous periods were not brought to them upon a silver platter or philanthropically conceded to them.

Even our worst antagonists concede that the organizations of labor have done much to improve the conditions of the workers. If this be true, and it is true, then to the unions of labor belongs at least that much credit. The question naturally arises, if the work of union labor in the past has been of a beneficent character, in what regard is the labor movement of today more at fault than that very movement which has brought this betterment which even our most bitter antagonists concede?

Surely, none can truthfully assert that the labor movement of today is less intelligent, less humane, less lawful, than formerly. In truth, the observer must concede the reverse.

The sum total of labor's offending today lies in the fact that by our larger membership and increased intelligence our movement has become more effective in gaining for our fellow-workers the rights to which they are justly entitled, the elimination of the wrongs which they have too long borne and the bright prospect for the fulfillment of their high hopes and aspirations in the interests of humanity.

There is nothing for which our movement may declare, there is no action which it may take of an effective character to protect and promote the interests of labor, which will meet with the approval of labor's opponents. Only after success has attended our efforts and some of our demands are established and in full operation, whether this be by law or by agreement with employers, and the beneficence of these measures generally recognized, will the clamor of ignorance, greed and bigotry be silenced. This has been demonstrated in the past; the future will justify labor's present contention.

It has been truly said that the demands of labor are usually made ten or twenty years in advance of their general acquiescence and approval. If labor will go on in the even tenor of its way, organizing our fellow-workers, securing for them more time and leisure and opportunity for their education and the cultivation of the best that is in them, pressing home upon modern society the rightful claims which are ours, we shall not only improve public opinion, and more largely ourselves constitute that public opinion, but we shall achieve for ourselves and for all posterity that real freedom, justice, progress and humanity of which poets have sung, philosophers have dreamed, and for which labor in all time has struggled, and which it is the mission of labor now and in the near future to establish.

#### THE UNION SHOP.

Despite the fiercest antagonism of the ignorant and sordid, it is gratifying to know that agreements of unions with employers have been extended, and with them the necessary "union shop" as the best and most effective means to protect and advance the interests of labor as well as faithfully to carry the agreements into effect.

A trade agreement is not always necessarily a written agreement; indeed, more often is it a verbal or oral agreement entered into between unions and employers, depending for its fulfillment upon the good faith of both. Our movement has to contend with the most vicious, greedy and ignorant of the employers upon the proposition of the trade agreement. It also has the opposition of the shortsighted as well as of that malicious element which hides behind a pretended friendship for labor, and yet attacks, denounces and misrepresents every effort made by the working people of our country when they, through their natural organization, the trade

union movement, undertake any action for the protection of their rights and interests and the betterment of their condition.

In modern industry, if an individual workman enters into an agreement with an employer, unquestionably under such circumstances he is, by his very helpless condition, not a free agent, but he must accept whatever conditions the employer may impose.

The loss of individuality and power of the workman under modern industrial development is regained by all using their collective power in association, organization, union and federation. A well-organized union with ample means, with the spirit of the men aroused to their individual and collective rights, has the influence and power to compel fair and reasonable consideration and concession to the demands upon which the organized entity of workmen insists.

A strike is a cessation of industry. It is a declaration in itself that the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory, and that new conditions are demanded as a consideration upon which industry shall be resumed.

The termination of a strike is the written or verbal agreement to which I have referred.

Agreements are also reached, and in an overwhelming number of cases, without either a cessation of work or a strike.

With that portion of the employers hostile to the union shop and to the trade agreement, we shall have little or no difficulty in successfully contending. The other elements of antagonism to which I have referred, despite their hypocritical pretensions, and their guerrilla and cowardly efforts to destroy our movement, we shall overcome. With our mistaken fellow-workers we can bide our time, which makes more converts than reason, that they will ally themselves with our great movement and participate in the splendid advantages which it affords.

With some regret have I heard several men in our movement repeating the false designation of the union shop, as the opponents to our movement call it, the "closed shop." Those who are hostile to labor cunningly employ the term "closed shop" for a union shop because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the specious plea that the so-called "open shop" must necessarily be the opportunity for freedom. As a matter of fact, you and I and any intelligent observer know that the union shop is open to all workmen who perform their duty, and that they participate in the benefits and advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords. The union shop implies also duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions.

In our country, citizenship implies not only rights and privileges; it also imposes duties and obligations, and from these no good citizen has the right to claim exemption.

On the other hand, the so-called "open shop" is indeed the closed shop, closed to workmen who have the intelligence and the manhood to realize that they, acting as individuals, can not hope for the redress of a wrong or the attainment of a right. Men who understand their duty to themselves and their fellows, unite and associate for the betterment of their conditions and to secure the right and the justice which are so essentially theirs. We have the right to expect that our friends, and particularly our own men, shall speak of the union shop by its proper name. We shall persistently contend for it; we shall achieve it.

#### LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

It has been our purpose to aid and assist to the fullest extent of our movement our Canadian fellow-workmen. In the transaction of our affairs we have regarded them as being part and parcel of the American labor movement as much as our movement is part and parcel of theirs. Geographical lines have in no way interfered with the fullest development of fraternal relations.

Ignorant or prejudiced opposition to the beneficent work of the labor movement finds its counterpart in Canada as it does elsewhere. In Canada an expression of that feeling was illustrated in a bill by Senator McMillan, the purpose of which was to make it a criminal act for any person not a Canadian or a British subject to "incite workmen to go out on strike in Canada."

Of course, it is well known to those who participate in our movement and others who are not hostile, that as a matter of fact our unions, our officers and our representatives do not "incite" workmen to go on strike either in the United States or in Canada; that strikes are entered into by workmen of their own volition after they themselves have determined upon that action and when no other recourse is open.

The men of labor in Canada have as much right to conduct their own affairs as have any members of organized labor in the United States. It is not difficult, however, to discern

that if such a law as Senator McMillan proposed were possible of enactment, any aid which the labor men of Canada might ask of the United States trade unionists to go there and give would be construed as an act to "incite" other workmen in Canada to go out on strike. Organized labor of Canada, true to its own interests and to the welfare of all the people of the Dominion, as well as justice toward the labor movement of the United States, protested so emphatically that Senator McMillan's bill was killed by an overwhelming majority in the Senate, and hence did not reach the House.

In summing up the situation Secretary Draper, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, substantially says:

It is gratifying that the labor movement in Canada keeps pace with the progress being made in the United States. On every hand labor seems to be taking a larger and better view of its rights and responsibilities, with a consequent increase in the number of those who unite in trade unions with their fellow-workers for their social and economic betterment. For many years the development of the labor movement in Canada was confined almost entirely to eastern Canada, but within the last three years the west has sprung to the front, and to-day no finer example of enthusiastic work for the strengthening of trade unionism can be found than is in evidence from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. The expansion of the Canadian west and northwest, industrially, is equaled, if not surpassed, by the activity and energy displayed by trade unionists in their efforts to consolidate the interests of workmen everywhere.

The session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in Victoria, B. C., in 1906, gave additional zest to the movement, and the recent session at Winnipeg, Manitoba, cemented for all time the bond of unionism between the workers in the west and those in the east. It is not too much to say that organized labor in Canada has assumed a new dignity, born of the realization of the great work that lies before it, and that the future will see such a development in the organization and labor of Canadian workmen as to justify the best hopes of the present. Nor must it be forgotten that as organization increases the sentiment in favor of international trade unionism grows stronger. Not all the blandishments of capital nor the short-sighted attitude of a few disgruntled workers who clamor for a "national" organization will suffice to offset the zealous, indefatigable and untiring efforts of those who believe that the interests of the working people, whether North or South of the line, are identical; that the same foes are to be met with everywhere; that the welfare of the little ones must be guarded, and that women-workers and men-workers must unite on all hands for their mutual benefit and the general uplifting of the common people.

I am sure that the sentiments here expressed meet with the cordial approval and encouragement of the best men and the best minds of the entire labor movement of the American Continent.

#### LABOR IN PORTO RICO.

The condition of the working people of Porto Rico has somewhat improved, and this beyond question is due to the beneficent influences of the labor organizations which have been formed there and to the assistance which our movement has been enabled to render. The influences have been for good, and have secured for Porto Ricans a larger measure of justice conceded by governmental authority as well as by employers.

Though some improvement has been secured, reports from various sections of the island indicate that much yet remains to be done in order to eliminate the poverty which is so prevalent. That the people of that island should be accorded their full measure of political rights and local self-government enjoyed by American citizens in the United States should go without challenge. It has been my pleasurable duty to aid to the fullest of my opportunities in bringing the power and influence of our great movement to the protection and advancement not only of the working people, but of all the people of Porto Rico. It should be our aim, as it is our duty, to be helpful to the generous, warm-hearted people of that island in the attainment of the conditions which are commensurate with those obtaining among the people of our own country.

#### CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

During the early part of the year I suffered much physical pain due to the constant strain of my work. I was advised to go to Cuba for a brief stay. My health having improved under the influence of its climate, I made an investigation of the conditions of the working people and what changes, if any, had transpired since my visit there seven years before.

I learned, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of those who disputed it, that there had been a positive deterioration in the condition of the Cuban workmen, and in certain phases particularly; that is, that they were paid lower wages; the cost of living had become enhanced; for almost all of their purchases they were required to pay in American gold or its equivalent, and their wages were paid in Spanish silver or its equivalent. In other words, they made their purchases in an appreciated currency and were paid their wages in one that was depreciated, varying from twelve to seventeen per cent.

On account of a general strike in Havana which occurred some six months before my visit, the labor organizations had become considerably weakened. I conferred with a number of representative labor men and mingled with the rank and file. Though I did nothing tangible toward building up their organization, my conferences with them encouraged them. A few months later the men engaged in the cigar industry, who form perhaps the greatest number of any given occupation in the island, demanded the payment of their wages in American money or its equivalent. They appealed to me for financial aid, and with the co-operation of President Perkins, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, an appeal was issued to the organizations of that trade, which yielded a considerable sum. The financial and moral assistance was of great value, and this, together with the intrepid spirit of the men engaged in the strike, crowned their efforts with victory.

Shortly thereafter the men engaged in the railway service of Cuba inaugurated a strike for the establishment of the payment of wages in par value money and a reduction in the hours of labor. In this instance, too, an appeal was made for us to render such assistance as lay within our power. It was not possible to give them much financial aid, but whatever encouragement could be given for the attainment of their laudable purpose was cheerfully and promptly extended.

The leaven in Cuba is at work, and I feel confident that a revived spirit has been aroused, and the advice which I had the opportunity of giving while there has been and will be heeded; that is, that the Cuban workmen should devote their attention more largely to their material and economic interests than they have done heretofore, and that this will bring them not only material advancement, but also political, moral and social progress. It is with confidence that I bespeak for Cuban workmen every assistance which our movement can give, so that their hopes and aspirations may be fulfilled.

#### LABOR CONDITIONS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

As directed by you I have endeavored to obtain fullest possible information regarding the conditions of employment in the construction of the Panama Canal. Much progress has been made, but conditions show that much improvement is necessary for civilized life. It is established beyond question that generally those in authority at Panama have manifested their hostility to the consideration of the workmen's grievances when presented as an entity, an organized body.

When the bill was under consideration repealing the eight-hour law in so far as it applies to alien workmen employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, we protested and pointed out that it would result in practically compelling the American workmen, as well as the aliens, to work more than eight hours a day.

The reports from there, and these not only the reports from labor men, show that the hours of labor in the Panama Canal construction range from twelve to fourteen a day, and this, too, in the midst of great excavation work in the torrid zone and miasmatic atmosphere of Panama.

In the current AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is published an article upon the conditions of labor in the Panama Canal Zone. Those who are particularly interested should read the original report made by Miss Gertrude Beeks to the President. There are other reports received from men employed upon the canal construction which contain excellent information that will be of service. These reports may find publication later.

It has been our purpose to aid the government to the fullest of our power in the progress, and we hope, the successful construction of the greatest public work ever undertaken by this or any other country. In the construction of so great a public work, destined to be of service to the people of the world, we must insist that the best possible conditions shall obtain for the men who are engaged in its real construction. We have reason to believe that in this position we express the general views of those highest in authority. It is, therefore, necessary that we should be fully and accurately informed as to the conditions of labor on the Isthmus so that the evils which exist and which may arise may be properly and authoritatively presented so as to secure the relief and reforms so necessary not only to complete the work, but to complete it satisfactorily and without

any stigma resting upon our country or our people that everything was not done to make the life of the workers conform to our conception of humanity and civilization.

Recently the request was made to me to visit the Panama Canal district and to report thereon to the government with a view to making such recommendations as might seem to me necessary and advisable. The request has also been made of one or two other men in our movement to perform a like service. The duties devolving upon me have interfered with my acceptance, but I suggest that though I may not be able to go, authority be given for the recommendation of some one now and then to undertake the mission and fulfill the duties.

#### CHILD LABOR MUST BE ABOLISHED.

The humane work inaugurated and conducted by the labor movement to eliminate child labor in the industrial and commercial affairs of our country has borne good fruit and is destined to bring still better results.

In the early history of labor's efforts to obtain this end, we were met by the bitterest and most relentless antagonism. Our motives were aspersed and our efforts ridiculed just as are now the demands which organized labor makes upon society in its claims for the present and for the immediate future.

Today there is not an institution in our country, political, commercial, financial or religious, but which is committed in some way to the abolition of child labor. Better than all, it is now the universal judgment of all our people that the facts as to the existence of child labor shall be investigated and ascertained and such legislation enacted as shall take the children from the factory, the work-shop, the mill, the mine and the store or anywhere they are employed for profit, and give to them the opportunities and advantages of the home, the school and the playground, that they may imbibe the sunshine and the light to grow into the physical and mental manhood and womanhood of the future.

Several organizations have been formed to co-operate with the labor movement and the awakened public conscience in pressing home upon the law-making bodies the necessity for the abolition of child labor. A number of legislatures have given this subject their favorable consideration and action.

Congress has discussed the evil of child labor with a view to the enactment of a federal law dealing with the question generally. As to the advisability of that method of eradicating the evil, there is a divided opinion. Some contend that the States can more effectually, and under our form of government should more properly, exercise that authority. In any event, the discussion in Congress clearly indicates the general trend of advanced thought upon the question. At least, Congress could enact a law upon the subject covering the Territories and the District of Columbia.

The last Congress directed the Commissioner of Labor to make a comprehensive sociological investigation of the labor of women and children in the United States, and the matter is now receiving attention and action at the hands of the Commissioner and his assistants.

A few months ago a conference was held in Washington, where representatives of a number of organizations met and discussed the question of child labor. Acting under the authority given by the Pittsburg convention, I appointed a committee consisting of James Duncan, John Mitchell, D. A. Hayes, John Golden, B. A. Larger, Daniel Harris, and Herman Robinson to participate therein.

The conference decided to co-operate with the Commissioner of Labor in the investigation, and, if necessary, to ascertain all the facts obtainable with a view to such co-operative action as shall at an early date free our country and our people from the stigma of exploiting young children for profit. There is not one question more important to the solution of which we should continue to give our unqualified attention than to the elimination of child labor from our industrial and commercial system.

#### ORGANIZING WOMEN WORKERS.

Some progress has been made in the organization of women wage-earners, but it has not been of such a character as to be gratifying or satisfactory. Our organizers have made many efforts and have accomplished fair results. The representatives of labor including myself have done what lies within our power, but much more remains to be done. The Woman's Trade Union League has been active, and with a moderate degree of success.

The Woman's International Union Label League has performed exceedingly effective work in the dissemination of information upon the subject of union labels. It has aided greatly in creating a larger demand for union-labeled products.

There is none of our fellow-workers who is entitled to greater consideration at our hands than the woman and girl wage-earner. Our fellow-unionists the continent over should regard it as their duty and of paramount importance to help to the fullest in the better and more thorough organization of these deserving toilers along true trade union lines.

There may be a world of superficial sympathy doled out by philanthropists for the women and girls who are compelled to earn their own livelihood, but it is the much-abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of their rights, political, social, moral and industrial, and which demands for them equal pay for equal work.

#### INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AND PEACE.

Thinking and liberty-loving and peace-loving men the world over have been keenly and painfully disappointed at the meager results of the conference at The Hague in the interests of international peace. Mankind had a right to expect something of a more tangible character tending toward the abolition of international slaughter. The toilers the world over are primarily interested in averting international conflict, for they form the mass of men who fall in battle or who bear the burdens which war entails.

International peace is usually disturbed by those having a sordid purpose. The uplifting work of progress and civilization is interrupted and retarded when international peace is disturbed. Long periods elapse after a war before the constructive work in the interests of humanity and civilization can be resumed.

Despite the failure of the congress to fulfill the expectations of the peace and humanity-loving men of the world, the duty devolves upon the organized labor movement of all civilized countries to carry on an educational propaganda that shall reach the conscience and the hearts of mankind.

Labor will strive to persuade the governments of the world to establish universal, international peace, but lest these hopes be unrealized and efforts prove futile it must never be forgotten that in the last analysis the masses of the people of every country have it in their hands to exert their own giant will and power against international war, and that if otherwise thwarted they will not hesitate to exert it.

I am firmly convinced that if a growing tendency toward international fraternity among the workers of all countries is manifested; the more general recognition of the identity of interests of the toilers is established the world over; the more general mutual acceptance of each other's union traveling cards as a passport in the international trade unions of all countries is extended; the interchange of fraternal delegates, the ambassadors of good will at the conventions and congresses of organized labor is continued; that these practical methods will contribute more than all else to the enthronement of universal peace among the peoples of the nations of the earth.

As representatives of the web and woof of Great Britain's and Canada's sturdy toilers, we welcome to this convention Messrs. D. J. Shackleton, J. Hodge, and W. R. Trotter. On behalf of the toilers of America we bid them a thousand welcomes. We earnestly hope that their stay among us may be pleasurable, interesting and profitable; that they will encourage us in our work and aid us by their advice; that when they return to their homes and their people they may convey our fraternal regard for their progress, for the extension and the highest development of the bond of unity and universal brotherhood.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR.

It has been my pleasure to participate in several informal conferences where there was discussed the mooted subject of holding an international conference of the representatives not only of labor and employers, but also of the several governments of the civilized world, the Government of the United States to extend the invitations, the conference to consider the following subjects:

- Child Labor, its restriction and regulation.
- Woman's Labor, its restriction and regulation.
- Hours of Labor.
- Safety appliances on railroads and machinery in factories and workshops.
- Sanitation in workshop and mine.
- Ventilation in mines.
- Employers' Liability, and kindred subjects.

The matter is still in a tentative state. I would recommend that this convention take some action in regard thereto so as to secure the co-operation of any or all organizations favorably disposed toward the project with the view of urging the President of the United States to extend an invitation to the governments and associations of other countries.

#### EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY—MAKE IT UNIVERSAL.

The general movement for the reduction of the hours of daily labor; that is, the establishment of the eight-hour workday, has made considerable progress within the past two decades, and this is largely due to the encouragement given by our Federation to the crystallization of the hopes and demands of labor for the achievement of that result. The first convention of the Federation declared for the general eight-hour workday. In 1884 we declared for a concentrated effort of all labor to secure that boon, and since then no convention has passed without a declaration for, nor has any effort been spared to secure, the extension or enforcement of the eight-hour workday. For your information and for the general interest it may have, I submit to you a statement of the hours of labor prevailing among a number of trades.

Carpenters—Eight hours; Saturday half holiday generally.  
Electrical Workers—Eight hours generally.  
Plasterers—Eight hours generally; some places seven hours.  
Bricklayers—Eight hours generally.  
Granite Cutters—Eight hours; universal.  
Masons—Eight hours generally.  
Painters—Eight hours generally.  
Decorators—Eight hours generally.  
Paper Hangers—Eight hours generally.  
Plumbers—Eight hours generally.  
Gas Fitters—Eight hours generally.  
Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Eight hours generally.  
Tile Layers—Eight hours generally.  
Roofers—Eight hours generally.  
Building Laborers and Hod Carriers—Eight hours generally.  
Compositors, afternoon papers—Eight hours generally.  
Compositors, morning papers—Seven and one-half hours.  
Compositors, book and job—Eight hours generally.  
German Compositors—Eight hours, five days constituting a week's work.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers on newspapers—Eight hours.  
Coal Miners in bituminous regions—Eight hours.  
Coal Miners in anthracite regions—Nine hours.  
Cigarmakers—Eight hours generally.  
Coopers—Eight hours generally.  
Brewers—Eight hours on Pacific Coast; nine hours elsewhere.  
Iron and Steel Workers—Eight hours; three shifts.  
Stationary Firemen—Eight hours; 50 per cent.  
Paper Makers—Eight hours.  
Bookbinders—Establishing eight-hour day. Generally successful.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Association of Machinists are now preparing for a movement for the inauguration of the eight-hour workday.

Other organizations more particularly of a local character are engaged in similar efforts. But it is quite true that immense numbers of workmen, particularly in the unskilled trades and callings, still work generally ten or nine hours a day, and remnants of other trades and callings toll many more hours each day.

It should be our aim to give every encouragement and aid to all in the establishment of a maximum day's work of eight hours.

In our country so great and fertile, with its people so endowed with genius and so marvellously industrious in their productive capacity, there can neither be justification nor defense for a workday of longer than eight hours.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for recreation and improvement, is not only a scientific but a natural division of the day. It is a slogan and a watchword with which we can go not only to our fellow-workers but to all our people and secure their co-operation and their sympathy.

Upon the industrial field I urge the concentration of all our efforts to the universal establishment of the eight-hour workday.

To that end, I recommend the appointment of a special committee by this convention to consider the subject of the more general introduction of the eight-hour workday in all industry, and the presentation of a report and recommendation to you in time for proper consideration and action thereon by this convention.

In referring to the movement of various organizations to reduce the hours of labor and to improve the conditions of the toilers, a few classes of employment, widely divergent, have a peculiar interest. The street railway men toiled sixteen to eighteen hours a day prior to organization among them.

Less than twenty years ago a law passed by the legislature of the State of New York, limiting the hours of labor of street railway men to ten per day, was declared unconstitutional. The general workday of these men now, where they are organized, is nine or ten hours and in a few instances eight.

The retail clerks formerly would start an early closing association, and whenever a temporary success was obtained they disbanded their organizations. Conditions and hours of labor would then revert to the old standard of from early morning until late at night, so long as there was the hope or the prospect of some patron entering a store. Since the formation of bona fide retail clerks' unions, and particularly since the formation of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, they have not only reduced the hours of labor during the week, but have obtained earlier closing on Saturday and in many instances half holiday during Saturdays of the summer months.

But apart from this, recognizing the miserably low wages paid to some clerks, the last convention of that organization took positive action to establish some sort of a life line, a living wage, and declared for a minimum wage scale of at least nine dollars per week. When such a low minimum is sought to be established it can readily be appreciated how necessary was the action of that convention, and how earnestly we should all strive to render every assistance within our power to its achievement.

The hours of labor and conditions of the bakers, barbers, and grocery clerks were about similar. They worked from early morning until late at night, the bakers often during the entire night. It was also generally required that the workmen should live with the employer, thus practically discriminating against married men and placing a premium upon bachelorhood. The bakers' organization has reduced the hours of labor to nine or ten; night work has been practically abolished; the sub-cellars as a bakeshop has been eradicated, and Sunday work eliminated.

The barbers have reduced their hours of labor immeasurably. They have limited Sunday work and in most instances abolished it.

The organized grocery clerks no longer toil after six o'clock in the evening, and Sunday has become their own.

The baker, the barber and the grocery clerk have abolished the system of "boarding and lodging with the boss" and in this regard have obtained the right and the freedom of manhood.

#### EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY.

The movement of the International Typographical Union to inaugurate the eight-hour day has been crowned with great success. Despite the fact that in a few places stubborn contests are still maintained, it may be stated that, generally speaking, the eight-hour day among the membership under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union is an accomplished fact. President Lynch, in a recent letter, states that in a few sections where the printers relinquished their membership, due to their inability to meet assessments, there is a desire to reorganize, and that soon the effort will be made not only to accomplish this much-desired result, but also at the same time to secure the enforcement of the eight-hour day in the trade throughout the continent. He adds that in this no difficulty will be encountered; that the International Typographical Union has expended nearly four million dollars in establishing the eight-hour day, but the printers are just beginning to reap the benefits of that movement, and that "for years to come there will be such a demand for printers that all who thoroughly learn the trade will be paid wages over any scale heretofore adopted."

The influence of the eight-hour movement has extended to the entire printing trade. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders at its last convention decided to inaugurate the eight-hour workday, and with almost general unanimity it has been achieved and without any serious contest.

At the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America it was decided to inaugurate the eight-hour day in the trade November 18, 1907. In several instances this has already been secured. The organization finds itself in this position, however, that the Typothetæ, which the officers of the Pressmen's International Union

aver represents but eight per cent of those who employ the men of the trade, has secured an injunction restraining any action toward the enforcement of an eight-hour day in Typothetae establishments. At the time when this report is prepared I am not fully informed as to the plans of the officers of the organization to carry out the instructions of their international convention. Should anything arise of an important character it will, if possible, be included in the report of the Executive Council. We can but hope, however, that entire success may be achieved in the enforcement of the eight-hour workday among the printing pressmen and assistants, and this, too, without contest, and that the entire printing trade will soon be an industry in which the eight-hour workday shall be the absolute rule.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

A movement of great importance was recently inaugurated among the commercial telegraphers of the country. For nearly twenty years there was little or no organization among them, in consequence of which many unjust conditions were imposed. Wages, where not reduced, remained stationary during all this period, despite the enhanced cost of living. Any attempt to organize was met with discrimination or discharge. This was particularly true of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A general revival of organization was manifest during the latter part of last year and the beginning of this, which resulted in securing an advance of ten per cent in wages. The deep resentment felt by the telegraph operators against the unjust action of the companies found its expression in a determined effort for the redress of grievances, the stoppage of discrimination and the exercise of the right to organize. These demands were either slow of concession by the companies or not conceded at all. The operators manifested their restlessness, which brought forth a promise from the companies for the redress of a number of grievances. The men and women who had so long been subject to unjust conditions had little faith in these promises, and as a result a strike was inaugurated with little or no preparation. They demanded an eight-hour day, equal pay for equal work by men or women, fifteen per cent increase, and that the companies furnish typewriters.

Of course, all of us and all friends of labor sympathize with the righteous demands which the telegraphers made. The justness and righteousness of a cause is one thing; the time for its attempted enforcement is another.

It was clearly the conviction of those who had experience that the time for a general strike among the commercial telegraphers, no matter how praiseworthy the cause, was inopportune, particularly so when such pledges of further concessions had been made. It was at this period that I advised the officers confidentially, and as strongly as I could, as to the impracticability of a general strike at that time. I urged them to accept the offers made and to work for the extension and strengthening of their organization, with a view to constant betterment for the men and women who depend for their livelihood upon the operation of the keys. Of course, I had neither the right nor the desire unwarrantably to interfere with the management of the affairs of the organization, but it seemed to me duty demanded that I should place my experience before the officers, that they might reap whatever benefit might result therefrom, so as to help safeguard the interests of the membership, that the continuity of the organization might not only be assured, but also that it might prove of lasting benefit to the craft.

That the advice was disregarded by those then in authority in the organization is not due to me, nor to any failure to render them every possible counsel, advice and assistance to carry on their contest to the fullest possible fruition. It has been clearly shown that at least a tactical mistake has been made. Those now intrusted with the affairs of the organization realized this fact. It is my conviction that the strike will not, however, be devoid of some influence for good in the condition of the telegraphers. It is our duty to render every assistance we possibly can, that the organization of the commercial telegraphers may be maintained and extended, so that in the light of experience better results may follow for the men and women engaged in commercial telegraph work.

#### FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS—OUR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

Considerable correspondence has been had with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, and other representatives of farmers. Much has been done to bring the men of the farms and the men of the factory and workshop into closer touch, better understanding and reciprocal relations to aid each other in the advancement of their rights, and to protect each other against aggression of opponents.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas adopted resolutions pledg-

ing the farmers of the State to give their patronage to the products of union labor and particularly those bearing the union label.

Because of their significance I quote the preambles and resolutions as follows:

"Whereas the experience the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas have had in the use of a union label to designate the product of the members of this organization has proved beyond all doubt the inestimable value of having some design which will designate the difference between the product of union and non-union farmers; and,

"Whereas we know there should be a design of some kind in general use in order that our brothers of the trades unions of the cities may be able at all times to discriminate in our favor, as our experience has proven they will do; be it

"Resolved, by the fifth annual convention of the union farmers of Texas in Fort Worth assembled, That our delegates to the national convention be instructed to work to the end that a label be adopted; that same shall be protected by copyright and registered in each State in the Union, so that there may be no counterfeiting or use without permission; and be it further

"Resolved, That since such a design must be frequently used in printed form, said printed design must always be accompanied by either the Typographical Union or allied label of the printing fraternity, for otherwise it might be interpreted to represent the products of printers, and in this way its use abused in the injury of the union printers and allied trades; and be it further

"Resolved, That out of appreciation for the friendship expressed and many acts showing that the friendship of organized labor is genuine, we, the members of the Texas Farmers' Unions, delegates to this the fifth annual convention of the Texas State Union, pledge our hearty support and patronage to all union labels used by our city brothers.

"Whereas the union label being the basis of contracts between the workers and the farmers and the emblem of honest work and fair reward; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all goods handled by the business departments of the Farmers' Union, including machinery, must bear the imprint of our brother workers, and that all 'unfair' manufacturers be respectfully notified to use the label of the workers if they expect the farmers' trade."

In a communication recently received from the officers of the American Society of Equity the wish was expressed for further extension of the mutual interests of the workmen in industry and the workmen of the farms. The correspondence on these topics will be placed in the hands of the committee having this subject under consideration. We can in this convention do nothing of greater promise for tangible results in the interests of labor in factory, field, workshop or mine than to establish the most fraternal relations among the men and bring about mutual reciprocal aid between the organizations of labor and the organizations of farmers.

#### LABOR'S BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

In my report to the Minneapolis convention attention was called to the fact that the opposition to our bill to regulate the issuance of injunctions, comprising many of the great employing corporations and trusts of the nation, was fully represented by their own officials as well as by attorneys; that it was clear even to the most unfriendly members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, that not even the array of talent opposing us could disprove our contentions. For the purpose of delay the committee resorted to dilatory tactics.

After two months of time-killing argument the essential features of our bill were referred to a sub-committee of three members of the Judiciary Committee. The sub-committee withheld its report until very shortly before the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress. We had the greatest difficulty to obtain a copy of that report.

The astonishment of labor's representatives can be better imagined than described when it is stated that the sub-committee, instead of conducting an investigation of the principles involved in the bill, quoted the very judges and courts who have rendered decisions and opinions against which our just complaints are lodged, and which our bill seeks to remedy.

We had the advice of Hon. T. C. Spelling, attorney-at-law, on the untenable and unfair report, and we concluded that a review, criticism and reply were necessary. With our legislative committee I tried to have labor's reply filed with the Judiciary Committee, so that it might be printed with the report of the sub-committee, in order that all might have an opportunity of judging the merits or demerits of either or both. No encouragement was received from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. An effort was made to obtain the written assent of a majority of the members of the committee to accomplish the purpose. The signatures of eleven members of the committee agreeing to the proposition were obtained. Four members of the committee, however, refused to give their assent—Chairman Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Parker, of New Jersey; Terrell, of Massachusetts, and Littlefield, of Maine. However, the signatures of the eleven members of the committee and the intensity of feeling prevailing evidently brought about an emergency meeting of the Judiciary Committee, at which representative Pearre, of Maryland, who introduced our injunction regulation bill, presented the assent of the eleven members of the Judiciary Committee to our proposition. He also presented Mr. Spelling's brief. It appears, however, that the effort was of little avail.

We should see to it that the reply is printed as a Federal public document by the Sixtieth Congress. It was published in the June, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

In dealing with the subject of injunctions and the necessary action thereon, the Minneapolis convention instructed the officers of our Federation as follows:

"There is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and we therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates, for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who, from their actions or their expressions, are deemed unsound be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

In compliance therewith the Executive Council authorized me to issue a circular to all organized labor appealing to our fellow-unionists and friends to safeguard their interests in an effort to pledge candidates for public office to express themselves fully as to their attitude upon the subject of the injunction abuse and their attitude toward bona-fide relief from that species of gross injustice. A copy of that circular and a copy of another regarding the hostility of Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, toward all labor's reasonable demands will be placed in the possession of the appropriate committees having this subject under consideration.

#### THE INJUNCTION ABUSE—LABOR SEEKS JUSTICE, NOT PRIVILEGE.

It has been the favorite utterance of labor's fiercest and most unfair opponents to charge us with an effort to create "a favored class of wrong doers among the workingmen." Parry, Post and Van Cleave have so declared; Littlefield, Cannon and others repeated it in their campaign of last year and since, the latest assertion of this character having been made from so high a source as the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in a speech and in an interview immediately before his departure upon his recent trip to the Orient. The utterance of Mr. Taft was entirely unprovoked, unnecessary and wholly gratuitous, and withal unfounded. From other sources, sordid sources, we may expect malicious misrepresentation, but from high officials of our government, never.

Mr. Taft could not help but know that labor's bill to regulate injunctions was not designed to create a privileged class of wrong doers among the workingmen of our country, but to restore to them the rights of which they have been robbed by court decisions; in fact, to restore the writ of injunction to its original beneficent and proper purposes. He could not escape knowing, what is common knowledge among the merest tyros of the law, the fundamental principles of the equity power of the courts and the basis upon which injunctions are intended to serve. Circumstances warrant their re-statement as follows:

"The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

"He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

"There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

"It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

"It must not be used even in an effort to punish crime.

"It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

"Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

"It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

"It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any wrongdoing.

"It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

"Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation."

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law, in fact, is not law at all, tomorrow or next day when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined

by the courts render the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than willful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and unenviable liberty of creating a privileged class of wrong doers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great up-lifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

It is interesting to know that owing to the persistent discussion of the principles involved in labor's contention upon the abuse of the injunction process, a much wider and better knowledge of the merits of our position is general among our people, and in this regard some progress has been made which will beyond doubt bring reform and relief. Particularly is this true in the constitution adopted for the state of Oklahoma. Other states have had investigations and hearings in their respective legislatures. In Massachusetts the legislature appointed its committees on labor of both the Senate and House to sit during the year and hear fully all sides to the contention. It was my privilege to aid our fellow-workers of Massachusetts in an argument before the joint committee of the legislature, the argument covering more than seven hours of two days. The committee seemed favorably impressed with the presentation of labor's position upon this question by our Massachusetts brethren and myself, and I have been asked to prepare a bill upon the subject. I could do no better than to utilize our Federal bill known as the Pearce bill.

#### VAN CLEAVE'S SUIT AGAINST THE A. F. OF L.

The Buck's Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, of which Mr. J. W. Van Cleave is president (and he is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers), brought suit against the American Federation of Labor, the members of its Executive Council, both officially and individually, and several other officers and members of unions attached to international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The papers in the suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Company have been served upon us, and also a notice to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be issued against our publishing the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Inasmuch as this report is written in advance of the day set for the hearing of this application for an injunction, November 8, the developments thereof will be incorporated in the report of the Executive Council. A *resume* of some of the incidents leading to the present situation may be necessary for the proper understanding of our position.

The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees and other organizations had an agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and some still have agreements, either directly or through an employers' association of which the Buck's Stove and Range Company is a part. In the case where the organization of labor was not so well fortified, the company

antagonized it, assuming a hostile attitude with a view of crushing the union and imposing unfair conditions upon its members in the line of work which they performed.

A contest ensued and the organization in question declared the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, unfair. It appealed to all organized labor and its friends to transfer their patronage to other and fairer employers. A similar appeal was made to the American Federation of Labor, and, pursuing the usual course followed in cases of appeals of this character, I caused an investigation to be made and made further investigation myself, and had a representative of our Federation endeavor to bring about an honorable adjustment of the controversy between the organization primarily in interest and the company.

The fact developed that Mr. Van Cleave, the president of the company, was known to be so hostile to all organized labor that he violated the agreement he had for his company (through the employers' association, of which he was a member,) with an international union, and that it was only through the disciplinary power and measures of that employers' association that he for his company was required to conform to the agreement. In the case in point the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employers had no such advantageous position, and Mr. Van Cleave, for his company, exercised his antagonism to the fullest.

The investigation demonstrated clearly Mr. Van Cleave's hostile purpose toward the organization in question, and every effort at an amicable adjustment was fruitless. It was then that my colleagues and myself, the Executive Council, approved the position and action of the organization affected, and this fact was published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. The suit is brought to prevent this publication. It will determine our legal right not only in this instance but practically in all similar cases.

The Executive Council and the other defendants authorized me to retain competent counsel to defend our rights before the court. In arguing a preliminary motion before Judge Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Company substantially declared the following to be about the theory of its case:

That the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated organizations, international, the locals of internationals, state federations, city central bodies, locals affiliated to them, all local branches directly affiliated by charter, are engaged in one common purpose; that they find it inexpedient to become incorporated and are therefore bound to all the legal responsibilities appertaining to partners and partnership; that under this partnership the American Federation of Labor is legally responsible for the acts of a constituent body located at a distance and even though the officers of our Federation may know nothing whatever of the doings of the distant "partners," this partnership liability extends not merely to contract relations but to the tortious and wrongful acts of the individual members of all the organizations or branches enumerated.

Our counsel advise me that the idea of the counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is apparently that the American Federation of Labor and all of its constituent parts are running amuck in boycotting, and in this course any person, no matter how distantly associated with a "minor union," is responsible for all of its acts. Our counsel add: "To our minds this theory outlined by the complainant is absolutely untenable, and the fact that it is advanced indicates a want of solid ground upon which to rest the bill of complaint."

The taking of testimony will, I am informed, shortly begin.

Quite apart from the consideration of the absurdity of such a position, it would make the American Federation of Labor, as such, its executive officers, officially and individually, legally responsible for any action taken by any local union even though remotely related to the American Federation of Labor. Let me present some of the fundamental principles involved in the assertion of labor's rights.

The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone. The only reason for the ownership of bondmen or slaves is the ownership of their labor power by their masters. Therefore, it follows that if free men's ownership of themselves involves their labor power, none but themselves are owners of their labor power. Hence, it is essential that the product of a free man is his own. If he by choice or by reason of his environment sells his labor power to another and is paid a wage in return therefor, this wage is his own. This proposition is so essentially true that it is the underlying idea upon which is based the entire structure of private property. To question or to attempt to destroy the principle enunciated, involves the entire structure of civilized society.

The free man's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he may with others similarly situated sell their labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that free men may sell their labor power under stress of their needs, or they may withhold it to obtain more advantageous returns.

Labor power is not a product; it is a human power to produce. In its very nature it

can not be regarded as a trust or a corporation, formed in restraint of trade. Any legislation or court construction dealing with the subject of organizations, corporations or trusts which curtail or corner the products of labor, can have no true application to the association of free men in the disposition or withholding of their labor power.

The attempt to deny to free men, by injunction or other process, the right of association, the right to withhold their labor power or to induce others to withhold their labor power, whether these men be engaged in an industrial dispute with employers, or whether they be other workmen who have taken the places of those engaged in the original dispute, is an invasion of man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is a claim of some form of property right in the workmen who have taken the places of strikers, or men locked out.

If the ownership of free men is vested in them and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and to withhold theirs that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And neither court injunctions nor other processes have any proper application to deny to free men these lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent rights.

In the disposition of the wages returned from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things he may lawfully buy, he may also lawfully abstain from buying. He may purchase from whomsoever he will, or he may give his patronage to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with others to do.

No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If this be true, and its truth can not be controverted upon any basis in law, free men may bestow their patronage upon any one or withhold it, or bestow it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern is hostile or friendly. It is true for any good reason, and in the last analysis, for no reason at all.

It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have declared that lockouts and the blacklists and all that pertain thereto are not unlawful. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of the law and undertake by the injunctive process to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

To claim that what one man may lawfully do when done by two or more men becomes unlawful or criminal, is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two.

In the case in point, the suit brought against us by the Buck's Stove and Range Company, another and exceedingly important feature is involved. It is a blow aimed at the freedom of speech, the freedom of assemblage, the freedom of thought, and particularly the freedom of the press.

The constitution of the United States and the constitution of every state in the Union are in accord with it, in clearly justifying labor's contention.

The first amendment to the constitution of the United States provides that, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or **abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.**"

The attempt to enjoin or prevent the publication of the "We-Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, whether by injunctive process or other judicial or legislative means, would be in direct violation of the constitutional guarantee and would indeed abridge free speech and a free press. In all the land there is neither law nor power to enforce such a decree.

A case in point was brought to the highest courts of Missouri. The constitution of that state provides that "no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will upon any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty."

The Mark and Haas Jeans Clothing Company *vs.* Watson et al, March, 1902. Watson and others represented the United Garment Workers of America which issued a circular asking the public not to deal with that house or with other houses using the company's brand of clothing. The company sought an injunction to prohibit the promulgation of the circular. The circuit court denied the writ, the defense being the constitutional right of freedom of speech and of the press. Upon appeal the higher courts in Missouri sustained that contention, and held that the idea underlying the constitutional guarantee was

punishment, not prevention; that if prevention exists, then there can no opportunity possibly arise for one to become responsible for saying, writing or publishing anything he may desire upon any question. The constitution, in forbidding laws impairing the right of free speech, recognized that right as pre-existent, and forbids legislation impairing that freedom. There is no exception thereto; the proscription is affirmative. The Missouri case to which I have already referred is so important that it deserves further recounting here.

The court took up the argument that an injunction should be issued because the firm could not collect damages from the authors of the circular. The court pointed out that in the case of *Association vs. Boogher* (3 Mo. App., 173), it was decided that a libel can not be enjoined because owing to the insolvency of the libeler the victim could not recover damages for the libel. For if the remedy of injunction be given because of insolvency of the defendant, the freedom to speak and write which is secured by the state to all its citizens would be enjoyed by a man able to respond in damages to a civil action, and denied to one who has no property liable to execution. The court said there is no power to suspend the right for a moment or for any purpose. There is no instrumentality to limit or to restrict the right, except fear of the penalty, civil or criminal, which may wait on abuse. Only licentious abuse of free speech can be punished by law. No law can abridge the right of free speech. Wherever the authority of injunction begins, there the right of free speech, free writing, free publication, ends. No half-way house exists between absolute prevention and absolute freedom. The right can neither be impaired by the legislature nor hampered nor denied by the courts. That a man has no means, that he can not be mulcted in damages for his speech or writings, matters not. The impecunious man has the same right as the wealthy. The exercise of the right of free speech is as free and unrestricted as if no civil recovery could be had or punishment inflicted because of its unwarranted exercise. The fact that the publication does an actionable injury does not go a hair toward a diminution of the right of free speech, for the exercise of which, if resulting in an injury, the constitution makes the speaker or publisher expressly responsible. Such responsibility is utterly incompatible with authority in a court of equity to prevent such responsibility from occurring. William Marlon Reedy recently declared that labor can not be enjoined from continuing the publication of the list of "unfair" employers. Discussing the Van Cleve suit against us, he said: "The law as to the matter stands the same under the national constitution as under the state constitutions. Free speech and free publication are too sacred things to be thrown overboard at the request of the National Association of Manufacturers, or if not thrown over, reduced to such meaninglessness as now attaches to the workingman's so-called 'freedom of contract.'"

The rights laid down by the court in this case support in every regard the contentions of organized labor, and we propose to contend for our rights upon the ground of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press in the case of the so-called boycotts and the right of man's ownership of himself, of his labor power, to sell it or to withhold it, and to do all lawful things in furtherance of his interests, whether done singly or collectively, in case of lockouts, strikes or boycotts.

#### EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

It was reported to the Minneapolis convention that the majority of the Committee on Labor of the House as made up by the Speaker was hostile to the interests of labor; that hearings were held to prolong the time so as ultimately to prevent the passage of our eight-hour bill; that by mere accident at one of the hearings the minority members of the committee were in a temporary majority of a quorum of the committee present, and by a vote of that temporary momentary majority ordered that the bill be reported favorably to the House with a recommendation that it pass; the bill was so reported.

Representative Rucker, of Missouri, in the course of his speech on the floor of the House, said in part that when he asked the Speaker to recognize him for the purpose of asking consideration of the Eight-hour Bill, that he, the Speaker, replied in language more forcible than polite that he would not recognize him or any member of the House for the purpose of considering that measure.

We should see to it that the eight-hour bill is introduced in Congress in the early stages of the coming session and press home the necessity for its passage. The eight-hour bill proposes to carry into effect the intention and spirit of the eight-hour law of August 1, 1892.

#### EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Since the issuance by the President of the executive order of September 19, 1906, there have been fewer violations of the existing eight-hour law under its limited interpre-

tation by the courts than theretofore. Complaints lodged with the President were transmitted to the Commissioner of Labor, investigated, rectified, and in several instances violators convicted and fined.

The War Department issued an order by which a number of workmen who formerly worked long hours were brought under the operation of the eight-hour law. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by employers performing dredging work for the government, the court held that the eight-hour law did not apply to dredge men, and this, too, notwithstanding that the work performed was not only work done for the Federal government upon waters under Federal jurisdiction, but also in the nature of things the work was performed upon the public works of the Federal government. In view of the decision of the highest judicial authority, our only remedy lies in the enactment of the American Federation of Labor eight-hour bill.

#### IMMIGRATION LAW AND INTERPRETATION.

Recognizing the influence for good or evil of the large numbers of immigrants brought to our shores, the American Federation of Labor years ago impressed upon the public mind and upon Congress the necessity for better regulation and restriction of immigration. The reports of the Immigration Bureau for the past ten years give the following figures of immigrants coming to the shores of our mainland:

1898.....	229,299
1899.....	311,715
1900.....	448,572
1901.....	487,918
1902.....	648,743
1903.....	857,046
1904.....	812,870
1905.....	1,026,499
1906.....	1,100,735
1907.....	1,285,349

Total.....7,208,746

Surely, such portentous figures of a conglomerate people brought to our country by various devices must cause us to pause and reflect whether this influx can long continue with its apparent enormous increase without in a large measure tending to tear down, or to make it additionally difficult to maintain, the American standard of life, American aspirations for industrial and commercial progress and moral advancement as well as the perpetuation of the purity of our republic. We have, therefore, urged upon Congress the necessity for the regulation and restriction of immigration. One of labor's demands was enacted into law. That law prohibits making contracts for or with laborers in foreign countries to come to this country to perform work here, whether these contracts are written or implied. This law also prohibits advertising for workmen in foreign countries, and the allurement of workmen by promises or other devices to emigrate here.

The bill also contains a provision requiring more air space per passenger over that required heretofore. Formerly one hundred and twenty cubic feet of air space was allowed for each immigrant; the requirements now are one hundred and eighty cubic feet per capita, and this accords with the most enlightened deductions of medical scientists. It will therefore take fifty per cent more ships than heretofore to bring to our shores the same number of people. This feature of the law goes into operation 1908.

We urged that one of the most effective measures of regulation and restriction would be an educational test of a simple character. Congress at its last session passed an immigration law, in some respects an improvement over the old, omitting, however, some of the most effective features which would tend to decrease the immense numbers of immigrants. Notwithstanding our most persistent efforts, the educational test was defeated. A provision was enacted permitting agents of states to go to foreign countries and there induce workmen to come to the United States.

A commission made up of three members of the Senate, three from the House of Representatives and three citizens appointed by the President was created by the law for the purpose of making an investigation of the entire subject of immigration, the committee being authorized to visit foreign countries for that purpose. It is regrettable that some representative of labor, the interest more largely involved than any other in the subject matter for investigation, was not designated as a member of that commission.

In connection with this subject your attention is called to the fact that in the new law, as in the old for more than thirty years, the provision is continued generally known under the anti-alien contract labor feature of the immigration law. Some months ago a body of workmen was engaged in a strike entirely provoked by the employers. The employers

set out to obtain workmen by contract in foreign countries to come here and perform that work. Protest was made against their admission, and the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island sustained the protest and ordered the deportation of the contract workmen. From that order the employers through their counsel appealed to the Department of Commerce and Labor, which in turn submitted the question to the Department of Justice. The Attorney-General, the chief of that Department, rendered an opinion which practically declared that "workmen of like kind" could not be obtained in the United States, and this, too, notwithstanding there were over one hundred unemployed who were capable and willing to perform the required work, but who declined to resign their membership in an organization as a condition precedent to such employment. Bound by the opinion of the Attorney-General, the Department of Commerce and Labor decided in accordance therewith, reversed the order of the Board of Special Inquiry for the deportation of these contract workmen, and they were admitted.

A similar case occurred, in another industry, quite recently and the same theory of the law was enforced; that is, workmen were engaged in a strike, the employers contracted with workmen in a foreign country, and these workmen were permitted to enter upon the theory that there were not "workmen of like kind" unemployed in the United States.

We contend that the alien-contract labor feature of the immigration law was designed and enacted for the purpose of preventing American workmen from being defeated in an effort to improve their conditions, and particularly to prevent deterioration and that, therefore, regardless of whether the relations of workmen with their employers are of the most amicable character, or whether they anticipate, or are engaged in, a trade dispute involving either a strike or a lockout, employers are prohibited by the law from bringing workmen to the United States under contract, or promise of employment, whether written or implied.

Indeed, the anti-alien contract labor feature of the immigration law was enacted at the urgent request of labor, and is now generally recognized as a small measure of justice to labor.

While we discourage any demand which is either impractical or unjustifiable, we yet contend that the demands of workmen upon their employers in no way enters into the question as to whether "workmen of like kind" are employed or unemployed in the United States. That workmen have been locked out by their employers or are on strike does not enter into the situation, regardless of the questions in contention between such workmen and such employers; the fact they are workmen capable of performing the service required and are unemployed is in itself the condition prohibiting employers from entering into a written or implied contract for "workmen of like kind" coming from any foreign country to our own. This case was fully presented on pages 550-55 August, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

In connection with this case interviews were held with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the first case to which I referred was discussed and the question of principle involved fully considered. Under the law the Secretary could not re-open the case in which the decision was rendered. He expressed his view that the principles for which we contend are sustained by the law. In any event, we must feel assured as to this feature of the law. It must be maintained in its essence and in its effect as designed and enacted, that is, for the protection of the American working people, or we must seek a new enactment to cover the breach in the law made by the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General.

Recently the Attorney-General ruled that though states may advertise, setting forth the advantages and resources of their respective states, they can not enter into contracts with alien laborers to bring them to the United States, nor prepay their passage.

One of the provisions of the recently enacted immigration law was the creation of a "Division of Information." The purpose of this provision is that workmen lawfully coming to the United States may be aided in a more intelligent choice of location in which to seek employment. It is intended to be a means for the better distribution of immigrants lawfully entitled to come to our country, and it administered fairly is calculated to be of least injury to labor. Your attention is invited to the correspondence on the subject published in the August, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, pages 556-59.

#### CONVICT LABOR BILL.

In regard to our Convict Labor Bill, it is but necessary to say that it has for its purpose simply the protection of the workmen in the States which have secured a solution of the problem, from the convict labor of other States which have neglected or refused to legislate favorably upon the subject and which seek to profit by sending their convict-made products for

sale into other States. I can do no better than to quote the report of the Legislative Committee upon this subject. It is as follows:

"The Convict Labor Bill, as introduced by Representative Hunt, of Missouri, and which passed the House in the first session of the 59th Congress, was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, who in turn referred it to a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Knox, of Pennsylvania; Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Bacon, of Georgia. Every possible effort was made to obtain favorable action on this bill by the Senate, and to that end numerous communications were transmitted to the executive officers of the various national and international unions, requesting that their local affiliated unions should petition their Senators asking for favorable action upon this bill. Similar letters were also sent to the State, central and local unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. Other interests which favored the passage of this bill were also communicated with, requesting their assistance in our efforts to have this bill become a law.

"Several interviews were had with the Senators on the subcommittee, who seemed to be favorably disposed towards the passage of the bill. However, when the full committee took the matter up for consideration the claim was made that, on account of the shortness of time and the importance of the measure, dealing as it does with the question of interstate commerce, it was decided to lay it over until the next Congress. A large amount of printed and written matter containing arguments in favor of the bill was presented to Senator Knox, who was chairman of the subcommittee, and who, after reading it, stated to your committee that a great deal of the argument and evidence was a revelation to him, he not having had an opportunity previously to become familiar with the subject.

"He gave us his assurance that he would make an earnest study of the bill during the summer months. We hope, and are led to believe from his manner and expression, that he will give the measure his influential support in the 60th Congress."

#### LAW REDUCING HOURS OF LABOR OF RAILROAD MEN.

Congress passed a law making it unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, to require or permit any employee to remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and that he shall not again be required or permitted to work unless he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The bill also prohibits any operator, train dispatcher or other employee who by the use of the telegraph or telephone dispatches or receives reports or orders regarding train movements, to be required or permitted to remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any day.

Of course, it is not to be inferred that the railroad men generally work the limit of hours prescribed by the law, but it frequently occurs that they are so required and that to that fact more than to any other has been due most of the terrible loss of life upon the railroads of our country.

The organizations of railroad employees, aided by our Legislative Committee and other representatives of our Federation, urged upon Congress the necessity for the passage of a law of an effective and remedial character. This bill was fought insidiously and persistently by corporate power and those in control of legislation in Congress.

The bill in question was fathered by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who gave it his almost undivided attention and secured its final passage.

Though the law is by no means satisfactory or what labor and all the people have a right to expect, nevertheless its enactment makes for progress and will render effective amendment less difficult in the future. The bill goes into effect March fourth of the coming year.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEMERS.

In compliance with your instructions, together with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, I entered protest against the passage of the measure commonly known as the Ship Subsidy Bill, not merely because of the ship subsidy proposition in itself but particularly because it gave no proper consideration to the rights and interests of the seamen, but on the contrary under the pretense of creating a volunteer naval militia from among the enlisted men, it proposed practically to introduce compulsory naval service in time of peace or war from the men employed in the merchant marine. This subject was fully covered in my report to the Minneapolis convention.

While the ship subsidy bill was under consideration I unearthed and exposed a scheme of the promoters of the ship subsidy who undertook to suborn and corrupt one or two men in New York so as to make it appear that the men of organized labor were in opposition to the American Federation of Labor upon this measure. The forgery of

names of officers of unions, counterfeit seals and letter heads, to send out fraudulent appeals to organized labor of the country for the support of the bill in opposition to the American Federation of Labor, were a few of the means employed. The entire exposé was placed before the prosecuting officers of New York city, before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and published in full in the January, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The bill was defeated by labor, the corrupt methods of the ship subsidy promoters to the contrary notwithstanding. But that the bill will make its appearance in future Congresses no one who knows the calibre and character of its promoters will doubt. You should give further directions so that your officers and representatives may govern themselves accordingly.

It may be interesting to note that the known interests as well as the secret promoters of the ship subsidy bill are the chief opponents not only to labor's eight-hour bill but to all of the relief legislation for which labor has declared.

#### ANTI-PILOTAGE BILL KILLED.

The Littlefield bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage of vessels was pressed to a conclusion by him in the second session of the last Congress. Our Legislative Committee reported upon it as follows:

"This was one of the measures that he (Littlefield) took occasion during last fall's campaign to defend and through it incidentally availed himself of the opportunity to denounce the American Federation of Labor and its officers for their opposition to that bill. When it was called up by that gentleman in the House, he felt absolutely confident of its passage, but the measure was fought just as stubbornly by the representatives of labor to the last moment. A long debate took place upon the bill, and on a standing vote being taken it appeared as if the bill had passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-seven ayes to one hundred and sixteen nays; but the opponents of the bill being on the alert demanded a roll call which resulted as follows: in favor of the bill, 100; opposed, 165. Thus, one of the pet bills of Mr. Littlefield, the notorious opponent of labor and special advocate of the Manufacturers' Association, received its quietus."

#### WAGE INCREASE IN POSTAL SERVICE.

In compliance with the declaration of our Federation and particularly that of the Minneapolis convention (Resolutions 67 and 101), we finally secured from Congress an increase in the salaries of letter-carriers and post-office clerks and employees of the railway mail service. Several other features of improvement in the conditions of the postal service employees are included in the law, though it is silent respecting the application of the eight-hour law to the postal clerks.

Our Legislative Committee, reporting upon this subject, says:

"We feel that after many years of effort and labor in the direction of benefiting the clerks and carriers, that the wedge has been entered which will undoubtedly bring to them greater and more beneficent results in the near future."

Your attention is invited to the full report of the Legislative Committee published in the April, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and also to my report to the Minneapolis convention upon the subject of labor legislation in the Fifty-ninth Congress.

#### TRUST LEGISLATION—ORGANIZED LABOR NOT A TRUST.

For many years industrial combination among employers—that is, in the form of corporations and trusts—has been the subject of discussion among all our people. That there is much misinformation upon the subject is beyond question. As an organization, the labor movement has viewed the trusts as employers of labor, and our attitude toward them has been gauged by their course toward workmen as employees. Each of our vast membership exercises his judgment and action toward corporations and trusts as his individual opinion may determine, uninfluenced by any concrete expression from our general labor movement.

One grave error into which some people fall, particularly the opponents to our movement, is to designate the organizations of labor as "trusts."

The trade union is not, and from its very nature cannot be, a trust.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the *products of labor*.

Workmen possess their labor power; that is, the power to produce. **Workmen have not any products for sale.**

There certainly cannot be a trust in anything which has not been produced. It is therefore economically unsound, as well as untrue, to designate labor organizations as "trusts." The trust is an association of the owners and controllers of the product of labor for the benefit of a few.

The trade union is an association of many for the benefit of all.

This subject I have more fully discussed in an address which I recently delivered, and which is published in the editorial section of the November issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and to which attention is invited.

A conference was recently held at Chicago, where the question of trusts, combinations and labor organizations was discussed. A number of active workers in the labor movement participated. Among the resolutions adopted was one urging upon Congress the appointment of a commission composed of representatives of labor and capital and of the general public, to investigate the whole subject and to inquire to what extent interpretations of the courts have gone, denying to the organizations of labor the right to enter into trade agreements relating to wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment.

This entire subject should have the consideration of this convention. It is a matter to which we shall be required to give our attention in the very near future. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Interstate Commerce Law, intended to cover those corporations and trusts dealing with the control and transportation of products, have, by the interpretation of the courts, been made to apply to the organizations of workingmen. It will be remembered that when Congress a few years ago, in the House of Representatives, undertook to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, those in charge of the bill refused to accept labor's amendment, which made the distinction between trusts and corporations on the one hand and organizations of labor on the other. We finally secured the adoption of our amendment while the bill was under discussion in the House, but after that amendment was adopted no further interest in the passage of the bill was manifested.

It will be necessary for labor to be on the alert when the subject-matter is again under Congressional consideration, and this convention should plainly indicate its desire in regard thereto.

#### OKLAHOMA—NEW STATE—ITS CONSTITUTION.

During the year the representatives of the people of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory met in constitutional convention, and under the enabling act passed by Congress by which the two Territories were to become one State, with great care they discussed and adopted a constitution for the new State, the State to be known as Oklahoma. By reason of the extension of our movement to both Territories and the directions given me by the American Federation of Labor to secure better general laws from the Federal government so far as they might apply to mining and other labor conditions there, a voluminous correspondence was entered into between representative men of both Territories who realized that some assistance should also be given them in the consummation of their hopes for statehood. This was readily accorded.

Prior to and during the constitutional convention I had the honor of having submitted to me for consideration and advice a number of propositions affecting the general rights of the people of the contemplated new State, and particularly of those affecting labor and labor conditions. To these I gave the best advice of which I was capable.

The constitution was submitted to a referendum of the people and ratified by an overwhelming majority.

It is a matter of great personal pride to me that the constitutional convention unanimously adopted a resolution presenting to me the pen with which the officers of the convention signed the constitution of the State of Oklahoma. The President has approved the constitution and will issue his proclamation recognizing Oklahoma in the family of States in the Union of the United States of America.

In the current issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST I publish extracts from the constitution of Oklahoma. Reference to it will show that the new State has had more real regard for liberty and the rights of man and the protection of her people than has thus far been manifested by any other State in the Union.

#### JURISDICTION CLAIMS—ADJUSTMENTS—CONTENTIONS—POWER TO DECIDE.

During the year there has been a considerable number of jurisdiction disputes among affiliated organizations. Some have assumed acute form, a number of others have been adjusted, and still others remain the same, each side contending for its claims.

## SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

In connection with the general subject of jurisdiction disputes, your attention is called to the fact that in the dispute existing for a considerable period of time between the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association, the Pittsburg convention directed that the two organizations should select two representatives each, these four to select a fifth, to determine the right to the use of the name, "Marine and Transport Workers," in addition to that of the International Longshoremen's Association, and as to certain classes of work coming under their respective jurisdictions. The conference was held under these instructions, and an effort made to have both parties come to a mutual agreement, but without success.

The representatives of both organizations selected a fifth person as arbitrator, one in whom they both expressed their confidence as to his ability, honesty and impartiality. They declared in advance that their respective organizations would abide by the decision and award which he might render; yet within a few weeks after the award and decision were rendered I was officially informed that the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association had rejected it.

This case is cited, first, as a matter of fact and record; and, second, to show that at times when representatives on behalf of their organizations declare in advance that they will abide by a decision or award of an arbitrator, their organizations may decline to hold themselves bound thereby.

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS—STAGE EMPLOYEES.

In the changing conditions of industry, a matter of controversy arose between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes as to rival claims covering a large number of men doing certain classes of electrical work in theatrical and other amusement places. By conference with the executive officers of the organizations in interest and acting as arbitrator for them, an award was rendered which both assure me will redound to the advantage of all concerned.

A number of other cases have been determined in a similar manner, each of which has firmly fixed in my mind the fact that there is not one of these rival claims to jurisdiction which in itself is so important but that it could be adjusted upon a fair basis without injury to any, but with advantage to all.

It depends almost entirely upon the frame of mind into which representatives of organizations not only work themselves, but also their membership. Once allow the thought of expansion and claims to jurisdiction to become uppermost, and whether justified or otherwise, it becomes a dominating factor to which nearly all else is subordinated. It arouses the antagonism of the other organizations in interest, and what might have been a simple matter, in the course of time becomes a bitter contest of rival jurisdiction claims, arousing all the bitterness of the contestants. This results in the injury of both organizations and their membership, as well as embroils employers who often want to live in peace and agreement with organized labor, and yet who are made innocent sufferers. At the same time it gives the opportunity to such other employers who may be so inclined to take advantage of the existing rivalry to still further foment discord and antagonism to their own profit.

In this era of the growth and development of our labor movement, the increasing intelligence of our fellow-workers, their loyalty and devotion to organized labor and the great fundamental principles and purposes for which it aspires, as well as the relentless antagonism of the worst elements of the capitalist class, it behoves you and me, the men entrusted with the vast interests our fellow-workers have committed to our care, to show by our course and our conduct that we are worthy of their great confidence.

We should approach and deal with the controversial questions and jurisdiction disputes in that broad spirit that shall tend toward the co-operation or federation of the organizations in interest in the hope that wherever possible they may eventually amalgamate, thereby working for the individual and common good of all.

The question of the American Federation of Labor undertaking to decide and define claims to jurisdiction is one to which we must give our deepest concern. Inherently an International union is sovereign unto itself, and our Federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up.

For many years the American Federation of Labor undertook to be helpful to affiliated organizations in arriving at a just solution of rival claims to jurisdiction; to be a mediator and conciliator, and when called upon, to declare its judgment as to the justice and fairness of claims. This course was uninterruptedly pursued with the greatest possible success, until at the New Orleans convention, under the stress of intense feeling and excitement, a resolution

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of a mandatory character was adopted applying to an international union. Unquestionably in the instance cited the resolution was predicated upon the consent in advance of all parties to the controversy to abide by any decision which the American Federation of Labor might render.

In so far as the case in point is concerned, there may be some sort of justification, but in itself the influence exerted by the adoption of that policy has not operated and can not operate to the success and permanency of the true general labor movement.

It is true that the American Federation of Labor both directly and indirectly has organized thousands upon thousands of local unions, and a very large number of international unions; but, after all, the work was primarily instituted by the international unions organizing, continuing and financing the American Federation of Labor in the performance of that work.

Inherently the trade unions are of primary existence and importance.

Surely, no one is justified in questioning my love of and loyal devotion to the American Federation of Labor. No one realizes more than do I the great good and far-reaching service it has rendered the working people of our country by organizing and encouraging the organizations, by spreading the gospel and the rights of labor, and by upholding to the public conscience the wrongs from which labor suffers. Our Federation has pressed home at any and all times the demands which labor makes upon modern society now and for the future.

In recognizing all the great work and good achieved for labor by our Federation, we must bear in mind that in the last analysis we dare not depart from the true conception of the fact that to the international trade unions belongs all power not specifically delegated to our Federation.

That I have great confidence in the future of our Federation no one has the right to question; but I am fully persuaded that if we hope to maintain its continuity indefinitely for the future; if we would have it escape the pitfalls into which other previous general organizations have fallen, and which have engulfed them, it is our bounden duty to come nearer to the first essential principles upon which our Federation is founded; that is, to afford and guarantee to all affiliated international unions the largest liberty of internal action consistent with the general well-being of all labor.

In my judgment before larger powers should be exercised by the American Federation of Labor than have already been delegated to it, the international unions should so specifically express themselves. The discussion of a proposition of such a character might not be at all out of place, not only in our conventions, nor confined to the conventions of our international unions, but among the rank and file of the men of labor in their local unions. We might thereby obtain the best possible expression of the will and purpose of the hosts of labor.

Among the subjects for such a discussion the following suggest themselves:

Shall the American Federation of Labor undertake to decide finally questions of jurisdiction between organizations and enforce the same, even to the extent of the revocation of a charter held by an international union (should it fail to abide by a decision rendered) and the re-organization of such an international union?

Shall the American Federation of Labor create a general fund by assessment upon affiliated organizations, the fund to be available for international unions engaged in trade disputes?

Shall the American Federation of Labor create a fund for better advertising union labels and for the cultivation of a greater demand for union label products?

Shall the conducting and termination of boycotts be under the direction of the American Federation of Labor?

As already indicated, a number of rival claims to jurisdiction have been adjusted by mediation and conciliation, and also by the award of arbitrators. Were it not for these facts, I should have no hesitancy in recommending that the American Federation of Labor should not permit its officers or authorized committees to act as arbitrators in any dispute between affiliated organizations unless both or all of them vitally interested have by a convention, a referendum vote or by such other means, provided by the organizations, declared unequivocally that they will abide by any award or decision made and rendered by a board of arbitration. However, so long as some good results, and perhaps the best results, are obtained by pursuing the present policy of conciliation, it might work to the disadvantage of our movement did we adopt a hard and fast rule which would preclude us from pursuing such effective work as the material and the opportunity may afford.

## PROGRESS OF UNION LABEL WORK.

Officers of various organizations report that there has been a more general demand for union-labeled products this year than ever before. The union label is at once a guarantee of better conditions accorded to the producer of the article which it covers and better sanitary and more healthful conditions under which it was produced. It is a means by which practical assistance may be rendered to our fellow-workers in the betterment of their factory and home lives. Effective aid to our fellow-toilers can be rendered by union workmen and sympathizers with our cause, insisting upon the union label. Its reward both to consumer and user is as great as to the producer. No service which we can render our fellows entails less effort and expense and brings larger results than the demand for the union label upon every article purchased.

It is not too much that our movement asks of our fellow-unionists and friends that they give their loyal support to the demand not only for union-labor products, but union-labeled products. The union label is the silent harbinger of better things to come.

We have issued a number of appeals and much literature upon the subject of union labels and also a number of union-label bulletins. I recommend that authority be given for the free distribution to the central bodies and local unions of the large number of union-label bulletins now at headquarters.

I recommend, too, that all international unions, city central bodies and local unions inaugurate an effective campaign for the union label.

## EDUCATION—LABOR—PROGRESS.

Some years ago I was directed to make an investigation as to the attitude of teachers in public schools toward the children of the working people and the economics of the day relating to labor, and also as to the attitude of college professors toward the same subject.

The following may be stated as the consensus of the prevailing position and opinion:

"That many different points of view are honestly represented by our college and university teachers, and some are progressive and seek to keep in touch with labor, monopoly, and taxation problems and kindred subjects; while others are more interested in purely theoretical or historical subjects.

"The average teacher does not have a chance to appreciate fully the industrial problems of the day. He is living on a fixed salary, which does not vary from year to year, while his position is comparatively fixed and independent of crises, strikes, trusts, etc., which so vitally enter into the life of the day.

"He is usually connected with some institution which either obtains its funds from men of large wealth, who are making money rapidly in connection with special privileges, or he is in some state institution which depends for its financial development upon state legislatures, which in turn are largely controlled by corporate interests that have some ax to grind. All this creates an atmosphere of conservatism. The social relations of a college or university teacher are likewise usually among those not largely in sympathy with the problems that you have in mind.

"There has been during the last ten years a growing tendency among trustees of both public and private universities in selecting new men to take those who have not said or written anything likely to antagonize possible donors. Consequently, the men selected, while in most cases sincere men, are likely to be men of a conservative point of view along the line of applied economics.

"Despite all these influences the college teacher inevitably imbibes some of the spirit of the age and can not teach his subject without calling attention to some of the best of the liberal books and articles bearing upon it."

Further investigation demonstrates beyond question that this statement of facts is absolutely accurate in every particular. And this is equally true of and largely applies to men in professional life.

With a view of a better understanding of the cause for which our movement stands, a large quantity of literature on different phases of the labor question has been published, including an open letter to the ministers of the gospel which was sent to ministers of every denomination whose addresses we could secure.

The economic demands, some of which were declared at the Minneapolis convention, have been printed in pamphlet form and generally distributed. These, together with the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST and other literature we publish, must largely tend toward disseminating a better understanding of the principles and philosophy underlying our labor movement. This work will not only bear its fruits in our ranks, but it will also awaken the public conscience and tend to the formation of a higher and better public opinion.

Nothing is so hurtful to our cause as lack of information. As a corollary, the widest

and deepest study is most helpful to our progress and success. I commend to you and to all our fellow-workers a more general demand for and reading and study of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, the literature, circulars, etc., which are printed by the American Federation of Labor, the cost of which is small and much of which can be obtained for the mere asking.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

Pursuant to instructions, a most extensive, artistic and practical exhibit was arranged and made for the Jamestown Exposition. It consists of two distinctive features; one of a sociological character showing the history, the work and the methods of, and the advantages secured for, labor and indicating the hopes and aspirations for a brighter and a better day for all. The other feature shows the products of union labor bearing the union label.

Too much credit can not be given to Vice-President Morris for his intelligent and indefatigable effort to secure the co-operation of employers of union labor who use the union label. Our exhibit occupies 4,000 square feet of floor space in the Social Economy Building, and is worthy of a visit and critical examination by any delegate or visitor who has not yet seen it. We have attendants in charge who intelligently explain and interpret not only the superficial but the underlying tendencies and purposes of our movement and our work.

Two articles descriptive of the exhibit have appeared in the August and September issues of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for this year. Literature upon the subject of our movement has been freely given to visitors, and a special pamphlet explanatory of the exhibit has also been prepared and published for free distribution, a copy of which will be furnished to you.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST—EXTEND ITS INFLUENCE.

The growing esteem which is manifested for our official magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, must be to us all a source of gratification. Not only is this true among the active participants and workers in our movement, but it applies equally to students, thinkers and friends who look to its columns for information as well as for inspiration.

We have published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST contributed articles from a number of competent writers in our own ranks and from those who are sympathetically inclined toward, and who favor, our cause. Among the latter we have been benefited by contributions for which magazines, regarded as being in the first rank, have been willing to compensate the writers highly. The writers, however, have preferred that their productions and opinions should appear in labor's official magazine, asking therefor no financial return.

It is a fact, though, that we are deprived of the benefit of some of the best literary productions by reason of our present inability to pay a fair consideration to men who can and are willing to write, and yet who can not give the labor of their brains and pens without some compensation. If more ample means were provided by you for the improvement of our magazine, and for its more general circulation, by subscription or by purchase from news agencies, there can be no question but that its influence for good in the interests of labor would extend in a still greater degree.

In our magazine there appear monthly the reports of the officers of national and international unions and organizers from all parts of the American continent. They give news freshly gathered from the field of labor; the latest word from workshop, factory, mill and mine, the arteries of commerce and the means of transportation.

The report of the Federation's financial transactions recording every dollar received, the source from which it comes, the purpose for which it is expended and to whom it is paid, is published in detail monthly and is a means to inspire confidence of financial integrity.

The monthly chart shows at a glance the accurate state of employment and unemployment. The data for it is gathered from the most reliable sources. It is a feature in which a constantly growing interest is manifested.

Editorially, I have endeavored to express the views and voice the best sentiments and highest aspirations of our movement and our men. I am often invited by magazines and agencies to write for them, flattering compensations being offered. I prefer, however, to convey my best thought through the columns of our own publication.

But what is uppermost in my mind is to endeavor to impress upon you, and all organized labor, the possibilities for the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, did all do their duty. There is no reason why the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST should not find its place in the homes of the wage-earners of our country, at least in the homes of the organized working people.

You will be pleased to learn that at the end of our fiscal year the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, with all its organizing and educational influence, has not only been without financial cost to the American Federation of Labor, but that the sum of \$1,749.86 is to its credit.

## AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.

I can not adequately express my own appreciation and the deep obligation I feel that our fellow-workers owe to the magnificent labor press of America. It is of immeasurable value to labor to have a regular publication, not only to espouse its cause in a specific, general, theoretical or academic character, but one which will put the "best foot forward" and express the right word at the right time in defense and in advocacy of labor's rights. The influence of the labor press is even as wide if not wider outside of our own ranks than is generally known or acknowledged. A bona fide labor paper, apart from the direct good work which it does, compels the general public press to be more decent in its consideration of and attitude toward our cause and our movement. I regard it as an imperative duty which all members of organized labor should perform to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of our country.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ORGANIZERS.

It is a pleasure to be enabled to report the continued and increasing devotion and ability manifested by the work of the American Federation of Labor's organizers, both salaried and volunteer. Not only in fulfillment of my own convictions but also in compliance with your instructions I have appointed an additional number of organizers, a number as large as the finances of our Federation would permit. There is not a dollar which we expend in organizing purposes but which yields its advantages to our fellow-workers and to our movement, and it should be our aim to increase and extend this beneficent work. It must be kept in mind, however, that when organizers are appointed upon salary they must be paid and their expenses borne. Hence, additional means must be provided if we decide to increase the work of such organizers. Of course, it would be most unwise as well as most unjust to dispense with organizers who have rendered faithful and capable services for the appointment of others even of equal devotion and ability. It is to be expected that the salaried organizers shall be indefatigable and render loyal and faithful service. Nothing more can be expected; nothing less has been accepted. They are constantly required to live up to the highest standard of efficiency and devotion to the cause of labor.

Of our volunteer organizers no different standard has been tolerated, but as much of devotion of their time and ability to the cause could not, of course, be expected. I am quite sure that I am safely within the truth in declaring that no organization or institution on earth has so large a number of self-sacrificing, earnest, devoted volunteer workers as has the American Federation of Labor in its corps of volunteer organizers. They are men who in season and out of season devote all their spare time, often encroaching upon their working time, giving it ungrudgingly, aye, gladly and enthusiastically, for the promotion of the cause and for the advancement of the movement, a work which is inspiring, noble and holy. Their reward is the reward of all who devote themselves to the interests and well-being of their fellows, the satisfaction of a work well done for the common uplift of humanity.

## CONCLUSION.

The year passed has been one of the most exacting of the many years of what I may, with some degree of justice, say has been a busy life. The duties devolving upon me are manifold and of a widely divergent character. To give to all our men and organizations the best advice and the most ready assistance at all times is my endeavor; to carry out and comply fully with the constitutional provision of the American Federation of Labor applying only to the president—that is, that he "shall devote his entire time to the Federation"—is what I most earnestly strive to do.

It is not generally understood how varied and constant are the duties which devolve upon the president of the American Federation of Labor, particularly if his sole aim, purpose and ambition are to serve his fellow-workers to the fullest. I realize that without the advice and co-operation of my colleagues of the Executive Council and the officers of all our organizations, whether National, State or local, without the support of our organizers and representatives, much of that which I have done or attempted to do could not have been accomplished.

I am conscious of this one fact: That I have endeavored to give the best that is in me, the best of which I am capable, for the protection, advancement and fulfillment of the highest and deepest interests of our fellow-workers and my fellow-men. There is not in my heart one feeling or in my mind one thought other than that which aims to aid in the achievement of the noblest impulses and aspirations of the hosts of labor.

If time shall deal kindly with me, it is my sincerest desire, whether in office or taking my place in the great rank and file, always to aid in giving voice to the underlying principles and philosophy of the labor movement of my time—the labor movement which stands for justice now and is the guiding star of hope for the future.

To live to be of service to one's fellows, to aid in the effort to make this day and the days to come better than the day that has passed is an inspiration and a reward that exalts beyond the conception of our ignorant or sordid opponents.

To be regarded as one who, even in a moderate degree, may be looked upon as an exemplar of that faith and hope is my highest ambition. To the fullest attainment of the principles and purposes for which our movement stands, I hope to live only that I may serve and aid.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

## SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT.

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

FELLOW-WORKMEN—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1906, and ending September 30, 1907.

It is with pardonable pride that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$127,910.02 in the treasury; the high-water mark in the history of the Federation. Of the amount on hand \$103,078.89 is in the Defense Fund and can only be used for strike benefits in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of the local trade and federal labor unions. The balance, \$24,831.13, is in the General Fund and is available for general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The total receipts from all sources are \$174,330.26; the total expenses are \$159,960.84; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$14,369.42.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1907:

## RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	TAX.	SUPPLIES.	FEDERATIONIST.	I. T. U. ASSESS'T.	TEXTILE ASSESS'T.	DEFENSE FUND.	PRE- MIUMS.
<b>1906.</b>							
OCTOBER.....	\$10,123 30	\$714 75	\$1,500 66	\$1,250 89	\$337 91	\$1,674 10	\$81 25
NOVEMBER.....	6,798 12	767 01	2,295 89	386 68	3 30	1,227 95	17 50
DECEMBER.....	9,146 45	1,100 05	2,169 24	162 35	9 60	1,400 90	15 05
<b>1907.</b>							
January.....	7,933 39	1,319 78	2,271 85	252 20		1,318 35	116 00
February.....	7,127 01	1,034 62	1,927 38	96 88	3 42	1,224 05	108 50
March.....	9,725 24	1,066 34	1,902 24	98 34	33 00	1,739 50	94 75
April.....	10,072 50	989 27	1,637 98	63 65		1,450 80	106 75
May.....	9,008 47	1,287 35	2,094 85	21 80		1,367 85	92 25
June.....	9,428 19	649 49	1,756 11	22	21	1,335 85	131 50
July.....	10,501 06	744 38	1,005 57	4 44	90	1,439 55	146 75
August.....	7,631 08	837 82	1,651 58			1,426 80	90 75
September.....	14,743 25	*5,262 15	5,087 41	80	60	1,527 95	127 74
TOTALS.....	\$112,288 06	*15,782 01	25,310 56	2,338 25	388 94	17,143 65	1,128 79

\* Of this amount \$2,874.42 is interest on A. F. of L. funds.

## EXPENSES.

MONTHS.	GENERAL.	FEDERATIONIST.	I. T. U. ASSESS'T.	DEFENSE FUND.	PRE- MIUMS.
<b>1906.</b>					
OCTOBER.....	\$7,460 27	\$1,998 52	\$1,250 89	\$24 00	.....
NOVEMBER.....	10,801 04	1,173 00	386 68	160 00	104 60
DECEMBER.....	8,425 72	2,398 53	162 35	1,942 78	.....
<b>1907.</b>					
January.....	9,989 33	2,241 33	252 20	1,631 00	21 16
February.....	9,807 23	1,316 53	98 68	1,648 00	69 60
March.....	10,657 21	3,327 17	98 34	.....	105 80
April.....	12,147 58	2,215 49	63 65		79 60
May.....	10,331 18	1,444 27	21 80	712 00	69 20
June.....	11,616 23	1,533 61		2,524 00	82 80
July.....	10,402 19	1,816 38		1,056 00	87 00
August.....	10,384 51	636 99		764 00	
September.....	10,325 86	3,458 88	5 46	439 00	198 00
TOTALS.....	122,350 35	23,560 70	2,338 25	10,893 78	817 70

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1906.....	\$113,540 66
Per capita tax.....	
Supplies.....	15,782 01
<i>Federationist</i> .....	25,310 56
Assessment, I. T. U.....	2,338 25
Assessment, Textile Workers.....	388 94
Defense Fund.....	17,143 65
Premiums.....	1,128 79
	<hr/>
	174,330 26
	<hr/>

## EXPENSES.

General.....	\$122,350 35
<i>Federationist</i> .....	23,560 70
Assessment, I. T. U.....	2,338 25
Defense Fund.....	10,893 78
Premiums.....	817 76
	<hr/>
	159,960 84

Balance on hand, October 1 1907..... \$127,910 02

## RECAPITULATION.

In General Fund.....	\$24,831 13
In Defense Fund.....	103,078 89
	<hr/>
	127,910 02

The following is the grouping under their several heads of the detailed monthly expenses:  
Appropriations:

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	500 00
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (paid from Defense Fund).....	150 00
Geo. E. McNeil Monument Fund.....	100 00
International Union Lobster Fishermen (paid from Defense Fund).....	100 00
Wool Sorters and Graders 225 San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	12 50
Bootblacks No. 10,175 San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	3 60

Rent.....	2,226 00
Refund of premiums on bonds, supplies returned, excess per capita tax.....	270 60

Premiums:	
Bonds, local.....	817 76
Treasurer's bond.....	100 00
Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Fire Insurance.....	55 50

Newspapers and magazines.....	51 55
Stamped envelopes.....	1,027 68

Freight and express.....	1,317 79
Printing bound proceedings.....	1,029 65
Telegrams, etc.....	939 03

Postage stamps.....	3,553 03
Legislative expenses.....	1,569 30
Supplies and printing.....	11,311 81

Office fixtures.....	303 22
Jamestown exhibit.....	3,459 65
Expenses of fraternal delegates to British Trades Union Congress and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1,418 10

Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain.....	168 77
Minneapolis Convention:	

Printing daily proceedings.....	1,301 05
Cablegrams, telegrams, telephone, rent typewriter, preparing list of absentees, news-papers, etc.....	137 34
Committee rooms.....	322 00
Stenographers.....	474 65
Printing and supplies.....	223 60
Messengers and assistant secretary.....	196 00
Rent of hall.....	300 00
Expenses secretary attending Minneapolis convention.....	165 50

## Salary:

President.....	3,000 00
Secretary.....	2,500 00
Treasurer.....	200 00
Office employees.....	22,669 83
Janitor service.....	28 00

## Expenses:

Executive council meetings.....	2,453 95
President.....	1,018 10
Secretary.....	378 10
Auditing and credential committee.....	302 30
Legal.....	508 00

Defense fund: Strike benefits.....	10,640 78
Assessment: International Typographical Union.....	2,338 25
Organizing expenses.....	58,737 11
Printing and publishing THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.....	23,560 70

Total.....	\$159,960 84
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## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1907.

I herewith furnish a table giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 27 years.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 00	\$154 00
1882.....	268 20	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	357 42	543 20
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	635 08
1887.....	1,030 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,933 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,524 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	19,118 83
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,599 22
1900.....	71,125 89	68,372 39
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,086 74
1903.....	247,802 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,995 97	203,991 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10
1906.....	217,815 18	215,540 04
1907.....	174,330 26	159,960 84
Totals.....	\$1,614,976 42	\$1,487,066 40

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$1,614,976 43
Expenses.....	1,487,066 40

Balance on hand, October 1, 1907.....	\$127,910 03
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## CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1907, fees have been received for 373 charters issued to National and International, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number three were granted to the following National and International Unions:

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of United States and Canada.

National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

One State Branch, as follows: Kansas.

## Seventy-two City Central Bodies, as follows:

<b>Alabama:</b>	<b>Indian Territory:</b>	<b>New York:</b>
Anniston,	Sapulpa,	Hornell,
Selma,	Kansas:	Niagara Falls,
Sheffield, Florence and Tus- cumbia.	Coffeyville, Fort Scott,	Nevada:
Arizona:	Independence, Kansas City,	Goldfield, Tonopah.
Tucson.	Pittsburg,	Ohio:
Arkansas:	West Mineral.	Belmont County, Cambridge, Columbus, Mt. Vernon, Nelsonville, Piqua, Toronto.
Jones County,	Kentucky:	Oklahoma Territory:
Mesa,	Muhlenberg County,	Enid.
Pine Bluff,	Owensboro,	Pennsylvania:
Pope County.	Somerset.	Forest City, Galetton, Hazleton, Kane, Tamaqua and Panther Creek
California:	Louisiana:	Valley.
Marietta County,	Shreveport.	Porto Rico:
Petaluma,	Maine:	Humacao.
Santa Barbara.	Waterville.	Texas:
Colorado:	Massachusetts:	Amarillo, Laredo.
Pueblo.	Haverhill,	Vermont:
Connecticut:	South Framingham.	Lyndonville, St. Johnsbury.
New Haven.	Michigan:	West Virginia:
Florida:	Manistee,	Huntington.
Do Land,	Missouri:	Wisconsin:
Palatka.	Joplin,	Wausau.
Georgia:	Novinger,	
Macon.	Rich Hill.	
Waycross.	Mississippi:	
Idaho:	Jackson.	
Nampa.	Meridian.	
Illinois:	Vicksburg.	
Beecheymer,	Montana:	
Canton.	Livingston.	
Monmouth.	New Hampshire:	
Indiana:	Nashua.	
Boonville,	New Jersey:	
Frankfort,	Millville.	
Madison.		

## CHARTERS ISSUED--1897-1907.

YEAR.	International.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total.
1897.....	8	2	18	154	35	217
1898.....	9	0	12	129	53	203
1899.....	9	1	35	303	101	449
1900.....	14	5	96	484	255	849
1901.....	7	4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months).	14	6	127	598	279	1,024
1903.....	20	3	171	743	396	1,333
1904.....	11	5	99	179	149	443
1905.....	3	1	67	143	73	287
1906.....	6	4	53	167	87	317
1907.....	3	1	72	204	93	373
Total.....	104	32	873	3,679	1,723	6,411

International.....	3
State.....	1
Central.....	72
Federal Labor Union.....	93
Local Trade Union.....	204

Total..... 373

## CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED AND DISBANDED.

**NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.**—**REVOKED:** International Union of Brewery Workmen. **DISBANDED:** International Association of Glass House Employes, and Paper Box, Bag and Novelty Workers' International Union. **SUSPENDED:** National Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, and Lake Pilots' Protective Association of the Great Lakes. **WITHDRAWN:** Machine Textile Printers' Association of America.

**CENTRAL BODIES:** **REVOKED:** Trades and Labor Assembly, Columbus, Ohio. **DISBANDED,** 19. **SUSPENDED,** 19.

**TRADES AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.**—**REVOKED:** Federal Labor Union No. 10,334, Jamestown, N. Y.; Laborers' Protective Union, No. 12,063, Jamestown, N. Y.; Riggers' Protective Union No. 12,261, Jersey City, N. J.; Iron Chippers' Protective Union No. 7,543, New York, N. Y. **SUSPENDED:** Local Unions, 304. **DISBANDED,** 65. **AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL UNIONS,** 42.

## MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past nine years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1899 up to and including 1907. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATION.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Actors' National Protective Union.			3	5	11	11	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int.	9	22	45	61	113	70	a	a	a
American Agents' Association.	9				*	*	*	*	*
Bakers and Confectioners' International.	31	45	64	102	154	162	120	106	110
Barbers' National Union.	40	69	116	160	208	236	227	231	241
Bill Posters.					10	13	14	14	14
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.	5	15	35	43	70	105	100	82	93
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	27	51	73	95	178	190	134	124	157
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.	43	47	88	146	297	320	320	321	320
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.	28	36	53	70	81	65	66	68	89
Bottle Blowers' Asso. of U. S. and Canada.	42	42	47	59	61	66	70	78	80
Brewery Workmen, National Union.	107	183	235	291	300	305	340	360	*
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.	10	14	17	41	55	73	41	64	43
Broommakers' Union, International.	3	4	8	9	11	11	10	10	9
Brushmakers' International Union.						7	7	5	5
Building Employees of America, Int. Union of.						8	*	*	*
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.	18	20	26	32	45	50	48	43	58
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.	200	200	400	800	1090	1554	1432	1637	1829
Carriage and Wagon Workers.	7	13	25	31	49	55	32	31	31
Carvers' Union, International Wood.	12	18	20	23	24	21	16	16	16
Car Workers, International Association of.					10	24	128	102	50
Cement Workers.						55	44	36	42
Chainmakers' National Union.	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cigarmakers' International Union.	270	321	339	347	383	405	414	391	399
Clerks, Order of Railway.			5	6	†	†	†	†	†
Clerks International Protective Asso., Retail.	75	200	250	300	500	500	500	500	500
Clerks' National Postoffice.									9
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.					20	25	29	26	21
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.					60	*	*	*	*
Commercial Telegraphers.						10	20	20	35
Compressed Air Workers' Union, International.							12	12	13
Coopers' International Union.	27	38	49	57	72	71	56	55	53
Coremakers' International Union.	10	12	12	12	b	b	b	b	b
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated Lace.	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Int'l Union.							3	3	3
Electrical Workers, International Bro.	20	48	73	115	183	210	210	210	303
Elevator Constructors.						21	22	22	23
Engineers, National Union of Steam.	18	27	48	65	142	176	175	175	175
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.	18	18	18	19	*	*	*	*	*
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.	5	7	10	8	9	*	*	*	*
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary.	11	24	41	62	143	180	122	123	125
Fishermen's National Protec. Ass'n, Lobster.									6
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.						48	33	34	32
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.						21	21	9	7
Foundry Employees, International Bro. of.							10	10	10
Fur Workers, International Association of.							3	4	4
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.							14	15	15
Garment Workers of America, United.							15	15	15
Glass Workers' Union, Flint.	42	74	154	243	457	457	319	240	334
Glass Flatteners' Asso. of N. A., Window.	75	80	72	71	*	**	**	**	**
Glass Cutters' League of America, Window.	6	6				†	†	†	†
Glass Workers' International Asso., Amal. Window.	8					†	†	†	†
Glass Workers of America, Amal. Window.	2	3	7	20	17	17	17	16	14
Glass House Employes' International Asso.						6	2	2	††
Glass Snappers, Window.						9	11	12	10
Glove Workers.						30	20	11	8
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.	5		3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade.							2	3	3
Granite Cutters' National Union.	48	59	70	82	94	90	103	113	126
Hatters of North America, United.	60	60	73	80	85	85	85	85	85
Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos.						7	3	5	5
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.						83	85	47	50
Horseshoers of United States and Canada.	20	21	23	28	44	42	42	41	44
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.	20	48	103	191	391	494	387	345	363
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amal. Asso.	80	80	80	150	150	135	100	100	100
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Int'l. Asso.				60	†	160	115	100	100
Jewelry Workers' International.	9	9	10	24	24	7	4	6	6
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.				20	21	30	22	18	23
Lathers, Int'l. Union of W. W. and Metal.	6	14	23	44	59	43	40	40	40
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	10	21	32	43	48	46	40	40	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal.				3	23	36	25	10	10
Lithographers' Int'l. P. and B. Asso.								30	23
Longshoremen's Association, International.	130	200	250	347	400	500	478	340	320
Machinists' Union of America, International.	136	225	325	356	488	557	485	500	560

ORGANIZATION.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers					4	4	4	5	5
Maintenance of Way Employes, Intl. Bro. of				46	87	123	120	120	132
Marble Workers, International Association of			5	12	6	19	17	20	
Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers						15	15	††	††
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	17	32	55	84	253	344	62	50	53
Metal Workers' Intl. Asso. Amal. Sheet	15	29	45	66	126	153	130	129	153
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc.	48	50	56	84	128	128	103	109	100
Metal Workers' International Union, United			10	21	43	87	96	†	†
Mine Workers of America, United	400	1010	1891	1854	2173	2577	2619	2379	2549
Mine Mgrs. and Assts. Mutual Aid Asso.				4	4	4	4	4	4
Mineral Mine Workers, United	6	5	4	3	7	a	**	**	**
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron	150	150	150	259	300	300	300	450	500
Musicians, American Federation of	60	62	81	97	140	230	308	354	375
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.			4	5	3	4	4	††	††
Painters of America, Brotherhood of	45	280	280	348	536	607	542	555	624
Paper Box Workers, International Union of						12	9	7	†
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of	1	4	18	41	107	88	50	35	31
Patternmakers' National League	15	22	23	23	29	37	36	40	50
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of						10	12	15	
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.			1	2	9	12	13	15	18
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A., Intl.						17	22	22	28
Piano and Organ Workers' Union					57	65	99	90	80
Pilots' Association						5	*	*	*
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake								10	†
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc	40	45	87	128	152	165	150	150	160
Potters, Stoneware	1	1			††	††	††	††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers				4	7	7	5	6	5
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	13	22	29	49	61	58	56	58	58
Potters' National Union of America						c	c	c	c
Printing Pressmen, International	72	91	100	119	144	160	170	166	166
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National	4	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	12
Print Cutters					3	3	4	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile					4	4	4	4	**
Quarrymen's National Union					††	††	††	††	††
Quarryworkers' International					12	26	36	38	41
Railway Clerks					13	6	††	††	††
Railway Employees' Amal. Asso. Street	30	35	43	98	256	300	300	300	320
Railway Expressmen					14	3	††	††	††
Roofers, Comp. Damp and Waterproof Workers									10
Rubber Workers						10	9	1	†
Saw Smiths' Union of America					3	3	3	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.	40	42	82	99	139	201	195	195	248
Shingle Weavers					13	14	16	17	18
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers					26	34	24	20	19
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers					21	42	80	65	55
Shale and Tile Roofers					5	7	6	5	6
Shale Workers					8	8	9	18	30
Spinners' Association	21	24	27	26	25	25	22	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers	20	18	15	15	*	*	*	54	55
Steel Plate Transferrers' Asso. of America							1	1	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of N. A.					18	21	24	28	28
Stone Cutters' Association Journeymen									35
Stove Mounters' International Union	6	9	13	16	16	17	15	15	15
Switchmen's Union of North America								81	92
Tackmakers					1	2	2	††	††
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	50	73	93	109	138	159	160	166	167
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of	17	47	94	138	320	840	783	402	368
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad	80	80	80	80	95	150	150	150	150
Textile Workers of America, United	22	34	27	106	150	105	100	100	114
Theatrical Stage Employees, National	30	30	38	44	45	50	55	60	60
Tile Lavers and Helpers, Intl. Union	3	4	7	11	14	17	14	19	21
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective	17	21	20	21	18	16	14	14	14
Tip Printers					2	2	2	2	1
Tobacco Workers' Union of America	41	60	43	41	52	56	54	55	51
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty, Intl.		3	3	5	16	15	13	9	7
Tube Workers of United States and Canada				5	15	15	††	††	††
Typographical Union, International	310	329	365	393	435	467	467	438	428
Upholsterers, International Union of	13	13	13	25	30	28	28	26	26
Watch Case Engravers, International	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
Watch Case Makers, International			3			d	d	d	d
Weavers, Elastic Goring	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American		2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Wire Drawers of America, Fed. Asso. of	5				††	††	††	††	††
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers							11	12	10
Wood Workers, Amalgamated	68	121	151	184	273	283	200	150	93
Centrals	117	218	324	425	549	569	601	538	574
Locals	163	349	469	678	828	553	1046	759	713
State Branches	11	16	21	27	29	33	34	36	37
Total vote of Unions	3632	5737	8240	10705	15238	17363	16338	15621	16422

\*Charter revoked. †Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. ††Disbanded.

aMerged with Machinists. \*\*Withdrew.

**CHARTERS.**—Reports from the Secretaries of 112 of our 117 National and International organizations furnish us with the information that there has been issued during the past year 2,948 charters, and 1,250 of the charters surrendered were locals of the National and International unions and 413 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor.

**GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.**—The gain in membership reported by Secretaries of the International organizations and the local trade and federal labor unions affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor over the membership on the first of September last year is 187,376, which certainly shows a healthy growth.

**STRIKES.**—Full and complete reports have been received from 112 International organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 1,423 strikes in which there were 180,271 involved. Of that number 93,205 were benefited and 17,335 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was \$3,080,555.34. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of \$3,280,353.20 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year. Your attention is particularly called to the reports under "The Reduction in Hours of Labor per Day," and in the "Gain in Wages per Day," for the membership of the various National and International organizations.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Charter- ers issued.	Char- ters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes.	Strikes com- pro- mised.	No. of strikes won.	Strikes com- pen- sated.	Strikes lost.	Strikes pend- ing.	Reduction in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	No. In- volved.	No. ben- efited.	No. ben- efited.	Dona- tions to other unions.	Cost of strikes.	
American Federation of Labor	413	4,400	27	15	10	1	1	1	8	33 1/2 50c	1,918	1,319	369	180	\$4,000.00	\$11,216.75	
Actors	4	4	24	1	1	1	1	1	14h	65	160	65	65	263	1,618.20	.....	
Asbestos Workers	3	4	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	200	33	33	466	466	200.00	
Bakers	24	23	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	10%	1,400	1,200	200	200	14,000.00	14,000.00	
Barbers	35	14	1,633	2	2	1	1	1	1	38c	4,949	2,603	2,603	183	15,000.00	34,821.24	
Bill Posters	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	540	357	357	357	1,188	1,188	87,072.68	
Blacksmiths	100	10	2,500	30	26	12	12	16	16	1	10%	1,188	798	798	798	4,571.20	
Boiler Makers	124	31	4,763	131	75	12	12	1	1	40c	2,603	1,750	1,750	1,750	687.70	687.70	
Boot and Shoe Workers	29	20	943	12	9	1	1	2	2	1	10%	1,188	225	225	225	10,000.00	88,128.00
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	14	24	8	5	5	1	1	2	2	1	10%	1,188	798	798	798	2,710.46	
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	11	10	.....	5	5	2	2	1	1	40c	2,603	1,750	1,750	1,750	687.70	687.70	
Broommakers	1	8	27,530	325	5	2	2	1	1	1	10%	1,188	225	225	225	10,000.00	88,128.00
Carpenters, Brotherhood	276	142	2,921	315	4	6	6	1	1	40c	2,603	1,750	1,750	1,750	687.70	687.70	
Carpenters, Amalgamated	12	12	2	1,800	1	1	1	1	1	1	10%	1,188	225	225	225	10,000.00	88,128.00
Carriage and Wagon Workers	10	10	.....	1,800	1	1	1	1	1	1	10%	1,188	225	225	225	10,000.00	88,128.00
Carvers	33	18	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10%	1,188	225	225	225	10,000.00	88,128.00
Car Workers	34	14	500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10%	1,188	225	225	225	10,000.00	88,128.00
Cement Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chalkmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cigarmakers	16	11	1	500	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	3	1	50	30	20	2	2	2	2	1	10%	8,511a	7,937	574	574	23,860.08	
Compressed Air Workers	2	1	50	7	5	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	17,988.50	
Coopers	13	11	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	8%	318	280	280	280	151.50	
Curtain Operatives, Laces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5%	10	10	10	10	600.00	



a, 7,137 unionists, 1,374 nonunionists; b, reorganized; c, for 11 local; d, 58-hour week law in Connecticut; e, for 30,000; f, 20 still on strike; g, lookout; h, lost and pending; i, general strike for eight-hour day; k, one local reduced hours from 10 to 9, all other locals have eight-hour day.

## BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Actors.....	\$500 00		\$300 00			
Bakers and Confectioners.....	850 00	\$300 00	2,950 20			
Barbers.....	12,335 00		36,461 43			
Bookbinders.....	4,500 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	14,525 00		81,824 99	\$800 00		
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs.....	13,200 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	251,574 79	35,450 00	100,000 00			
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....	1,775 50		6,843 14		\$7,256 61	\$11,396 29
Car Workers.....	250 00		500 00			
Carvers, Wood.....	3,348 00				750 90	
Chalmakers.....				1,200 00		278 00
Cigarmakers.....	209,148 41		174,337 90			15,005 50
Clerks.....	5,375 00		14,050 00			
Compressed Air Workers.....	1,348 75		400 00	810 00		290 00
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.....	50 00					
Electrical Workers.....	10,700 00		30,000 00			
Engravers, Watch Case.....	100 00		89 00	32 00		
Foundry Employees.....	650 00					
Freight Handlers.....	3,000 00		1,500 00	800 00	24 00	
Fur Workers.....	200 00			43 00		
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	54,000 00				300 00	
Glass Snappers.....						
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	501 45					
Glass Workers, Window.....	20,900 00					
Glove Workers.....	100 00					
Granite Cutters.....	19,727 08					
Grinders, Pocket Knife.....			275 00			
Grinders, Table Knife.....	300 00					
Hatters.....	30,000 00					
Hod Carriers.....	2,475 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employes.....	21,450 00		19,234 00			
Iron and Steel Workers.....	4,700 00					
Jewelry Workers.....	100 00		262 00			49 50
Lathers.....	5,100 35					
Leather Wkrs. on Horse Goods.....	2,825 09		11,095 00			
Lithographers.....	17,500 00					
Machinists.....	39,800 00		22,855 98			
Meat Cutters and Butch. Wkmn.....	1,700 00					
Metal Polishers.....	4,050 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	10,000 00					
Molders, Iron.....	68,316 39		185,885 50			
Painters.....	50,750 00	6,025 00				
Pattern Makers.....	1,275 00		6,908 99		2,405 35	
Paving Cutters.....	1,475 00					
Photo-Engravers.....	1,650 00					
Piano and Organ Workers.....	4,420 00		400 00	7,268 66		
Print Cutters.....	500 00					35 00
Printing Pressmen.....	12,145 00					
Quarry Workers.....	2,725 00					
Railroad Telegraphers.....	65,800 00					
Railway Employees, Street.....	17,600 00					
Sawsmiths.....	1,200 00					
Shingle Weavers.....	525 25					
Shipwrights.....	1,800 00					
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	700 00					
Slate Workers.....	400 00	150 00				
Spinners.....	3,000 00	250 00			50 00	
Steel Plate Transferers.....						
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	2,400 00					
Stonecutters.....	10,000 00					
Stove Mounters.....	1,600 00					
Tailors.....	12,244 25					
Tobacco Workers.....	1,900 00			8,127 00		
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....	180 00			320 00		
Typographical Union.....	39,270 00					
Weaving, Goring.....	100 00					
Weavers, Wire.....	425 00			1,067 25		
Wood Workers.....	4,900 00					
Total.....	1,076,060 23	\$42,575 00	\$712,536 02	\$3,535 00	\$10,926 86	\$36,984 29

## VOTING STRENGTH OF FEDERATION, 1897-1907.

Year.	No. votes.
1897	2,747
1898	2,881
1899	3,632
1900	5,737
1901	8,240
1902	10,705
1903	15,238
1904	17,363
1905	16,338
1906	15,621
1907	16,425

## INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

**Actors.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 4. 1 lockout, lost. Number of persons involved, 180. Average gain in wages of 33½ per cent. Death benefits, \$500; sick benefits, \$300. Donations to other unions, \$4,000.

**Asbestos Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 65; benefited, 65. A gain of fifty cents per day in wages. Gains in other respects: union shops. Better wages, shorter hours and more time for recreation are among advantages gained through organization.

**Bakers and Confectioners.**—Charters issued, 18; six locals reorganized; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 23; won, 8; compromised, 1; 14 lost and pending. Number of persons involved, 296; benefited, 33; not benefited, 263. Abolished board and lodging system, hours reduced from 14 to 10 per day and increased wages for all bakery workers are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$850; death benefits, members' wives, \$300; sick benefits, \$2,950.20. Donations to other unions, \$1,618.20.

**Barbers.**—Charters issued, 35; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 1,623. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 466; benefited, 466. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$12,335; sick benefits, \$36,461.43.

**Bill Posters and Billers.**—Number of charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1, now pending. Number of persons involved, 12; resisting reduction in wages. Cost of strike thus far, \$200. In several cities wages have been increased averaging \$1 per week, and in some cities reduction in hours of labor has been secured. Great improvements have been effected in the matter of the recognition of the union, reduction in hours and increase in wages.

**Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 100; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 2,500. Number of strikes, 30; won, 26; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 1,200; not benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$12,000. Ten per cent gain in wages, and hours reduced two per day. Gains in other respects: better working conditions and better shop rules. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Better working conditions, shorter hours, and an increase in wages of \$1.25 are among results secured by the organization.

**Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.**—Charters issued, 124; surrendered, 31. Gain in membership, 4,703. Number of strikes, 131; now pending; won, 75; compromised, 12; lost, 16. Number of persons involved, 4,949; benefited, 2,603; not benefited, 1,605; 741 in strikes, now pending. Several strikes on railroad systems for nine hour day. Cost of strikes, \$34,921.24. Average gain in wages of 36 cents per day. Gains in other respects: full attention given to all committees and willingness to make contracts. No attempts to reduce wages in the past year. Average gain in wages of \$1.40 per day, better education in the movement, less opposition by employers and higher social standing for the members are among the advantages realized as a result of the organization.

**Bookbinders.**—Death benefits, \$4,500.

**Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 943. Number of strikes, 12; won, 9; one pending; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 540; benefited, 357; not benefited, 183. Cost of strikes, \$37,072.68. Advantages gained without strike, increased wages, better conditions and steady employment in union factories. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Increase of from \$1 to \$5 per week in union factories, and hours reduced in 50 per cent of the union factories secured in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$14,525; sick benefits, \$81,824.99; traveling benefits, \$800. Donations to other unions, \$15,000.

**Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 5; won, 5; compromised, 1; two pending. Number of persons involved, 1,198, benefited, 798; 400 in strikes pending. Cost of strikes, \$4,571.20. About ten per cent average gain in wages; in several districts a gain of 5 per cent secured without strike. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day. Gain in other respects: recognition of union. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Adopted a death benefit to go into effect April 1, 1908.

**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 10. Hours of labor reduced two per day and 75 per cent increase in wages are among advantages secured as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$13,200.

**Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; lost, 2; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 225; benefited, 175; not benefited, 50. Cost of strikes, \$687.70. Advantages gained without strike: new wage scales with increase in 11 cities. The organization has improved conditions, and increased wages 40 per cent.

**Brushmakers.**—No gain.

**Carpenters, Brotherhood.**—Charters issued, 276; surrendered, 142. Gain in membership, 27,520. Number of strikes, 325; won, 315; compromised, 4; 6 pending. Cost of strikes, \$82,128. Reduction in wages suffered in some instances; other attempts were successfully resisted. Shorter working hours with increased pay are among advantages secured through the efforts of the organization. Death benefits, \$251,574.79; death benefits, members' wives, \$35,450; sick benefits, \$100,000. Donations to other unions, \$10,000.

**Carpenters, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 2,921. General increase in wages. Cost of strikes, \$2,710.46. Death benefits, \$1,775.50; sick benefits, \$6,843.14; accident benefits, \$950; unemployed benefits, \$11,326.29; superannuation benefits, \$6,879.66; grants to members in distress, \$1,530.

**Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 33; surrendered, 18. Number of strikes, 7; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 600. Cost of strikes, \$3,719. Average gain in wages of about 20 cents per day. Increased wages and better working conditions on several railroad systems secured without strike. Gain in other respects: abolition of piece work in one case. Fairly satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members in the six years' existence of the organization. Strikes now pending are in one instance for increased wages and abolishment of piece work and three other cases against discrimination.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 10. Gain in membership, 1,800. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 165; benefited, 165. Increase of 20 per cent for 800 men secured without strike. In some localities conditions have improved wonderfully.

**Carvers, Wood.**—Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 96; not benefited, 96. Cost of strikes, \$4,539.35. No reductions in wages in the past year. Advantages gained without strike: new wage-rating in New York city. Death benefits, \$3,348. Tool insurance, \$750.90.

**Cement Workers.**—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number involved, 60. The organization has secured improved conditions regarding home, wages and system of working.

**Chain Makers.**—10 per cent average gain in wages. No reductions in wages in the past year. Traveling benefits, \$1,200; unemployed benefits, \$278. Donations to other unions, \$52.

**Cigar Makers.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 116; won/106; compromised, 2; lost, 8. Number of persons involved, 8,511—7,137 unionists and 1,374 non-unionists; benefited, 7,937; not benefited, 574. Increases in wages gained without strike. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted, except in two cases in Porto Rico, affecting 92 members. Death benefits, \$209,148.41; sick benefits, \$174,337.90; unemployed benefits, \$15,005.50. Donations to other unions, \$23,860.02.

**Clerks, Retail.**—Very satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members through the efforts of the organization. Death benefits, \$5,375; sick benefits, \$14,050.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 30; won, 20; compromised, 2; lost, 8. Number of persons involved, 725; benefited, 480; not benefited, 236. Cost of strikes, \$17,958.50. Ten per cent average gain in wages per day. Reduction of half an hour per day in the hours of labor. Advantages gained without strike: free thread for operators' branch. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Among improvements secured by the organization are reduction of half an hour per day for week-working branches; free thread and a 50 per cent reduction of the cost of power for machine operators—piece workers.

**Compressed Air Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 50. Very satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members through the organization. Death ben-

efits, \$1,348.75; sick benefits, \$400; traveling benefits, \$810; unemployed benefits, \$290. Donations to other unions, \$151.50.

**Coopers.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 318; benefited, 280; not benefited, 38. Cost of strikes, \$600. An average gain in wages of 8 per cent per member per day. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. As a result of the organization wages have been increased about 40 per cent and 1 hour reduction per day.

**Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 13. Hours reduced, 1 per day. Average gain in wages of 5 per cent per member per day and 9-hour shifts secured without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year.

**Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.**—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 50; benefited, 50. Shorter hours have been secured as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$50. Donations to other unions, \$10.

**Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 80; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 15,000. Number of strikes, 20; won, 18; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 15,000; benefited, 14,500; not benefited, 500. Cost of strikes, \$30,000. An average gain of 30 cents per day in wages. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$10,700; sick benefits, \$30,000. Donations to other unions, \$18,000.

**Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 228. Number of strikes, 6; won, 1; compromised, 5. Number of persons involved, 350; benefited, 350. An average gain in wages of 25 cents per member per day. Gains in other respects: reducing the number of helpers to equal number of mechanics. As a result of the organization, the members are working two hours less per day, with 25 and 35 per cent increase in wages. Donations to other unions, \$50.

**Engineers, Steam.**—Number of charters issued, 29—4 reinstated; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 1,567.

**Engravers, Watch Case.**—Wages increased about 10 per cent without strike. In the past 10 years there has been a fair improvement in the conditions of the members and an increase in wages of about 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Death benefits, \$100; sick benefits, \$80; traveling benefits, \$32. Donations to other unions, \$15.

**Fleemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 7,486. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,223; benefited, 1,110. Cost of strikes, \$4,926. Average gain in wages of 17 per cent. Secured reduction in hours from 12 to 8 for 2,940 members without strike. Gains in other respects: more help given in boiler room. Offers to reduce wages were successfully resisted. 85 per cent of the members receive 50 cents more per day for eight hours than they received for 12 hours, ten years ago. Donations to other unions, \$4,500.

**Fitters and Helpers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 275; not benefited, 25. Gain in wages of 25 cents per member per day. No reduction in wages in the past year.

**Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.**—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 250. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 68; benefited, 68. Cost of strikes, \$150. Average gain in wages of 16 per cent per member per day. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. The eight-hour day has been established in forty of the largest flour mills of the country.

**Foundry Employes.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 167; benefited, 167. Cost of strikes, \$580. Gain in wages of 15 cents per member per day. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$250. Donations to other unions, \$25.

**Freight Handlers.**—Charters issued, 37; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 4,200. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 458; not benefited, 42. Cost of strikes, \$200. Gain in wages of 25 cents per day; 30 minutes' reduction per day in the hours of labor; 95 per cent of the membership had their wages increased 10 per cent this year. Death benefits, \$3,000; sick benefits, \$1,500; traveling benefits, \$300; tool insurance, \$24.

**Fur Workers.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 100. Average of 10 per cent increase in wages secured without strike. Death benefits, \$200; traveling benefits, \$43. Donations to other unions, \$47.

**Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 35; surrendered, 23. Gain in membership, 22,649. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 22,000; benefited, 15,000; not benefited, 6,000. Cost of strikes, \$10,000. Overall workers secured 8 hour day without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Eight hour day for overall workers, vest, pant makers and cutters, 10 per cent increase in wages are results of the organization.

**Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 2,000.

**Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Charters issued, 6; 4 branches reorganized. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$54.00. Donations to other unions, \$2,360.

**Glass Snappers.**—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 48; benefited, 48.

**Glass Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 160. Number of strikes, 3; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 496; benefited, about 50; not benefited, 446. Cost of strikes, \$19,101.42. Average reduction of one hour per day in the hours of labor. Secured 8-hour day in two cities without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Among advantages secured through the organization are an increase of 15 per cent in wages and hours reduced from 60 to 53 a week. Death benefits, \$501.45.

**Glass Workers, Window.**—Gain in membership, 1,056. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$20,900.

**Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 80. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 60; benefited, 40; 20 involved in strikes pending. Cost of strikes, \$275. Gain in wages of from 5 to 10 per cent per member per day. Gain in other respects: secured good working agreement. Advantages gained without strike: agreements signed in 7 shops. No reductions in wages in the past year. From 5 to 25 per cent increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday during the summer months are among improvements secured through the organization. Death benefits, \$100.

**Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, 6 (due to finish of jobs). Gain in membership, 657. Number of strikes, 14; won, 13; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,825; benefited, 1,825. Cost of strikes, \$18,721.10. Secured 7 per cent increase in wages, where new agreements were made, owing to the expiration of old ones. Gains in other respects: Saturday half-holiday in many instances; better regulation of pay days; successful contentions against overbearing foremen, and better regulation of machines. Adjustments secured by conference in some instances, without recourse to strike. No reductions in wages. Through the efforts of the organization weekly and two weekly pay days have been secured. reduction in working hours from 9 to 8; wage increase of 23 per cent. An age benefit has been established. Death benefits, \$19,727.08.

**Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 20. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 26; benefited, 26. Cost of strikes, \$1,062.79. Gain in wages of 30 cents per day. Hours reduced, one per day. Many advantages gained without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Conditions of the members have steadily improved with growth of organization. Sick benefits, \$275. Donations to other unions, \$54.

**Grinders, Table Knife.**—Charters issued, 1. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Number of persons involved, 32. Cost of strikes, \$5.500. Shorter hours and higher wages have been secured through the efforts of the organization. Death benefits, \$300.

**Hatters.**—Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Wages have been increased 50 per cent as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$30,000. Donations to other unions, \$8,500. Cost of strikes, \$15,000.

**Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.**—Charters issued, 94. Gain in membership, 5,581. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 1,400. Cost of strikes, \$2,500. From 25 to 37½ cents gain in wages per day. Hours of labor reduced from 9 to 8. Gain in other respects: recognition of the union. Shorter work day and increased wages are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$2,475. Donations to other unions, \$2,500.

**Horse Shoers.**—Charters issued, 10. Gain in membership, 2,250. Number of strikes, 8; won, 8. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$500. A gain in wages of 50 cents per day. Increase of wages for 22 locals secured without strike. A gain of about 35 per cent in wages and hours shortened from 12, 11 and 10 to 9 for about 90 per cent of the membership are results of the organization.

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees.**—Charters issued, 90; surrendered, 36. Gain in membership, 2,583. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,052; benefited, 800. Cost of strikes, \$4,002.12. A gain of 5 per cent in wages. An average reduction of one hour in the hours of labor. Gains in other respects: improved sanitary arrangements. Advantages gained without strike: agreements and recognition. Offers of reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Steady uplift, social advancement, better citizenship are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$21,450; sick benefits, \$19,234. Donations to other unions, \$1,452.24.

**Iron and Steel Workers.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 15. Number of strikes, 14; won, 12; lost, 2. Cost of strikes, \$34,039. A 5 per cent increase for 6,000 men gained without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$4,700. Donations to other unions, \$300.

**Jewelry Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 233. Cost of strikes, \$854. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 and better treatment by employers are results of organization. Death benefits, \$100; sick benefits, \$362; unemployed benefits, \$49.50. Donations to other unions, \$350.

**Lathers.**—Charters issued, 35; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 11. Number of persons involved, 900; benefited, 900. A general increase of about ten per cent per day over last year. The present conditions under which the members work are so much improved over those existing ten years ago as to make comparison impossible. Death benefits, \$5,100.35.

**Laundry Workers.**—Charters issued, 24, surrendered, 26. Number of strikes, 9; won, 2; compromised, 3; lost, 3, 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 2,240; benefited, 1,650; not benefited, 770. Cost of strikes \$4,098.50. Hours reduced one-half hour per day. Advantages gained without strike; abolishing machine charges and fines; charging for needles and thread. Reductions in wages were offered in three instances, one being successfully resisted, and in other two compromises were effected by modifying the reductions one-half. Where locals have been maintained wages have increased 30 per cent and hours reduced one to three per day.

**Leather Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 26; benefited, 26. Cost of strikes, \$1,000. Average gain in wages of \$1 per week. No reductions in wages in the past year. Reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day, with Saturday half holiday for June, July, and August.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 7; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 2; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 310; benefited, 150; not benefited, 160. Cost of strikes \$54.80. Ten cents average gain in wages per day. Hours of labor reduced in one city. 1,323 members gained an increase of about 5 per cent without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Working conditions generally improved; higher wages and shorter hours are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$2,825; sick benefits, \$11,095. Donations to other unions, \$900.

**Lithographers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. A general strike, involving 2,118 members for the 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$108,167.17. Hours reduced from 50 and 60 to prospective 48-hour week to go into effect July 1, 1908, in 198 establishments. Death benefits, \$17,500.

**Lobster Fishermen.**—Charters issued, 20. Gain in membership, 800. Two settlements effected without strike.

**Longshoremen.**—Charters issued, 37; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 1,816. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,000. A five per cent gain in wages per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. An advance of 45 per cent in wages, reduction of 25 per cent in hours and recognition of union and trade agreements are results of the organization. Donations to other unions, \$1,000.

**Machine Printers and Color Mixers.**—Charters issued, 1.

**Machinists.**—Charters issued, 70; surrendered, 21. Gain in membership, 20,000. Number of strikes, 140; won, 120; compromised, 6; 14 pending. Number of persons involved, 15,000; benefited, 12,000. Cost of strikes, \$103,411. Ten per cent per day gain in wages. 20,000 secured one hour reduction in the working hours. No reductions in wages. Shorter hours, increased wages and general improvement in employment are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$39,800; sick benefits, \$22,855.96. Donations to other unions, \$54,781.

**Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 250; not benefited, 50. Cost of strikes, \$300. Average gain in wages of 25 cents per day. Gains in other respects: recognition of union in localities heretofore unorganized. No reductions in wages in the past year. Shorter hours and increased wages are results of the organization. Donations to other unions, \$2,500.

**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,200. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 600. Cost of strikes, \$300. A gain in wages of 10 to 40 cents per day for 600 men. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,700.

**Mine Workers.**—Charters issued, 213; surrendered, 201. Gain in membership, 4,675. Cost of strikes, \$108,712.96.

**Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 30; won, 19; compromised, 8; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 800; not benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$20,334.50. Gains in wages of 25 to 50 cents per day. Increased

per centage of members working nine hour day; small per cent secured eight hour day. Gains in other respects: better sanitary conditions. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$4,050. Donations to other unions, \$4,000.

**Metal Workers.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 18. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 27; won, 24; compromised, 2; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 1,900; not benefited, 100. Cost of strikes, \$15,000. A 10 per cent gain in wages. Marked improvement in the conditions of the members as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$10,000. Donations to other unions, \$100.

**Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 46; won, 12; compromised, 4; lost, 9; rest pending. Number of persons involved, 2,034. Cost of strikes, \$487,425.94. 25 cents gain in wages per day. Hours reduced, one per day. Gains in other respects: improved shop conditions. Death benefits, \$68,316.30; sick benefits, \$185,865.50.

**Musicians.**—Charters issued, 65; surrendered, 21. Splendid improvement in conditions as result of organization.

**Painters.**—Charters issued, 188; surrendered, 107. Gain in membership, 7,890. Number of strikes, 120; won, 95; compromised, 20; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 12,000; benefited, 11,000; not benefited, 1,000. Average gain of about 33½ cents per day, and about one-half hour reduction in hours of labor. No reductions in wages in the past year. 25 per cent increase in wages and shorter hours are results of organization. Death benefits, \$50,750; death benefits, members' wives, \$8,025.

**Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, 22; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,800; benefited, 300; not benefited, 1,500. Increased wages, and hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day are results of the organization.

**Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 19. Gain in membership, 1,800. Number of strikes, 17; won, 16; compromised, 1. All persons involved benefited. Cost of strikes, \$5,509.38. About 7 per cent average gain in wages. Some secured one hour per day reduction in the hours of labor; others four hours off on Saturday. Death benefits, \$1,275; sick benefits, \$6,908.99. Tool insurance, \$2,895.35.

**Pavers and Rammermen.**—5 per cent increase in wages secured in New York city without strike. Hours reduced in New York city. No reductions in wages in the past year. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members through the work of the organization.

**Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 39. 10 per cent gain in wages and shorter hours are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$1,475. Cost of strikes, \$263.

**Photo-Engravers.**—Gain in membership, 372. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 50. Cost of strikes, \$4,112.83. Advantages gained without strikes: agreements signed in sixteen cities. Other gains: eight hours, better pay and conditions. Death benefits, \$1,650.

**Piano and Organ Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,100; benefited, 200; not benefited, 900. Cost of strikes, \$51,626.40. 200 members gained 10 per cent increase in wages. 250 members secured reduction in hours. Gains in other respects: better factory conditions. Death benefits, \$4,420; death benefits members' wives, \$400; sick benefits, \$7,268.66. Donations to other unions, \$1,673.50.

**Plate Printers.**—Gain in membership, 50. Shorter hours, increased wages and steadier employment are the results of the organization.

**Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 76; surrendered, 12.

**Post Office Clerks.**—Charters issued, 4. Adjustment of salary through Classification Bill.

**Potters.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 146. Advantages gained without strike: new agreement signed for two years, which calls for slight increase in the wage scale on certain lines of ware.

**Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 43. Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number of persons involved, 68; not benefited, 68. Cost of strikes, \$575. 200 men secured 10 per cent increase in wages and nine hour day. Steady improvement in wages, hours and conditions. Donations to other unions, \$18.40.

**Print Cutters.**—Hours decreased and tenement house work abolished are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$600; unemployed benefits, \$35. Donations to other unions, \$640.

**Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,650. Number of

**strikes, 10; won, 4; compromised, 2; lost, 4.** Number of persons involved, 88. Cost of strikes, \$3,047. 10 per cent increase in wages gained without strike. 40 per cent improvement in the conditions of the members as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$12,145.

**Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 7. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 480; benefited, 420; not benefited, 60. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. 10 per cent gain in wages. Hours reduced one per day. Gains in other respects: better working conditions. No reductions in wages in the past year. Shorter hours, increased wages, union jobs, arbitration clauses and signed agreements of from 1 to 4 years are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$2,725. Donations to other unions, \$500.

**Railroad Telegraphers.**—Charters issued, 14. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$65,800. Donations to other unions, \$35,000.

**Railway Employees, Street.**—Charters issued, 45; 3 lodges revived; surrendered, 21. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 18; won, 7; compromised, 3; lost, 4; 4 pending. Number of persons involved, 4,440; benefited, 1,588; 2,374 in pending contests. Cost of strikes, \$80,117. No reductions in wages in the past year. Average of over 7 cents an hour to entire membership and reduction of hours on an average of 2 hours per day to entire membership are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$17,600.

**Roofers, Composition.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 270; benefited, 270. Average gain in wages, 25 to 40 cents.

**Saw Smiths.**—Gain in membership, 8. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Number of persons involved, 70. Cost of strikes, \$3,500. Slight increase in wages gained without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Wages have been increased about 15 per cent as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$1,200.

**Seamen.**—Gain in membership, 3,780. Charters issued, 2. Advantages gained without strike: increased wages on Lakes and Atlantic. No reductions in wages in the past year. Offers of reductions in wages were made, but successfully resisted. Better legislation, better accommodations on shipboard and better wages are results of the organization.

**Shingle Weavers.**—Charters issued, 4; 2 unions reorganized; surrendered, 3. \*Gain in membership, 378. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 72; benefited, 48; not benefited, 24. Cost of strikes, \$400. 50 cents average gain in wages per day for 1,800 men secured without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$525.25.

**Shipwrights.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 11; won, 6; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 594; not benefited, 206. 22½ cents average gain in wages per member per day. Hours reduced 1 per day. Gains in other respects: recognition of union. Death benefits, \$1,800.

**Slate and Tile Roofers.**—Charters issued, 9. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 12; won, 10; 2 pending. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 200; not benefited, 100. 200 secured an increase of about 50 cents per day. All locals but one have eight hour day. This local reduced hours from 10 to 9 per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$700.

**Slate Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 2; both pending. Number of persons involved, 1,500. Cost of strikes, \$5,000. Slight increase in wages secured in Pennsylvania district. Death benefits, \$400; death benefits members' wives, \$150. Donations to other unions, \$1,000.

**Spinners.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 60; benefited, 60. 25 per cent advance in wages. 58 hour week law in Connecticut. Death benefits, \$3,000; death benefits members' wives, \$250. Donations to other unions, \$2,000.

**Stage Employees, Theatrical.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 500. Cost of strikes, \$6,750. Wages increased in 20 cities without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. One attempt was made to reduce wages, but it was successfully resisted. The organization has secured wages where none were paid in some 40 cities, and from 50 to 200 per cent increases in others.

**Steel Plate Transferers.**—Gain in membership, 2. The organization has succeeded in improving conditions of members in every particular.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 39. Number of strikes, 3; pending. Cost of strikes (to International alone), \$7,213.50. Death benefits, \$8,400.

**Stone Cutters**.—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,974. Number of strikes, 11; won, 4; compromised, 4; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 750. Cost of strikes, \$9,500. Gain in wages of 50 cents per day. Advantages gained without strike in 26 cases. Eight hour day for every member, and 63 per cent increase in wages are results of organization. Death benefits, \$10,000. Donations to other unions, \$2,500.

**Stove Mounters**.—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 43. Number of strikes, 4; compromised, 1; 3 pending. Number of persons involved, 65. Cost of strikes, \$2,130. No reductions in wages in the past year. Higher wages and helper system abolished are results of organization. Death benefits, \$1,600.

**Switchmen**.—40 to 70 cents gain in wages secured without strike.

**Tailors**.—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 22; won, 17; compromised, 2; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,810; benefited, 1,400; not benefited, 410. Cost of strikes, \$21,275. Increased wages for 5,700 members secured without strike. Offers to reduce wages were successfully resisted, except in three cases. As a result of the organization wages have been generally increased, increase of free shops, increased temperance and general intelligence of members. Death benefits, \$12,344.25.

**Teamsters**.—Charters issued, 112; surrendered, 142. Number of strikes, 22; won, 17; compromised, 4; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 4,000; benefited, 3,800; not benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$39,000. 25 cents per day increase in wages. One-half an hour per day reduction in the hours of labor. No reductions in wages in the past year. Hours of labor have been reduced and wages increased 70 per cent as a result of the organization.

**Tile Layers**.—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 187. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 270; benefited, 110; not benefited, 100. Cost of strikes, \$1,500. 25 cents increase in wages. Gain in other respects: union shop, and abolition of piece work in one instance. The organization has secured marked improvements in conditions of the members.

**Tin Plate Workers**.—Number of strikes, 1; pending. 75 involved. Cost of strike, \$800. 8 per cent advance in wages for 80 per cent of the members secured without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Through the efforts of the organization hours of labor reduced from 13 to 11, 10 and 8; 90 per cent of the men work 8 hours, improved working conditions, advances in wages and successful resistance of general reduction. In 1904 a 10 per cent reduction was accepted on a special device affecting 100 men, but it was recovered in 1906.

**Tip Printers**.—Material improvement in the conditions of the members through the organization. Donations to other unions, \$35.00.

**Tobacco Workers**.—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 9. 6 to 8 per cent advance in wages. The greatest gain is the increased demand for the Blue Label. Reduction of hours from 12 and 10 to 10, 9 and 8, and an increase in pay of from 8 to 12 per cent are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$1,900; sick benefits, \$8,127.

**Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers**.—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 7; won, 1; compromised, 2; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 886; benefited, 246; not benefited, 650. Cost of strikes, \$1,785.85. An average of 5 per cent gain in wages. Hours of labor reduced from 10 and 9½ per day to 9 per day and 55 per week. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$180; sick benefits, \$320. Donations to other unions, \$88.

**Typographical Union (From May 31, 1906, to May 31, 1907)**.—Charters issued 28; surrendered, 37. General scale increase in 16 cities, in newspaper scale in 51 cities, in book and job scale in 26 cities. Arbitration agreements are in force in 79 cities. Cost of strikes, \$1,468,841.52. The organization has expended approximately \$4,000,000 to date in establishing the 8-hour day for its members. Death benefits, \$39,270.

**Upholsterers**.—Charters issued, 6. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 2. Number of persons involved, 400; benefited, 400. Cost of strikes, \$5,020. Ten to 15 per cent gain in wages per member per day. Hours of labor reduced 1 and 2 per day.

**Weavers, Goring**.—Gain in membership, 7. Death benefits, \$100. Donations to other unions, \$10.

**Wire Weavers**.—Gain in membership, 12. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Cost of strike, \$2,393.29. Death benefits, \$425; sick benefits, \$1,067.25. Donations to other unions, \$43.

**Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers**.—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,500 to 3,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,081.90. Strike was lost, but secured a gain in wages averaging from 5 to 35 cents per day. In some camps, hours were reduced one-half hour per day.

**Woodworkers**.—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4; number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 300. Cost of strikes, \$2,000. From two to ten per cent gain in wages. No reductions in wages in the past year. Hours of labor reduced and wages increased about 40 per cent, are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$4,900.

## ORGANIZERS.

The following list of organizers, who were engaged in various States under salaries from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past twelve months \$56,737.11. Of this amount \$2,562.47 was paid to district or volunteer organizers in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 for organizing local trade or federal labor unions, and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor.

NAME OF ORGANIZER.	STATE WHEREIN WORK WAS DONE.	Amount received.
1. M. G. Hamilton	Maine, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Wash'n....	\$3,050 00
2. J. D. Pierce	Illinois, Ohio.....	2,805 00
3. H. Robinson	New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, New Hampshire.....	2,750 00
4. Jacob Tazelaar	Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama.....	2,750 00
5. James Leonard	Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Delaware, New Jersey.....	2,700 00
6. T. H. Flynn	.....	2,575 00
7. Stuart Reid	Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine.....	2,570 00
8. H. M. Walker	Kansas, Missouri.....	2,550 00
9. C. O. Young	Washington, Idaho.....	2,550 00
10. Cal. Wyatt	Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, New York.....	2,400 00
11. John A. Flett	Washington, British Columbia, Northwest Territory, Canada, Michigan, New York.....	2,350 00
12. Wm. E. Terry	Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana.....	2,150 00
13. Hugh Frayne	Pennsylvania.....	1,975 00
14. S. Iglesias	Porto Rico.....	1,959 50
15. E. T. Flood	Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana.....	1,900 00
16. W. C. Hahn	Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey.....	1,781 75
17. R. Braunschweig	Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Maryland, Michigan.....	1,661 20
18. A. E. Holder	Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York.....	1,150 00
19. John Fitzpatrick	Illinois.....	1,099 00
20. John Golden	Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Tennessee, North Carolina, Massachusetts.....	1,026 55
21. T. F. Tracy	District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York.....	1,025 00
22. Jos. Tortillo	California.....	994 80
23. T. E. Zant	Massachusetts.....	788 75
24. F. H. McCarthy	Virginia.....	718 44
25. J. J. O'Donnell	California.....	690 15
26. L. D. Hiddle	Ohio.....	594 10
27. Geo. Schackert	Illinois.....	514 00
28. P. H. Strawhun	Washington.....	500 00
29. J. G. Brown	New York, Maryland, Ohio.....	400 65
30. H. Grossman	Illinois.....	307 32
31. E. R. Wright	Alabama.....	300 00
32. W. H. Downey	Texas.....	280 00
33. C. F. Bailey	Delaware, Pennsylvania.....	275 00
34. J. L. Rodier	Kansas.....	247 38
35. S. A. Bramlette	Kansas.....	243 05
36. C. F. Fear	Montana.....	231 34
37. A. H. Garfield	Colorado.....	202 56
38. Frank J. Pulver	Indian Territory.....	197 70
39. Peter Hanratty	Colorado.....	187 60
40. Geo. M. Holly	Texas.....	179 25
41. W. B. Cook	Maine.....	172 75
42. W. H. Roberts	Illinois.....	142 55
43. P. J. Flannery	Idaho.....	140 00
44. J. W. Wright	Rhode Island.....	138 95
45. Geo. E. Brady	Ohio.....	129 00
46. F. L. Rist	New York.....	126 00
47. B. Werner	Texas.....	104 73
48. W. L. Hoefgen	New Jersey.....	82 98
49. Cornelius Ford	Vermont, New Hampshire.....	81 40
50. E. D. Balthrow	Indiana.....	73 85
51. E. A. Perkins	Indiana.....	70 00
52. P. D. Drain	Ohio.....	68 00
53. M. Goldsmith	Tennessee.....	60 60
54. M. J. Noonan	Georgia.....	54 00
55. Jerome Jones	Kansas.....	51 74
56. L. C. Moss and Thos. Furlong	Paid to District Organizers in amounts less than \$50.	50 00
		2,562 47
	Total.....	56,737 11

## AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for the fiscal year shows a balance of \$1,749.86 to its credit over expenses. The receipts from all sources are \$25,310.56; the expenses, \$23,560.70.

I herewith submit statement of expenses, itemized and subdivided, for the past twelve months

## RECEIPTS.

Advertisements, subscriptions, etc.....	\$25,310.56
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## EXPENSES.

Attorney's fees.....	\$115.74
Clippings.....	25.00
Commissions.....	12,233.98
Cuts and proofs.....	105.50
Hauling.....	26.80
Printing FEDERATIONIST.....	7,622.48
Printing Bulletins.....	60.80
Postage and stamps.....	1,319.92
Salaries.....	1,918.90
Contributions.....	175.00
Printing and envelopes for FEDERATIONIST.....	142.30
Subscription to R. G. Dunn & Co.....	75.00
	\$23,560.70

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$25,310.56
Expenses.....	23,560.70
Excess of receipts.....	\$1,749.86

The following is the receipts and expenses of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST since it was first issued.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1893-94.....	\$2,418.30	\$2,684.66		\$266.36
1894-95.....	3,184.21	2,675.98	\$508.23	
1895-96.....	1,917.61	2,100.08		182.47
1896-97.....	3,408.39	2,094.87	313.52	
1897-98.....	2,287.83	2,541.75		253.92
1898-99.....	3,171.00	4,033.19		862.19
1899-1900.....	4,162.03	4,466.91		304.88
1900-01.....	10,498.22	10,900.54		402.32
1901-02.....	17,170.70	25,406.46		8,235.76
1902-03.....	27,718.43	42,883.68		15,165.25
1903-04.....	32,630.89	30,699.92	1,930.97	
1904-05.....	25,726.57	24,929.86	796.71	
1905-06.....	25,912.87	26,868.12		955.25
1906-07.....	25,310.56	23,560.70	1,749.86	

## LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

The Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions are in a healthy condition. The per capita tax shows an average increase over last year of 4,400 members. A number of our Local Unions have not been paying upon their full membership. During the past number of months our organizers have been instructed to examine their books and report upon their membership. This general investigation has brought forth good results. During the next year the Federation will be able to have its Local Unions educated to pay upon their full membership, and thus enable their members, in case of strike or lockout, to receive benefits from the Defense Fund. Last year per capita tax was received upon 24,500 members divided among 750 unions. This year per capita tax was received upon 28,900 members divided among 661 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions; a smaller number of unions, but a greater membership.

## DEFENSE FUND.

The Defense Fund of the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions is in a healthy condition. During last year there was received into the Defense Fund \$17,143.65, and paid out of the fund \$10,893.78, less \$104.00 returned by the Laredo, Texas, Federal Labor Union No. 11,953, leaving a net gain for the twelve months, in favor of the Defense Fund, of \$6,295.87. This added to the balance on October 1, of last year, brings up the grand total to \$103,078.89.

The benefit of our Defense Fund is clearly demonstrated in the success achieved by the unions that demanded improved conditions. The number of strikes reported to this office were twenty-seven. Number of strikes won, fifteen. None compromised. Eight lost. The number of persons involved in the strikes was 1,919. The number of persons benefited, 1,819. Number of persons that were not benefited, 399. Six unions gained increase in wages and reduction in hours of labor, and in ten of the strikes the hours of labor were reduced, recognition of union and improved working conditions. The total cost of the strikes was \$10,893.78, less \$104.00 that was returned Federal Labor Union No. 11953.

The following is an itemized statement of amount received from and paid to our Local Unions, giving average membership, number of weeks' benefit, and the amount received by each organization:

RECEIPTS.			
Receipts.....	Average membership	Weeks.	Amount.
Receipts.....			\$17,143.65
EXPENSES.			
*Federal Labor Union No. 11953, Laredo, Tex.....	202+	6	\$4,852.00
J. & S. Case Makers No. 10448, N. Y., N. Y.....	79+	10	3,168.00
Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers No. 8158, Boston.....	304	1	1,216.00
Suspender Makers No. 9560, N. Y. City.....	304	7	844.00
Steel Case Makers No. 11842, Defiance, O.....	25+	1 5-6	192.78
Appropriation National Federation of P. O. Clerks			150.00
Pile Drivers No. 9601, New Orleans, La.....	26	1	104.00
Appropriation International Association of Lobster Fishermen.....			100.00
Federal Labor Union No. 7087, Belleville, O.....	10	1	80.00
Federal Labor Union No. 11423, Blue Level, Ky.....	10	1	80.00
Federal Labor Union No. 11879, Wilmington, Cal.....	3	6	72.00
Paste Makers No. 10567, San Francisco, Cal.....	8	1	32.00
Refund of per cent tax Hard Lime Bridge & Curbstone Cutters & Setters No. 12287, Louisville, Ky.....			3.00
Total.....			\$10,893.78

\*Of this amount \$104.00 was returned and received for.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand in Defense Fund October 1, 1906.....	\$96,829.02
Received in Defense Fund.....	17,143.65
Paid out of Defense Fund.....	\$113,972.67
Balance in Defense Fund October 1, 1907.....	\$10,893.78
	\$103,078.69

#### UNION LABELS.

There are now 55 labels and ten cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

##### ORGANIZATIONS USING LABELS.

American Federation of Labor	Grinders' and Finishers' Pocket	Powder Workers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Knife Blade.	Pressmen, Printing.
Bolliermakers.	Hatters.	Print Cutters.
Blacksmiths.	Horseshoers.	Sawsmiths.
Boot and Shoe Workers.	Jewelry Workers.	Shingle Weavers.
Brickmakers.	Lathers.	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.
Broommakers.	Leather Workers.	Stove Mounters.
Brushmakers.	Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	Tailors.
Carriage and Wagon Workers.	Machine Printers and Color Mixers.	Textile Workers.
Carvers, Wood.	Machinists.	Tip Printers.
Cigarmakers.	Marble Workers.	Tobacco Workers.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	Metal Polishers.	Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.
Coopers.	Metal Workers, Sheet.	Typographical.
Engravers, Watch Case.	Moulders.	Upholsterers.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	Painters.	Weavers, Wire.
Fur Workers.	Papermakers.	Wood Workers.
Garment Workers, United.	Piano and Organ Workers.	Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.
Garment Workers, Ladies.	Plate Printers.	
Glass Workers.		
Glove Workers.		
Gold Beaters.		

##### ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

Actors.	Firemen, Stationary.	Musicians.
Barbers.	Hotel & Restaurant Employees.	Stage Employees, Theatrical.
Clerks.	Meat Cutters and Butcher	Teamsters.
Engineers, Steam.	Workmen.	

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda and Mineral Water), Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers, Cigarmakers' Tools, Nail (Horseshoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Soap Workers, Suspender Makers, Garter, Arm Band and Hose Supporter Makers.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1907, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 895 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by Express and Post.....	3,791
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	31,362
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	80,004
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	158,520
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>273,677</b>

#### EIGHT HOUR DAY.

The last convention instructed the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor to secure from affiliated unions, data on the subject of the universal enforcement of the eight hour day, in order that the matter may receive the further practical attention of this convention. In pursuance thereof, a communication was sent out to the secretaries of the international organizations, asking for such information as the conditions in their respective trades suggested. The replies to these questions were furnished by the international officers, and, in but few instances, are decisions of their conventions or general membership, hence the information regarding the attitude of the organizations on this question can not be regarded as final, but rather as anticipating the opinion of the membership on the feasibility of the proposition from the standpoint of the conditions prevailing in the different trades. The complete data will be placed in the hands of the committee appointed to give special consideration to this question. In my opinion the report of the Special Committee on Eight Hours, adopted by the last convention, will commend itself very favorably to those who are anxious to see the eight hour day successfully inaugurated in all trades.

#### PAID MEMBERSHIP.

A resume of the progress made numerically by the American Federation of Labor during the past eleven years, can not but encourage the trade unionists to redouble their efforts to educate, organize, and federate the wage workers of the world. The growth of the American Federation of Labor from 1897 to 1904 was phenomenal. The membership jumped from 264,825 in 1897 to 1,676,200 in 1904. This marked increase in membership caused me to say, in my report to the Boston Convention, that where organizations are formed rapidly within a short period, it must be expected that in adjusting the members into unions the membership must decrease somewhat from the high-water mark which it reached during the time the organization wave held sway. There was a decrease in membership in 1905 from the high-water mark of 1904. This decrease was almost entirely caused by internal strife, which led to secession and a number of ill-advised and unsuccessful strikes of a few international organizations. Since that time, with but two exceptions, these organizations have recovered their membership. The two unions referred to give ample evidence that during the coming year they will entirely recover from the effects of the secession movement and the disastrous strike. A careful tabulation of the membership of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor shows that there was 1,683,424 members paid or reported upon for the last month of this fiscal year, an increase of 7,224 members over the high-water average membership of 1904. If we add to that number the 40,000 membership of the United Brewery Workers, whose charter was revoked in June of this fiscal year, it would give a total membership of 1,723,424 for the month of September. A remarkable increase in membership for the past eleven years, when you take into consideration the number of strikes that have taken place and the organized, determined efforts of the employers to retard organization and disrupt the unions now in existence.

Following is the average membership paid upon during the past eleven years:

1897.....	264,825
1898.....	276,016
1899.....	349,422
1900.....	548,331
1901.....	787,537
1902.....	1,024,399
1903.....	1,465,800
1904.....	1,676,200
1905.....	1,494,300
1906.....	1,454,200
<b>1907.....</b>	<b>1,538,970</b>

When the trade unionist considers the vantage position occupied by the Federation, numerically and financially, at the present time, he need not feel alarmed over the idle threats and vain efforts of organized bodies of employers to stay the growth of the trade union movement, or to paralyze the efforts of the Federation to continue in the work of organization, and in that way establish through the numerical and financial strength of the unions the shorter work-day and such other conditions as the members may in their wisdom decide they should enjoy.

#### THE LABOR PRESS.

While the secretary's report is intended to be confined entirely to financial matters, I will digress to the extent of taking this opportunity of expressing my earnest appreciation of the splendid and efficient work which has, and is now, being accomplished by the Labor Press of America. The editors of these papers are certainly entitled to, and should receive, the most friendly and generous consideration in every way from the officers and members of every single union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the successful efforts put forth by the salaried and district organizers, and the assistance and encouragement received from the officers of the international organizations, and from my colleagues on the Executive Council, during the period that I have served as secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,  
*Secretary, American Federation of Labor.*



## TREASURER LENNON'S REPORT.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor—*

GREETING: It is with particular pleasure that I submit this my seventeenth annual report to you as Treasurer. The year has had its trials and disappointments, in so far as our organizations are concerned; but, in spite of all obstacles and reverses, real progress has been made by the Federation and its affiliated unions, financially, numerically, and in the solidarity of our movement. Our hopes and aspirations for the future have been strengthened, and the wall of the pessimist is less often heard in our ranks than was the case in years gone by. The wage-workers are turning to the trade union for industrial protection in increasing numbers and manifesting their adherence to our cause as never before. Our difficulties, as well as our successes are proving to be educators of the masses. Mr. Parry, Mr. Post, and Mr. Van Cleve are, as usual pointing the road on which we should travel and the trade unionists are going in the opposite direction, having discovered that as lighthouses to guide the mariner on the industrial seas they are a failure. We are taking counsel of ourselves and of our proven friends, and our enemies are looking on at our development and progress with dismay and consternation. Injunctions do not scare us, for we are law-abiding citizens. The "Bucks" stove is not calculated to warm the cockles of the heart of any trade unionist—no, nor of any man or woman that stands for a square deal. I do not mean a square deal in name only, but I mean a square deal as the carrying out of the Golden Rule in our industrial life. We propose to keep warm without the use of any Buck stoves, injunctions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be cheerful. The masses are awakening. The spirit of a true democracy is manifest all over the world. This is the day for hopefulness and for hard work. Remember that the Lord only helps those who help themselves. Stand pat for the trade union. Improve wherever possible, both as to principles and methods. Be not dismayed at any obstacle. Remember what has been done in the past, and go forward with confidence as to the future.

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
1906.		1906.	
October 1	Balance in hand.....	\$111,540 60	Paid Warrants:
Received of Secretary Morrison:			October 31.....
October 31	15,682 86		\$10,733 68
November 30	11,496 25		November 30.....
December 31	14,012 64		December 31.....
1907.		1097.	
January 31	13,211 57		January 31.....
February 28	11,531 86		February 28.....
March 31	14,659 41		March 31.....
April 30	14,310 95		April 30.....
May 31	13,802 57		May 31.....
June 30	13,301 57		June 30.....
July 31	13,932 65		July 31.....
August 31	11,638 03		August 31.....
September 30	26,749 90		September 30.....
Total funds.....	\$285,870 86		Total expenses.....
			\$159,960 84
Total funds.....			\$285,870 86
Deduct total expenses.....			159,960 84
Leaves in hands of Treasurer.....			\$125,910 02

Certificates of deposit in hands of President Gompers:			
Six certificates, McLean County Bank, Bloomington, Ill., each \$5.00.....			\$30,000 00
Five " Third National Bank, " " " \$5.00.....			25,000 00
Five " State National Bank, " " " \$5.00.....			25,000 00
Two " German-American Bank, " " " \$5.00.....			10,000 00
Two " Corn Belt Bank, " " " \$5.00.....			10,000 00
Total on certificates.....			\$100,000 00
State National Bank, open account.....			25,910 02
Total in hands of Treasurer.....			\$125,910 02
Total in hands of Secretary.....			2,000 00
Total funds.....			\$127,910 02

During the seventeen years I have been Treasurer I have handled funds of the Federation to the amount of \$1,575,237.96.

Bloomington, Ill., October 1, 1907.

JOHN B. LENNON.

Treasurer.

## SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. in Armory Hall, Norfolk, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kennedy, Kline Mockler, McKinlay, Gengenbach, Malloy, Barnes (J. M.), Conway, Bechtold, Rickert, Larger, Winters, Newton, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, Liebig, Wilson (J. T.), Call, Carroll, O'Neill, Miller, Lucas, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Calhoun, Sands, Noble, Freil, Powell, McAndrew, Entenza, Peete, Park, Koonce, Langstone, Lee, Johnson, Mahoney (M.), Frank, McDonald, Leighton, Richards, Seader, Zihlman, Edwards, McCullough, Jennings, Quick (G. F.), Young, Armstrong, Humphrey, Leary, Minor, Piggott, Bowerman, Keyes, Bogasse, Clinton, Lopez, Hansen, Vaughan, McGary, Rizelle, Conroy, Justice, Ramsdell, Roe, Voll, Carty, Becerill, Woodmansee, Thompson, Edwards, Beatty, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

The reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was dispensed with.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following committees:

**Committee—Rules and Order of Business**—Frank Robinson, U. M. Lee, Robert Byron, Jr., John C. Johnston, Daniel Sullivan, H. T. Behrens, Gustav Dihle, Anthony McAndrews, S. E. Peete, William Schwab, P. H. Malloy, J. J. Flynn, James Dardis, James Lucas, J. J. Callahan.

**Committee on President's Report**—Andrew Furuseth, Wm. B. Wilson, James J. Creamer, James A. Cable, Thos. F. Tracy, Robert Glockling, D. A. Carey, Chas. L. Baine, T. J. Creager, Wm. McFarlane, J. W. Kline, P. J. McArdle, H. J. Conway, J. C. Shanessy, J. L. Rodier.

**Committee on Secretary's Report**—John J. Barry, A. J. Kennedy, A. E. Starr, Chas. Calhoun, J. L. Langston, John R. Dunne, Sarah Hagan, Ernest Bohm, Wm. M. Shickel, T. J. Feeley, E. A. Bowerman, A. C. Kugel, E. A. McGinn, M. E. Kane, Santiago Iglesias.

**Committee on Treasurer's Report**—John J. Powell, A. C. Snyder, W. F. Costello, John Young, F. N. Zihlman, Wm. M. Hatch, M. M. Holzsager, Thos. Badgley, Geo. Powell, Edward

Anderson, J. G. Brown, H. G. Noble, Thos. Clark, E. B. Goltra, John Sheret.

**Committee on Resolutions**—James Duncan, W. D. Ryan, D. D. Mulcahy, T. M. Guerin, W. L. A. Johnson, Edw. Hirsch, George R. French, John O'Neill, T. V. O'Connor, J. T. Wilson, Edward Cohen, Edw. W. Potter, Jerome Jones, Lee M. Hart, John Gorman.

**Committee on Laws**—John B. Lennon, Owen Miller, J. C. Skemp, C. L. Shamp, David J. Davis, Wm. J. Dunlap, Herbert Crampton, A. E. Ireland, John Newton, Wm. J. Dougherty, Stephen J. Fay, J. P. Murphy, Hugh Frayne, T. S. Farrell, Daniel Winters.

**Committee on Organization**—Max Morris, L. W. Quick, Arthur Huddel, A. B. Grout, Edgar A. Perkins, C. O. Young, George Bechtold, James F. Scott, W. J. Justice, J. E. Dwyer, W. E. Myers, D. D. Driscoll, G. W. Savage, Santiago Iglesias, M. J. McDonald.

**Committee on Labels**—John A. Moffitt, Walter MacArthur, T. A. Rickert, J. M. Barnes, George Allen, John Weber, Homer D. Call, Jacob Fischer, Henry Fisher, John D. Dullea, A. B. Loebenberg, John J. Manning, Max S. Hayes, Chas. F. Gebelein, T. L. Lantz.

**Adjustment Committee**—James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, John F. Tobin, F. J. McNulty, Wm. Klapetsky, John Golden, B. A. Larger, Joseph Gervais, Joseph N. Weber, Hugh Robinson, C. O. Pratt, H. J. Wendelken, James A. Welch, T. J. Sullivan, Herman Robinson.

**Committee on Education**—Joseph Valentine, Elias Breidenbach, C. W. Woodman, J. F. Winkler, A. M. Swartz, Daniel L. Russell, Hugh Stevenson, Chas. W. Petry, J. J. McCafferty, J. J. Mockler, George F. Dunn, Walter West, John H. Wallace, P. F. Holton, J. L. Gernon.

**Committee on State Organizations**—D. J. Keefe, W. E. McEwen, W. J. McSorley, P. C. Winn, J. W. Morton, A. Rosenberg, W. Q. Sullivan, John J. Jaekle, James A. Carroll, J. E. Potts, Frank Butterworth, D. F. Dwyer, James P. Maher, John J. Pfeiffer, Walter V. Price.

**Committee on Local and Federated Bodies**—P. F. Duffy, J. H. Bradley, D. F. Manning, Chas. Dold, T. C.

Humphrey, J. P. Holland, T. A. Rardon, F. X. Noschang, Thos. Flynn, John T. Butler, C. A. Nelson, M. A. McMahon, P. J. Flannery, A. F. Leibig, J. T. Carey.

Committee on Building Trades—William Huber, John R. Alpine, Joseph C. Balhorn, Alex. Crulckshank, M. O'Sullivan, W. E. Kennedy, Joseph Evans, F. M. Ryan, H. A. Stemburgh, John Mangan, Mat. Comerford, Frank Feeney, Benjamin Russell, Chas. H. Leps, Henry Sands.

Committee on Boycotts—James M. Lynch, James B. Conroy, R. A. McKee, W. A. Engle, Thomas J. Duffy, William Tateman, A. Babilitz, Timothy Healy, John H. Mahoney, Frank W. Cotterill, John Bradley, Michael Muldoon, A. A. Myrup, F. C. Gengenbach, George G. Griffin.

First Vice-President Duncan, for the Executive Council, read the following report:

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORFOLK, VA., NOVEMBER 12, 1907.**

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

**GREETING:**—As is customary and our duty, the Executive Council submits to you herewith report upon the most important matters which have received attention at our hands during the year and which requires still further attention from you.

The Executive Council has held four meetings during the year. The first meeting was held at Minneapolis after the adjournment of the convention. The next one, at headquarters in Washington. The first three days of the third meeting were held at headquarters in Washington, the remainder in this city, and the last meetings were held in Washington just prior to our coming to this city to attend the convention and last Sunday in Norfolk. We shall hold additional meetings during the time of the convention, but we would prefer that unless there are matters of a very urgent and pressing nature requiring our immediate attention, that they should be deferred until our meeting which will be held here

immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

During the year the Executive Council has voted by letter or telegram upon 125 subjects submitted by President Gompers.

**CHARTERS GRANTED.**

During the year we issued charters to three international unions as follows:

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Water-proof Workers of United States and Canada.

National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

We also issued charters to one State Federation of Labor; seventy-two Central Labor unions; two hundred and four local trade unions of which there are no international or national unions of that trade, and ninety-three Federal Labor Unions, making a total of three hundred and seventy-three charters issued.

We also desire to report th<sup>t</sup> some applications for charter have been denied, others are being held in abeyance, pending adjustment of jurisdiction with other organizations. We are sure you will be pleased, however, with the growth and progress made during the past year, not only as indicated by the number of charters issued, but by new unions formed and attached to their respective internationals, as well as the increased membership in existing local unions.

**LOCAL STRIKES.**

During the year a number of applications have been made by directly affiliated local unions for assistance in cases of strikes and lockouts. Whenever such organizations have been entitled to financial assistance, under the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution, it has been promptly extended to them. In many cases the officers of these local unions have totally misunderstood the provisions of Article XIII, and have, therefore, felt aggrieved when they

were advised that the members in their organizations would not be entitled to any benefits from the defense fund. So as to help, as far as possible, in avoiding any such misapprehension and misinterpretation of the laws of the Federation, a circular letter was issued, embodying Article XIII and calling special attention to its provisions. This letter was sent to the secretary of every directly affiliated local union. The Executive Council is always desirous of dealing with the directly affiliated local unions as generously as permissible under the law as laid down in Article XIII.

Benefits from the defense fund to directly affiliated local unions were paid to the sum of \$10,789.78.

For the information of the uninformed only, we desire to state that these amounts are wholly apart from payments by assessments; payments of benefits by internationals or from the proceeds of appeals for voluntary contributions to aid workmen engaged in trade disputes.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The Minneapolis Convention recommended the appointment of a number of special organizers. To the fullest limit of our financial resources we carried out those recommendations, keeping as many special organizers at work as the funds of the Federation would warrant. The Federation organizers have rendered efficient and effective service.

From the reports which have already been submitted to you by your president, secretary and treasurer, it has been made known to you that considerable progress has been made since our last convention. While we are pleased with the progress made, yet we realize the necessity for persistent and continued effort, and would, therefore, recommend the continuation of the work to organize the yet unorganized and to bring about the affiliation of the yet unaffiliated organizations. We authorized President Gompers to communicate with the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, at an opportune time with the view of the re-affiliation of that organization to the A. F. of L.

#### APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The Minneapolis Convention referred to us the application of several organizations for financial assistance, and particularly for the levying of assessments upon the membership of the several affiliated organizations. We found ourselves in the position in having these applications for assessments referred to us, and with the knowledge that there were a number of our affiliated international unions in the position in which they would be unable to meet them. We realized how necessary was the financial assistance to the organizations referred to, but despite our desire to aid them in this particular, a sense of duty impelled us not to levy the assessments. We believed that we should be doing an injustice to the organizations which themselves were engaged in extensive trade disputes, and to others who for other reasons were equally unable at the time to meet such assessments.

In addition to these applications which were referred to us, applications were made direct to the Executive Council for the levying of assessments in the interest of organizations engaged in trade disputes. Of course, we were compelled to pursue a similar course in regard to these. However, we endorsed a number of appeals for voluntary financial assistance, and in some instances printed and bore the expense of their issuance. These have resulted in fair returns to the organizations making the applications.

In connection with the general subject matter of appeals for financial assistance, we desire to repeat that part of our report to the Minneapolis Convention bearing upon this subject. It is as follows:

We cannot too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and lockouts have been lost by reason of

the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have and would have undoubtedly been averted, had the employers known in advance that there was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out of employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than \$1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

#### BUILDING TRADES ORGANIZATIONS.

Resolution 107 of the last convention directed President Gompers to communicate with the national officers of the Building Trades Unions as to the advisability of holding a conference of representatives of these organizations, for the purpose of promoting the interests of all. Pursuing that course and nearly all of the Building Trades Unions responding affirmatively, a conference was held in the early part of the year at Indianapolis, Ind., preliminary practical action was taken and it was decided to hold another conference at Pittsburg, Pa., a few months later. That conference was also held, resulting in placing a number of organizers in the city and vicinity and the concentration of the effort to extend and build up the organizations in the Building Trades. Much good has resulted therefrom.

A further dispute arose among the Building Trades unions, and the employing builders in Washington, and for several months a contest has been in progress for the maintenance of union conditions and union shops. With almost unanimity the Building Trades unions maintained a solid front, the result of which has been that in nearly every instance success has attended the trade union effort, new agreements with employers occurring frequently, employers who were antagonistic to the Building Trades unions. Your officers have

rendered every aid possible to achieve this success.

At our August meeting representatives of the Structural Building Trades Alliance were present and expressed a desire for some better understanding between that Alliance and the American Federation of Labor, the City Central bodies and building trades sections connected with them. The matter was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that a committee of three of the Executive Council should meet a like committee of the Structural Building Trades Alliance for the purpose of considering these subjects further. President Gompers, Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber were appointed as the committee to represent us, and they met Messrs. Kirby, Hannahan and Spencer in New York on October 26th.

The meeting resolved itself into a conference of general consultation in which opinions were freely exchanged. Several suggestions were made for the solution of existing differences, but each seemed to meet with some obstacle.

Without making any other recommendation upon the matter, we suggest that the entire subject matter be considered by the committee on Building Trades in consultation with the Executive Council, and that report be made thereon to this convention.

#### FORMATION STATE FEDERATION —KANSAS.

For some years an unsatisfactory condition prevailed in the labor movement of Kansas, in so far as the general policy of the state organization was concerned. In a way it tended to thwart the real interests of the bona fide labor organizations of the state, weakened many, and others fell by the way. It is the negative policy which was pursued that took the spirit and enthusiasm out of the many men in the labor movement of the state.

For a considerable period of time complaints of this situation were received, which increased as time went on. They urged the formation of a

bona fide State Federation of Labor attached to the American Federation of Labor, as the only means to revive the labor movement, to instill courage and enthusiasm among the men of labor of the state, to quicken and give confidence to the organized and unorganized, and be of great advantage to the wage earners of Kansas. Consequently, by reason of all which a convention was called, which was attended by a large number of representatives of the bona fide trade unions in the State. A State Federation was formed, and words of commendation have been received by us in regard to the assistance we have rendered to accomplish that result. The American Federation of Labor shall continue to give the fullest possible support in the widest extension and success of the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

## FLINT GLASS WORKERS' APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Application for charter was received from the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. At Minneapolis during the convention last year we gave several hearings to the representatives of that organization. The matter was gone into thoroughly and the following conclusion reached:

"On the application of the American Flint Glass Workers' or America, for a charter. It was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars, which constitute a class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Copy of this was furnished to the representatives of the organization in question, and the following answer received:

"Minneapolis, Minn, Nov. 22, 1906.  
**Mr. Frank Morrison,**  
Secretary American Federation of

## Labor.

Dear Sir and Brother:  
We have decided to accept and  
hereby apply for said charter in ac-  
cordance with the terms of your let-  
ter of the 19th instant, and, accord-  
ingly, we hereby request that we be

seated as delegates to the A. F. of L. convention now in session.

Fraternally yours

T. W. ROWE,  
JNO. F. TOBIN,  
T. J. CONBOY."

Of course, it was out of the question to comply with the request to seat the delegates in the Minneapolis convention, for the constitution of the Federation provides that for an organization to be entitled to representation it must have held its charter thirty days prior to the convention.

In regard to the acceptance of the conditions upon which the charter should be issued, we decided that a conference should be held at Washington, D. C., on or before January 15th between the representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union for the purpose of perfecting an agreement in accordance with the decision. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the consent of the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers to attend a conference for the purpose of carrying into effect the agreement they had declared they were ready to accept. Finally, the latter part of April the conference was held at headquarters in which President Gompers participated, but no agreement was reached, the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers refusing to comply with the conditions set forth in our decision given at Minneapolis, and which we repeat were accepted by them in their letter already quoted. As a consequence of the action to which we have referred, we declined to issue the charter.

The application for charter was renewed later. We directed that the matter could not be considered unless the decision was complied with, that is, that the American Flint Glass Workers turn over the bottle and fruit jar factories which rightfully come under the jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

## CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

### Central Federated Union, New York.

As per the instructions of the last

convention communication was had with the Central Federated Union of New York, with a view of having that magnificent central body conform to the general policy and best interests of the international trade union movement; at the same time building up the best spirit of unity and solidarity in the local movement.

We beg to report that after considerable correspondence by President Gompers, it was finally agreed that a committee of the Executive Council meet a committee of the New York Central Federated Union with such local, isolated or international unions as were affected, for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the best results to the local and general movement. Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell and Secretary Morrison represented the A. F. of L.

The conference lasted three days. Some agreements were reached and several decisions rendered, and all agreed to by the representatives of the A. F. of L., the C. F. U. and the other organizations interested. The full report thereof was published on pages 349-350 of the May issue of the American Federationist. These agreements and decisions were approved and endorsed by the entire Executive Council. As a result thereof a better and more fraternal spirit permeates the rank and file of the Central Federation Union of New York, and we look forward to a still further unification of all the forces of organized labor of that metropolis to the attainment of which every assistance should be rendered.

In connection with the city central bodies we can report that there is now a greater common polity and policy pursued among our fellow workers throughout the continent. All are realizing better now than ever before that the sole aim and purpose of the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council in their course toward the central bodies is to be helpful to them in every way within our power.

We aim to give the central bodies the largest possible latitude for the determination of their local affairs, but in order to obtain the greatest amount of efficiency in safeguarding

and promoting the interests of labor in the several localities, some uniform course must be pursued, particularly in so far as the general principles and interests of labor and the labor movement are concerned.

#### City Central—Columbus, O.

For some time past a spirit manifested itself in the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly to antagonize any essential feature for which the American Federation of Labor declared. No interference was attempted or contemplated with its course until there was a direct, flagrant violation of the American Federation of Labor decision, the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and the decision of the last convention.

Complaint was made that the Columbus central body had seated a dual and rival union composed of engineers and firemen working in the breweries, dual and rival to the bona fide unions of engineers and firemen chartered by the international unions of their respective trades. These complaints were brought to the attention of the Trades and Labor Assembly with a view to their rectification. Instead of complying with the law and decision as requested, the entire subject was peremptorily "laid upon the table." The central body was again advised that compliance was requested and that for a failure to so comply, its charter would be revoked. This, too, was treated in a similar manner.

We desire to call your attention to the decision of the last convention, and which formed the basis of instructions to your Executive Council. They are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all national, international, state, city central and local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective."

The law upon the subject is found in Article II, Section 1, which reads as follows:

"No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils

delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

We desire to quote further the further instructions of the last convention:

"The Executive Council is instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked."

Finding the Columbus' Trades and Labor Assembly in no mood to in any way conform to the laws or the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, we could find no alternative but to apply the penalty the American Federation of Labor provided, and whose purpose you instructed the Executive Council to enforce. The charter of the Columbus, O., Trades and Labor Assembly was therefore, revoked and a new central body formed under the name and title of "The Columbus Federation of Labor." The Columbus Federation of Labor is composed of a number of unions formerly part of the old Trades and Labor Assembly, and a number of other unions which formally refused to become part of that body for several reasons, among which are some of the causes enumerated above.

We were quite convinced that no other course than the one we pursued in the premises was at all possible, consistent with the best interests of labor of Columbus, and of the entire country.

#### NEW ORLEANS SITUATION.

In New Orleans, the officers of the Brewery Workers deliberately undertook to run directly counter to the spirit and purpose of the Minneapolis decision. The brewery proprietors had agreements with the unions of

engineers, firemen and teamsters belonging to the International Unions of their respective trades. The Brewery Workers' Union's representatives endeavored to have employers break their existing agreements and to enter into agreements with the Brewery Workers' Union, covering engineers, firemen, and teamsters whom they claimed were members of their unions. Upon the employing brewers refusing to break their agreements, officers of the Brewery Workers' Union called their brewery workers proper out on strike, to enforce this position. Seeing the injustice of this position, the largest portion of the brewery workers proper declined to respond, and these, together with other brewery workmen formed a union and applied to us for a charter. No action upon this application has thus far been taken.

These facts are recited to dissipate any notion that either the Executive Council, organizers, or other organizations or representatives of the American Federation of Labor acted other than upon the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, or other than upon the principles or the best interests of labor.

During the entire procedure, the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council aided to the fullest extent in carrying out the decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor, in the controversy between the International Unions of Engineers, Firemen, Teamsters and Brewery-Workers.

#### BREWERY WORKERS' UNION CHARTER REVOKED.

The Minneapolis convention had under consideration the controversy between the International Union of Steam Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen. Mere mention of the contest was made in the report of the Executive Council. That, together with resolution No. 33 by Delegate Gustave Dihle of the Detroit Federation of Labor Resolution No. 40 by Delegate Charles Muendlin of the Belleville Trades and

Labor Assembly, and Resolution No. 127 by the delegations from the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen's International Unions, were all referred to the grievance committee of that convention, which gave the subject matter of the controversy its fullest consideration and subsequently submitted the following report:

"Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organizations try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis of a settlement of their differences. The representatives of these organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following.

1. All brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of thees trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act cojointly with the

United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all Nation's International, State, City Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision."

It will be observed that the first recommendation of the committee provided that "all employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such." That distinctly provided that all engineers, firemen and teamsters who were members of the United Brewery workmen at that time could, if they so desired, remain members thereof. We make mention of this provision of the report because we have reason to believe this provision of the decision has never been properly or fully been presented to the consideration of the members of the United Brewery Workmen's International Union.

Within a short period after the close of the convention charges were made by the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen that the United Brewery Workmen had flagrantly violated the decision of previous conventions and particularly that of the Minneapolis convention. All parties were advised that the subject matter would come up for a hearing at the meeting of the Executive Council at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., on March 18th. Several days were consumed in taking testimony and hearing arguments.

It was clearly proven, and not denied, that the decision of the convention had been violated, and on the

part of the representatives of the Brewery Workmen it was declared that that organization would not abide by the decision.

We endeavored to effect some harmonious agreement between the contending parties but failed, and in view of the convention's instructions, as follows: "Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision," we adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The testimony presented to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in the contention over jurisdiction of employment in breweries shows conclusively that the Brewery Workers have violated the decision of the Minneapolis A. F. of L. Convention, but that said violation in some part was performed because of an alleged conception of said decision by the Brewery Workers which neither the action nor intention of the Minneapolis convention, or the language of said decision if fairly interpreted warrants, therefore,

"Resolved, That giving an old affiliated body the benefit of the doubt the Brewery Workers be informed it is the decision of the Executive Council that their actions violative of the Minneapolis decision would ordinarily merit immediate enforcement of the penalty in Section 6, of said decision but in order to prevent dismemberment if possible and because of the vestige of doubt above referred to the Brewery Workers are informed that the Minneapolis decision provides that in localities where there are locals of engineers, firemen or teamsters the Brewery Workers are forbidden to accept application for membership from men following the three occupations named, but shall refer same to the respective local of these trades, and that this applies to new as well as to old breweries.

"Resolved, That the Brewery Workers through their Executive Board be called upon to inform the President of the A. F. of L. by May 1, 1907, of their adherence to the decision of the

Minneapolis Convention as herewith contained and explained, including transference of such members as they may have accepted in violation of same since adjournment of that convention, to their respective organizations; and for failure to do so, said Brewery Workers be and are hereby informed their charter stands revoked June 1, 1907, as per Section 6 of said decision, and that said Brewery Workers be and are hereby informed that their failure to so comply has by their own action worked the revocation of their charter."

It will be observed that we gave ample time for the Brewery Workmen's officers to consult the membership by a referendum vote, and thus afford the fullest opportunity for compliance with the decision of the Minneapolis convention. We repeat that we are authentically advised that the members of the Brewery Workmen did not have submitted to them the question of the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision which provides that the engineers, firemen and teamsters now members of the Brewery Workmen's organization might, if they so desired, retain their membership therein, but that the subject submitted was substantially, "shall the Brewery Workmen surrender the engineers, firemen and teamsters?"

On May 1st a telegram was received by President Gompers from Secretary Kemper of the Brewery Workers stating that definite answer could not then be made for the reason that the membership had not yet concluded the vote upon the subject. In a letter dated May 29, received May 30, Secretary Kemper notified President Gompers that the Brewery Workers' Union had decided not to abide by the decision. Therefore, and in compliance with the decision of the Minneapolis convention and the time set for the enforcement thereof, the charter held by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen was revoked.

In the latter of May 29, already referred to, protest was made against the revocation of the charter.

CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The agreement reached between the

representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Minneapolis, and ratified by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, had for its purpose amalgamation. The officers submitted the agreement to a referendum vote of the membership of each of their respective organizations. We have been officially informed by the U. B. of Carpenters that the membership ratified the agreement, and also have been informed that the membership of the Wood Workers have rejected it.

In connection with this matter, your attention should be called to the fact that we have received a number of communications from an Employers' Association in behalf of a company conducting a wood working establishment and also from several different wood-working concerns insisting upon some definite course in order that they may conform thereto, be safeguarded from the results of contests by reason of the rival claims of each organization and conduct union establishments. This matter is reported to you and should receive your very serious and careful consideration and action.

**METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.**

In considering Resolution No. 21 of the Minneapolis convention, we sustained the claim of jurisdiction made by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. Further the attention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association was called to the change made in the constitution of that organization, by which its jurisdiction was extended over "all wire work," without notice of its intention being lodged with the officers of the American Federation of Labor. Representatives of the two organizations have corresponded with Vice-President O'Connell and met in conference. It is hoped and believed that a mutually satisfactory understanding, if not already, will speedily be reached.

**PAPER MAKERS—PULP AND SULPHITE WORKERS.**

Pursuant to the instructions given by the Minneapolis convention, the application for charter by the Pulp and Sulphite Workers organization was not granted, but during the entire year we continued our efforts to bring about a better understanding, amalgamation or agreement between that organization and the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America.

Secretary Morrison was appointed to attend the conventions of both organizations, which were held at Northampton, Mass., on June 24, and although he succeeded in having the committees of the two organizations meet in conference, yet no results for harmony or amalgamation were achieved.

**CEMENT WORKERS—HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS.**

At the last convention, the delegates from the Brotherhood of Cement Workers made complaint against the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers International Union. The convention directed that conference should be held between the representatives of the two organizations and a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of reaching some basis of agreement. After repeated efforts, a conference was finally secured but no agreement or understanding was reached except that the contending parties would bring the subject matter of contention to this convention.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS—AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

In pursuance to instructions given by the Minneapolis convention, Resolution 149, we authorized President Gompers to confer with President McNulty of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with a view of remedying the grievances about which complaint was made; that is, the discrimination and unfair treatment shown by the American Telephone

and Telegraph Company. Considerable correspondence was had with former President Fish of this company. He resigned from that position, however, and when his successor took charge, the correspondence with additional letters was brought to his attention. Finally an interview was held in Boston in which Mr. Gompers, Mr. McNulty and Mr. Laughlin, of the Electrical Workers' Executive Board, participated with Mr. Vail, the successor to Mr. Fish.

The whole matter was fully discussed and Mr. Vail agreed to make an investigation of the matter, and so far as he could, remedy any justifiable complaint, provided the complaints were set forth in writing and placed before him. This was done. However, considerable time elapsed before a reply was received from Mr. Vail. Another letter was addressed to him asking him to give this matter his attention. He replied that he had given it his consideration, and that he found no discrimination; that the treatment accorded the electrical workers did not depend upon their membership or non-membership in a union. Since then, however, the discrimination by several of the sub companies has been repeated, and in one instance, particularly at Newark, N. J., accentuated, a number of the men being peremptorily informed that unless they within a few days severed their connection with the organization they would be discharged.

This matter was communicated to President Vail, and a reply has been received from him in which he says that the complaint made as to the treatment accorded the men at Newark, N. J., is a local matter, and one for the attention of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, but for his own satisfaction he will make an investigation. It is the intention, however, of the officers of the Electrical Workers to insist upon the right of the men in the electrical trade to organize for their common protection, and this without let or hindrance of employers, and in this purpose it is our aim to render them every assistance within our power.

#### ADVERTISING UNION LABEL PRODUCTS.

The Minneapolis convention, by Resolution No. 6, directed the Executive Council to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising among its affiliated organizations, suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for the union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor. We referred this matter to President Gompers at our August meeting. He made the following report upon the entire subject, which we decided should be made part of our report to this convention. It is as follows:

"The scope involved in these instructions is extremely broad, and really embraces two separate and distinct propositions. The first directs the Council 'to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising, etc.,' without specifically authorizing the Council to incur the necessary expense, or making suitable provision for the use of funds to enable us to intelligently finance such an expense that a campaign of that character would require. Therefore, we have not taken any definite steps to incur additional expense in this direction, but we have urged our general and local organizers to greater endeavors in stimulating patronage of all union label products.

The second part of the resolution calls for 'suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor.'

In line with that thought we have been governed by three important principles, viz: efficiency, economy, and the application of more thorough and up-to-date methods among those members of organized labor who are active in the field as salaried organizers, and those who are responsible in local affairs as volunteer local organizers, secretaries and business agents of city central bodies, coupled with a due measure of adequate compensation for the services of the latter while engaged in duties of the character required.

In order to properly understand the magnitude of this proposition it is essential to first remember that, "advertising campaigns" cost money and a great deal of it; business on a large scale becomes successfully established only when it is liberally advertised. Second, successful advertising is an art which requires study, and advertising solicitors, capable of netting satisfactory returns command high salaries. Third, in order to obtain the best results advertising must be persistently maintained, and the field of operations constantly extended until the thing or even the idea advertised becomes a familiar household topic, and even then it still requires regular public notice, and personal urging, to increase or retain the volume of its patronage.

These observations are made not to create doubt or fear as to the feasibility of the practical value of the resolution, but for the purpose of stimulating the talents and acumen of the rank and file in our movement.

I, therefore, offer a series of suggestions, which, after deliberate consideration, appear to me as the most practical with which to commence operations.

In order "to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising," more concentration of energy and a greater devotion to purpose is necessary on the part of the organizations owning union labels, and each organization so interested should adopt ways and means to provide a special Union Label Advertising Fund ample to meet all contingencies. This they can do either by a system of regular label assessments, or by methodically setting aside a stipulated percentage of the payments by the locals to the national or international office.

In some occupations where it could be satisfactorily and prudently arranged without inviting the possibility of presumed discrimination in favor of one employer as against another, the employers might co-operate in the maintenance of some special Union Label Advertising Funds.

The national or international officers could establish a rigid and methodical system of bookkeeping for this special fund, so as to be able at any

time to accurately account for the income and expense. In addition to this they could maintain a detailed record that will enable them to ascertain what intrinsic benefits are being obtained as it relates to the growth and stability of the organization. They could be especially watchful of the markets and note with precision the number of labels issued, so they could furnish reliable statistical data, and prove to their own satisfaction and the general enlightenment of the organized labor movement whether the money so expended was a profitable investment.

The funds for this work on the plan outlined to commence with, would naturally be limited, as it is anticipated some organizations might not agree with the propositions, and others would be handicapped in various ways and unable to make the necessary financial arrangements; but as time and experience proved the value of the efforts the funds among each would increase from the natural force of circumstances and examples of success, gained by other organizations.

As to the methods of using these funds to the best advantage, the most successful and business-like would be to engage an expert advertising manager, furnish him with technical information so that he could become familiar with the details of the merits of the articles manufactured under union conditions; and thus enable him to prepare his advertisements in the most artistic and scientific manner.

Each of the general and volunteer organizers could be directed to report to him on all label matters and carry out his instructions. He could be privileged to arrange such salaries or commissions with the local organizers as he and they would agree upon, subject to approval of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The general organizers drawing a salary from the A. F. of L., or their respective organizations would be no additional expense at first, but in proportion as their services became more valuable their compensation could be adjusted by the organizations employing them.

To obtain the services of such an

expert it would be necessary to lay him well, but the instructions he would impart and the discipline he would establish among the general and local organizers might be the most profitable investment in the end, because the organizers would become more expert and more enthusiastic as they met with success; and the system would become general, more readily adaptable and finally self-sustaining.

In the event that this proposition is not acceptable then another plan is submitted. Groups or label occupations that are the most nearly related industrially could merge their special funds for the increased sale of their label products, and select a label agent from their own ranks or from the commercial world and conduct the work in the most practical way suitable to their means and inclinations. This group method would be productive of a variety of plans, specialized according to economic needs, and the best results could be communicated to the other groups so that a rivalry would be possible and constant improvement and advancement would result. But this plan would be expensive, slow and tedious, but it would generate ingenuity, resourcefulness, self-reliance and business capacity among trade unionists, that would eventually be of tremendous and significant value to organized labor.

There is still one other method open, practically a resort to first principles, the first cost of which would be smaller and in due course of time if persisted in would finally develop into a valuable system. It would be slow, much slower than either of the other plans previously submitted. If neither plan be acceptable, I submit to your consideration the following as an experiment; that is, that the President and the Executive Council be directed to select a union label agent, to be located at the A. F. of L. headquarters to conduct the business as it develops, and the union label organizations to furnish all the necessary expense, literature and instructions to the men in the field and bear the expense of adequate compensation for results obtained by the

field workers. In the last analysis the general organizers of the A. F. of L., the volunteer local organizers, the secretaries, the business agents, and the organization committees of the central labor unions must be the men depended upon to carry on the work and maintain the enthusiasm. Under this system the national officers and the special organizers of each label organization would be expected to be chiefly responsible for the wisest direction of their own trade interests.

"There is no question but that if the active workers in each locality were intelligently trained and prompted, furnished with suitable and sufficient literature, urged from a central point at regular intervals, and financially encouraged for actual results by the label trades benefitted, that the situation would improve and the returns prove encouraging. Merchants who now are totally ignorant of the trade union movement would become enlightened, and be persuaded to carry stocks of union label products, when properly directed how and where to obtain them by the local label agents, making regular calls, discussing the subject, leaving names of manufacturers, soliciting orders, demanding products, posting display notices where the public could see them, holding special union label meetings and exerting themselves in every honorable business way to bring the notice of the general public to the great fact that a wholesome patronage of union label products means proficiency and protection to all American homes."

#### UNION LABEL LAW DIGEST.

We desire to report that during the year we have given considerable thought and discussion to the matter of having a compilation made of the label laws of the various states throughout the union; that is, a union label law digest containing a copy of every label law in the various states, an outline of the proper mode of procedure in instituting cases of prosecution for counterfeiting of the label, use of imitations, etc., and a digest of all favorable decisions in label cases.

Sixty-five of the international un-

ions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor use labels, cards or emblems of some character distinctive of their trade which have been endorsed by the A. F. of L.

The matter was taken up by correspondence with these organizations so as to ascertain whether they approved the plan suggested, and if so, whether they would be willing to share their pro-rata of the expense incurred in getting out such a compilation.

While not all of these organizations have expressed themselves upon the subject, yet a number have advised us that they favor the proposition; others that the matter will have to be taken up by their Executive Boards or their annual conventions, and still others who do not favor the plan. This entire correspondence will be placed in the hands of the appropriate committee to which this matter will be referred. This entire matter is submitted to you for your advice as to the action you desire.

#### UNION LABEL DIRECTORIES.

The last convention recommended that the suggestion should be made to all affiliated central labor unions that they should obtain a list of all union-labeled articles handled by merchants in their respective localities, this to be published from time to time in a pocket-size union label bulletin. It is gratifying to report that a number of central bodies have carried this recommendation into effect, and many others have signified their intention of so doing.

#### UNIFORM DESIGN OF ALL UNION LABELS.

We reported to the Minneapolis Convention that very few of the International unions using union labels favored abandoning their own labels for the purpose of adopting a universal label and that upon the proposition to use some universal design, the seal or label of the A. F. of L. upon the labels of international unions, 33 of the 66 union label organizations made replies:

In favor, 11.

Opposed, 11.

Undecided, 11.

The entire subject was further con-

sidered at the conference of the representatives of the union label organizations, during the Minneapolis Convention. The representatives of that conference adopted a motion expressing the belief that the subject is worthy of further attention and recommending that it receive careful consideration for another year and that it be again taken up at this convention.

We, therefore, recommend that Treasurer Lennon and Vice-President Valentine arrange for another conference of the delegates of all international unions issuing union labels and final report upon the subject to be made to this convention at the earliest date possible.

#### LABOR'S MEMORIAL DAY.

We have long considered and gave more serious attention in the past year, to the matter of establishing a Labor's Memorial Day; a day upon which the men and women of labor in every section of the country, might meet, and by appropriate ceremonies, pay the tribute of honor and respect to those who served their fellows in the great humane work of the labor movement, but who have gone to the great beyond.

Apart from a national general Memorial Day, there are a number of associations and fraternities which have designated special memorial days in honor of their departed associates. We believe that there is no cause so far-reaching in its benign influences and its beneficent results, not only to labor, but to the human family, as the labor movement of our country and our time. Surely then it is but meet that the men and women who have done so much in the interest of the people should linger with us in fond remembrance, that we may not only pay appropriate tribute to our honored dead, but also that it may prove an inspiration to the living now and for the future.

There are a number of organizations which observe a memorial day, some celebrating it the second Monday in May of each year, and others the first Sunday in December. Desirous of obtaining a consensus of opinion, we authorized President

Gompers to correspond with a number of international unions. The majority of them express themselves favorable to the observance of a Labor's Memorial Day, though indicating no special time.

We, therefore, recommend to this Convention that it declare in favor of the general annual observance of Labor's Memorial Day, and we further recommend that this Convention designate the day to be so observed.

#### A. F. OF L. EXHIBIT AT JAMES-TOWN EXPOSITION.

The Minneapolis Convention directed that the American Federation of Labor should make an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition including an exhibit of union-made and union-labeled products. As you are aware these instructions were carried out and our exhibit has elicited commendation and praise from all quarters. The matter is covered in detail in the President's report to this Convention.

#### LINCOLN'S MEMORIAL FARM ASSOCIATION.

The life work of Lincoln, the lessons of his lifework furnish not only the highest justification of the great purposes of the labor movement, but they are also an inspiration to all mankind w/o love their fellows and aim to serve them.

An association was formed some time ago which acquired by purchase, the home and farm where the great Lincoln was born. The farm is to be transformed into a park as a perpetual monument to the great commoner, Abraham Lincoln. This association will obtain as many as possible of the works and relics of Lincoln and these will be retained in the Lincoln Home for the study and observation of all who may visit there. The Lincoln Farm Memorial Association is organized to erect a perpetual monument to the memory of the great Lincoln; a monument in keeping with the characteristics of the man who stood foremost in defense of the rights and liberties of the people.

The representatives of the association have been offered by a few men of wealth sufficient funds, but they

prefer that the Lincoln Farm Memorial shall be the gift of all the people of the country. They have appealed with considerable success to several organizations, and have asked the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. The purpose impressed us as being so worthy that we endorsed the project and recommend its approval to this Convention.

#### PLEDGED TO RUSSIAN FREEDOM.

We desire to report that at our meeting last March the official representatives of the movement for the freedom of Russia's workmen were present, Messrs. Aladyn and Tchykovsky and requested the active assistance of the organized workmen of America in their efforts to secure reforms in the land of the Czar. What they particularly desire and aim to secure are political amnesty, revision of all exceptional laws, a responsible ministry, and the introduction of elementary constitutional government.

These matters were discussed at length, and the preambles and resolutions adopted were published in the May, 1907, issue of the "American Federationist."

We urge the approval of this Convention of the action we took in this matter.

#### CONSTITUTIONS OF NATIONAL UNIONS PRINTED IN SPANISH.

The last convention adopted a resolution requesting that all national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico should have their constitutions printed in the Spanish language so as to facilitate the work of organizing the wage-earners of that island. This matter was given prompt attention, and we are gratified to report that a number of national unions signified their intention of acting in conformity with the recommendation. We would again recommend to those national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico and which have thus far not had their constitutions printed in the Spanish language that they do so at the earliest time possible.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Legislative interests of our fel-

low workers were looked after by Thomas F. Tracy and Arthur E. Holder. Several of the members of the Executive Council also aided in this work. The report of the Legislative Committee was published in the April issue of the "American Federationist." We succeeded in defeating the Anti-Compulsory Pilotage Bill, advocated by Mr. Littlefield of Maine and also the Ship Subsidy Bill.

Resolution No. 98 of the last Convention called for a federal investigation of the industrial conditions of women and child workers in the United States. A measure was passed by Congress, whereby the investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor.

Resolutions Nos. 67 and 101 of the last Convention dealt with the wages and working conditions of the Post Office Clerks and others employed in the mail service. The following classification of clerks and carriers was finally enacted into law:

That after June 30, 1907, clerks in offices of the first and second class, and carriers in the city delivery service, shall be divided into six grades, as follows: First grade, salary \$600 per annum; second grade, \$800; third grade, \$900; fourth grade, \$1,000; fifth grade, \$1,100; sixth grade, \$1,200. Clerks and carriers at first-class offices shall be promoted successively to the fifth grade, and clerks and carriers of second-class offices shall be promoted successively to the fourth grade. That after June 30, 1907, all promotions of both clerks and carriers, shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following the expiration of a year's service in the next lower grade.

During the closing hours of Congress, a law was enacted, limiting the hours of labor of railroad employees not to exceed sixteen consecutive hours, such employees not required or permitted to again go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee co-operated with the legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods in securing the enactment of this measure, and while it is not all

that might be asked for, it is a beginning in the right direction.

The legislative matters are reported in greater detail in the President's report to this Convention. We strongly advise that these matters receive your thoughtful consideration and action. If a greater degree of success is to be achieved you must plainly manifest your purpose. This will tend to silence the malicious tongues of labor's opponents, and demonstrate clearly that it is your interests, declarations and purposes which it is the duty of your officers to endeavor to have enacted into law.

On last Saturday we had a conference with President Roosevelt for over an hour. We brought to his attention some of the principal subjects matter of legislation in which labor is primarily interested. These subjects were fully discussed and we urged favorable mention and recommendation thereon by him in his forthcoming message to the first session of the sixtieth Congress.

We can not refrain from expressing our astonishment at the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General in regard to alien contract laborers being permitted to come to the United States upon the theory that when workmen in the United States are engaged in a lockout or in a strike, that therefore there are no workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States and that because of that fact contracts may be made with foreign workmen.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH RAILROAD MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

In conformity with your instructions, a conference was held between the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to arrange for a plan of co-operation between these Brotherhoods and our Federation, so that united action may be taken to secure favorable legislation for labor of the entire country.

The conference discussed the essential features of legislation upon which we could agree and adopted the fol-

## Following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that a bill be introduced in the next Congress providing that federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court shall not have power to declare any act of Congress unconstitutional.

"Resolved, That when a joint committee (of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and of the Railroad Brotherhoods) meet in conference, they outline a plan whereby the Railroad Brotherhoods unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor may continue to act in conjunction with the Federation, for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to the wage-earners of our country."

Later another conference was held of representatives from three of the Railroad Brotherhoods; P. H. Morrissey representing the Railroad Trainmen, H. R. Fuller, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and A. B. Garrottson the Order of Railway Conductors, with a committee representing the American Federation of Labor composed of Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell, W. D. Huber, Frank Morrison and J. H. Brinkman.

At this conference the entire matter affecting labor's interests legislatively considered was gone into, and it was decided that a later conference should be held at which the Railroad Brotherhoods should be represented by one man and the Executive Council by one man. H. R. Fuller and President Gompers were selected as the respective representatives.

This conference authorized and we endorsed the issuance of a circular, simultaneously by the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Federation, to all bodies affiliated with the Brotherhoods and with the American Federation of Labor. It is not necessary here to go into the subject matter of that circular, as copies have already been furnished you. However, we desire to state that the conference agreed that the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and of the Federation should unite in every way that was agreeable to both bodies to secure such legislation as will ensure justice and a "square deal" for labor. Your further advice and instructions in regard to this matter are necessary.

## UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

The last convention directed that we make an investigation relative to evasion and disregard of the laws of the States and city ordinances relative to the protection of human life, of men engaged in constructive works on buildings, and to have prepared a bill in statutory form to cover all States and Territories with a view to obtain simultaneous enactment of a law in every State, Territory, possession or dependency of the United States, for the protection of human life and limb; and that a further investigation be made regarding the so-called "Casualty Companies," whether these companies are engaged in such operations "which tend to defeat the ends of justice and proper protection of human life."

In conformity with your instructions, we have endeavored to collect from every available source, information relative to these matters. We have secured considerable interesting and valuable data, but it is incomplete. The Executive Council should continue making further investigation so as to be in a position whereby your instructions and purpose may be carried into effect.

## DEPARTMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF HOURS OF LABOR.

A resolution passed at the last convention recited that a number of workmen still toll long hours each day and more than six days in a week; that this results to the workers' physical and moral detriment and insisting that the State Legislatures should enact laws requiring manufacturers to give to the Department of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Departments of their respective States, all data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other labor conditions which these Departments may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

This matter was taken up by President Gompers through correspondence with the various State branches

affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The executive officers of the greater number of these bodies replied by indicating their full approval of your recommendations and their desire and intention to do everything possible to carry them into effect.

VAN CLEAVE'S BUCK STOVE  
SUIT AGAINST A. F. OF L.

You have already been made acquainted with the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company has brought suit against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and officers of other affiliated organizations both in their official and individual capacity. The president of the company is Mr. Van Cleave, who is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and vice-president of the so-called Citizens' Alliance and other organizations whose main mission seems to be the effort to crush out the only defensive organization of the working people, the trade unions, local, national and international and federated into the A. F. of L. In connection with the suit Mr. Van Cleave for his company has secured an order from Justice Clabaugh of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for us to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining us from publishing the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor and to enjoin all labor organizations or labor men from doing anything or saying anything whether orally or in print in furtherance of the purpose to secure better recognition by the company referred to for a satisfactory adjustment of existing disputes between the union particularly in interest and the company.

Owing to the fact that the officers, party to the suit, have been so much engrossed with their ordinary official duty, as well as their work in preparation for this Convention, and the Convention itself, our counsel on last Friday asked for a continuance, that is, a postponement on the hearing upon the proceedings to show cause why an injunction should not be is-

sued until the close of the Convention. The case was formerly before Chief Justice Clabaugh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It is now before Justice Gould of that court. The latter granted a continuance, but only until Thursday morning, November 14th.

The National Association of Manufacturers at its last convention created a War Fund of a million and a half dollars to carry on a campaign of destruction of the organizations of labor. It has hired Pinkerton and other agencies and formed auxiliary associations, the purposes of which are not only to harass the men of labor in litigation but also to create suspicion of wrong-doing. It is the apparent purpose to assassinate the character of the men who have the confidence and respect of the great rank and file of labor, not only of labor but of the great masses of our people. Until recently the Pinkertons were exclusively engaged in prying upon the men in the local organizations. To create discord, to provoke premature contest in order to render themselves of some apparent value to their employers, the Van Cleaves, Posts and others, they had no hesitancy in making false reports as to the doings of the members of local organized labor.

The attacks upon the local men and upon the local organizations having proven fruitless, they now turn their attention to the men at the head of the labor organizations of the country. In the effort to crush out organized labor, the Van Cleaves have found the spirit of unionism and solidarity is too deep-seated in the hearts and minds of the trade unionists of America for them to succeed. They know that the men entrusted with the leadership of the labor movement throughout our country have aided materially in guiding aright the organized wage-earners. They now think that if they can destroy the confidence of the great rank and file of our movement, in the men at the head of that movement that the organizations of labor will thereby be weakened and become destroyed. They are evidently laughing in anticipated glee that the working men of our country

will then be at the tender mercies of the worst and most greedy elements of the entire capitalist class.

We have during our whole lives as have a very large number of the other active men in the labor movement, conscientiously endeavored to the very best of our ability and with single-minded purpose to aid our fellow workers to protect and promote their interests. Honesty and honor have been our guides in dealing not only with the affairs of labor but with all matters of our work-a-day lives. We assert without equivocation that there is not one scintilla of truth in anything which may be either charged or insinuated that reflects discredit, dishonor or dishonesty upon the members and the officers of our great labor movement and that as our well-known bitter antagonists have failed in their attacks upon our local labor movement, their purpose to discredit and destroy the more conspicuous men of our movement will be equally abortive. You know the animus and the purpose of these attacks and you will, we are confident, treat them with the contempt they so richly deserve.

The suit by Mr. Van Cleave of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against our movement is to deprive us of the rights to which we are entitled, the right of free association, free speech, and the freedom of the press, and with all the power which wealth gives our opponents, the exercise of all that power to antagonize our laudable movement and its purposes, they would invoke the aid of the courts and seek to persuade the perversion of law to render futile the lawful and proper means to protect the working people of our country from tyranny, greed and injustices. The full statement of the case and the principles and results involved in this suit of Mr. Van Cleave of the Buck's Stove and Range Company are fully covered in the report of President Gompers to this Convention.

Attention has frequently been called to the efforts made by labor's opponents to entangle us in interminable litigation with the two-fold purpose of diverting our attention from the necessary work which the officers in

the labor movement are required to perform, and also to compel us to large expenditures in defense.

The revenue of the American Federation of Labor is exceedingly meagre accruing from a per capita tax of one-half of a cent per member per month; in other words, six cents per year. With all the organizing and other educational and effective work, there are no funds at our disposal for proper defense, and we, therefore, recommend that this Convention provide the ways and means by which such funds may be created as are necessary and essential, in the defense of this suit.

We also recommend that this subject matter referred to a special committee to report to this Convention at the earliest possible date.

#### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Applications to endorse the placing of the following firms upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor have been made to and approved by the Executive Council from October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1907:

- Buck's Stove & Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. (International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees).
- Carbondale Machine Co., Carbondale, Pa. (Federal Labor Union No. 11837).
- Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stove Mounters' International Union).
- Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y. (Fibre Pressmen's Union, J. J. Kelley, New York City. (Cold No. 9331).
- J. J. Kelly, New York City. (Gold Beaters' National Protective Union).
- B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill. (United Garment Workers of America).
- Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis. (Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, International Union of).
- New York Bill Posting Co., New York City. (Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance).
- Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (United Hatters of North America).

**F. W. Rauskolb**, Boston, Mass. (Gold Beaters' National Protective Union).

**Standard Sewing Machine Co.**, Cleveland, O. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America).

**United States Heater Co.**, Detroit, Mich. (Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union).

**A. Van Buren Co.**, New York City. (Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance).

**Kimball Piano Co.**, Chicago. (Piano and Organ Workers' International Union).

#### FAIR LIST.

**Kern Barber Supply Co.**, St. Louis, Mo.

**J. N. Mockett**, Toledo, Ohio.

#### CONCLUSION.

In the limits of a report such as this, it is impossible for us to deal with all of the matters which have come under our consideration during the year. We desire to say, however, that in every case which has been submitted to us, we have endeavored to give the very best thought and consideration of which we are capable and whatever action has been taken was either in compliance with the Federation's instructions or the result of our best judgment and with the best interests of the entire labor movement in view.

Fraternally submitted,

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**,

**JAMES DUNCAN**,

**JOHN MITCHELL**,

**JAMES O'CONNELL**,

**MAX MORRIS**,

**D. A. HAYES**,

**DANIEL J. KEEFE**,

**WM. D. HUBER**,

**JOSEPH F. VALENTINE**,

**JOHN B. LENNON**,

**FRANK MORRISON**,

**Executive Council American Federation of Labor.**

**President Gompers**—The chair desires to state that there are two or three matters upon which the Executive Council will submit a supplemental report later. In the report

submitted by the Executive Council and by the President there were recommendations for the appointment of special committees, one upon the suit of the Van Cleave Buck Stove & Range Co.; another upon the movement for the establishment of the universal eight-hour day, and another upon ways and means of extending the circulation of the "American Federationist." The chair asks what is the pleasure of the Convention upon these recommendations?

Delegate Hart—I move that the recommendations be concurred in and the committees appointed.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Guerin, and carried.

**Treasurer Lennon**—In the report of the Executive Council it is recommended that Vice-President Valentine and myself call a meeting of the label delegates. We have talked the matter over, and believe it is best that the entire matter go to the Committee on Labels. After they have handled the matter to some extent, if they believe a general conference advisable, the matter of calling it can be referred to that committee, so there will be continuity of action upon this question. I move that it be so referred. (Seconded and carried).

Delegate DeVeaux—I would like to know whether the reading of that report today is the final disposition of the protests, or whether they will come up later.

**President Gompers**—If there be any matter in which the delegate is interested that is not referred or is not discussed, it is his privilege to offer a resolution upon that subject.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

"La Salle, Ill., Nov. 11, 1907.

"Mr. Frank Morrison,

"Secretary of American Federation of Labor,

"Norfolk, Va.

"Please extend to representatives of labor my best wishes for a successful and harmonious convention.

"JOHN MITCHELL."

**President Gompers**—I am sure I reflect the wishes of the delegates when I say that the telegram will be made part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Delegate Brinkman, for the Committee on Credentials made the following supplemental report:

To the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen:

1. Your Committee on Credentials recommends that John G. Miller be seated as a delegate from the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, with one vote; that Max S. Hayes, be seated as a delegate from the United Trades and Labor Council of Columbus, Ohio, with one vote.

2. We further recommend that Morris L. Holzsager, delegate from the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers be seated and that their request for time in which to cancel their indebtedness be granted.

3. We recommend that Charles E. Dold and A. E. Starr, delegates from the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union be seated, with fifty votes.

4. Your Committee on Credentials having investigated the protest filed by the International Seamen's Union beg to report as follows:

That the Convention seat D. J. Keefe, T. V. O'Connor, Thomas Garrison, J. G. Noyes and J. E. Dwyer, with 320 votes, as delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association.

5. We further beg to report that the protest filed by Local Union No. 848, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, has been duly considered, and we find that James P. Archibald has been certified as a delegate from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in violation of the constitution of the Brotherhood, and we recommend that he be not seated.

6. We further report that we have examined the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the delegate from the Buffalo, N. Y., Central Labor Union, J. C. Johnston, and make the following recommendation:

That the delegate be seated and the Executive Council directed to revoke the charter of the Buffalo Central Labor Union in the event they refuse to

cease recognizing the alleged Millwrights' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., who are operating without the pale of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to which organization they rightfully belong.

7. Your Committee having investigated the protest filed by the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, against the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, beg to report as follows:

We are of opinion this is a case that should go to the Adjustment Committee for investigation and report in the event the aggrieved organization brings the matter properly before the Convention. We, therefore, recommend that F. C. Gengenbach and P. H. Malloy be seated as delegates from the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, with fifty-eight votes.

JOHN H. BRINKMAN,  
Chairman.

P. F. LAFFERTY.  
A. E. KELLINGTON.

Delegate Bahlhorn asked that the report in regard to the unseating of James P. Archibald be referred again to the Committee on Credentials in order that he might appear before the Committee and make an explanation.

President Gompers—It is evident that there exists objections to the report of the Committee. We will, therefore, consider the reports separately.

Secretary Morrison read the report by sections, which were acted upon as follows:

"1. Your Committee on Credentials recommends that John G. Miller be seated as a delegate from the Central Labor Union of Cincinnati, with one vote."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"2. We further recommend that Morris L. Holzsager, delegate from the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, be seated and that their request for time in which to cancel their indebtedness be granted."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"3. We recommend that Charles E. Dold and A. E. Starr, delegates from the Piano and Organ Workers'

International Union be seated, with fifty votes."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"4. Your Committee on Credentials, having investigated the protest filed by the International Seamen's Union, beg to report as follows:

"That the convention seat D. J. Keefe, T. V. O'Connor, Thomas Harrison, J. G. Noyes, and J. E. Dwyer, with 320 votes as delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"5. We further beg to report that the protest filed by Local Union No. 348, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, has been duly considered and we find that James P. Archibald has been certified as a delegate from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in violation of the constitution of the Brotherhood, and we recommend that he be not seated."

Delegate Bahlhorn—I move that the recommendation of the Committee be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

The motion was seconded and carried.

"6. We further report that we have examined the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the delegate from the Buffalo, N. Y., Central Labor Union, J. C. Johnston, and make the following recommendation:

"That the delegate be seated and the Executive Council directed to revoke the charter of the Buffalo Central Labor Union in the event they refuse to cease recognizing the alleged Millwrights' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., who are operating without the 'pale' of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to which organization they rightfully belong."

Delegate Frank Duffy—We are perfectly satisfied with the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"7. Your Committee having investigated the protest filed by the Inter-

national Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union against the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, beg to report as follows:

"We are of opinion this is a case that should go to the Adjustment Committee for investigation and report in the event the aggrieved organization brings the matter properly before the Convention. We, therefore, recommend that F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Malloy be seated as delegates from the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, with fifty-eight votes."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

On motion the report of the Committee as a whole, as amended, was concurred in.

Delegate Brinkman made a further partial report for the Committee on Credentials on a number of State and City Federated Bodies that were in arrears for assessment. After a short discussion the report was referred back to the Committee for further consideration, as the delegates of several of the bodies announced their intention of settling the arrearages.

President Gompers announced that arrangements had been made for addresses to be made to the Convention by a representative of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and on the subject of the distribution of immigrants lawfully coming to the United States.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Mr. C. R. Richards, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Mr. Richards spoke at some length of the aims and plans of the Society, and at the conclusion of this address, on motion of Treasurer Lennon, the entire subject matter was referred to the Committee on Education.

There being no further business to come before the Convention, the rules were suspended and an adjournment taken until 2 p. m.

## SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, November 12th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Myrup Noshang, Kline, Mockler, Manning, Cable, Winn, Bechtold, Winters, Newton, O'Connor, Harrison, Noyes, Dwyer, Wilson (J. T.), O'Neill, Carroll, Lucas, Carey, Schwarz, Kennedy, Alpine, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Perham, Noble, Entenza, Koonce, Lee, Johnson, Bradley, (Thos.), Mahoney, Frank, Leighton, Richards, Jennings, Armstrong, Dougherty (P. J.), Lyon, Piggott, Boggas, Bradley (John), Clinton, Hauzen, Vaughan, Rizzie, Justice, Dunn (J. J.), Ramsdell, Naucarrow, Roe, Carty, Hunter, Woodmansie, Edwards, Stevens, Beatty, Booth, Myers, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

**Vice-President Duncan**—There is another vacant chair in this convention, in connection with which I desire to submit the following, and hope to get the unanimous vote of the convention to it:

Resolution No. 2—

**RESOLVED**, That owing to his enforced absence from this convention, through illness, brought on by earnest and excellent achievement in the interests of organized labor, the 27th annual convention of the A. F. of L. through the Secretary, telegraph to Frank K. Foster, of Boston, its regret at his continued illness since his physical break-down last January in Toledo, and wishing him speedy and permanent recovery, including continuance of his individuality of thought, classic writings and brilliant oratory on behalf of labor, liberty and human happiness.

**Vice-President Duncan** moved the adoption of the resolution, which was seconded by Delegate W. B. Wilson and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Brinkman, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following supplemental report:

We recommend the seating of Max S. Hayes as delegate from Cleveland, O., United Trades and Labor Council.

The following delegates represent organizations that have not complied with Section II, Article 11, of the con-

stitution, and we recommend that they be not seated until such time as their organizations shall have been placed in good standing in the American Federation of Labor:

Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly—George C. Edwards.

Ennis, Texas, Trades Assembly—R. A. McCullough.

Norwich, N. Y., Trades Assembly—W. E. Minor.

Passadena, Cal., Central Labor Council—G. C. Keys.

Trenton, N. J., Central Labor Union—Frank L. Kresge.

Jacksonville, Fla., Central Trades and Labor Council—John C. Privett.

The credential does not bear signature of President or seal of the organization.

On motion of Delegate Dold the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Brinkman—The Committee on Credentials wishes to announce that a meeting of the committee will be held this evening to consider the seating of Delegate Archibald, from the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators organization, and wishes Delegate Bahlhorn, and the other members interested to be present at that time.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following committees authorized by motion adopted at the morning session:

**Special Committee on American Federationist Extension**—H. B. Perham, S. M. Moore, L. A. Schwarz, P. F. McCarty, A. S. Scott, John A. Voll, James Whitehead, Llewellyn Lewis, J. J. Nugent, J. C. Colgan, M. J. Sheehan, D. J. Fosdick, John C. Previtt, Martin Lawler, J. J. Freel.

**Special Committee on 'Buck Stove and Range Company' suit against A. F. of L.**—Frank Duffy, W. D. Mahon, John P. Fry, D. G. Ramsay, John Fitzpatrick, R. S. Maloney, John T. Dempsey, Jere L. Sullivan, George Finger, Con J. Harrington, John T. Smith, S. L. Landers, John A. Moffitt, J. G. Noyes, Emmet T. Flood.

Special Committee on Eight Hours

—D. A. Hayes, James Wilson, C. D. Wheeler, J. D. McKinlay, Isaac Coombe, James A. Reynolds, James P. Archibald, Michael Colbert, John M. Walker, George L. Berry, Herman Lillien, Richard Braunschweig, Frank Kennedy, Harry Bosworth, James H. Hatch.

Upon the suggestion of President Gompers the addresses of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, was made a special order of business for Thursday morning.

Delegate Kellington, for the Auditors, read the annual report of the Committee on Audit.

On motion of Delegate Frank Duffy, the report was referred back to the committee for a change in phraseology, with instructions to report at a later date.

Delegate Maloney, our fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, made the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I greet you with most cordial thanks for the honor given me as a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in the City of Winnipeg, Man., in September of this year.

It was not only a great personal pleasure, but one of instruction as well. This great labor convention lasted six days, and was characterized by the utmost fraternal feeling and good will.

Its work was well done; the debates were of a high order; the breadth and scope of the movement is wonderful, and it is not too much to say that it made more history than any other labor convention of the past held in Canada.

The most important matter debated was the world-wide issue of Oriental immigration. The Congress went on record in no uncertain sound on this matter. It declared that Canada must be preserved for Canadians. It asserted that their nation must be a white man's country. And in order

to enforce these demands the Congress decided to remain in the political field. This question is essentially an economic one, and still it will become the most important political question in the Dominion. Then again, the question is an international one. The British Empire is in close alliance with Japan, and it will be most difficult to prevent Oriental immigration. Indeed, it is hardly possible to see anything but the most complicated situation. Western Canada as a whole, will never consent to unrestricted Asiatic immigration, and it is probable that the British government will not consent to take such action as will, or would be construed as an insult to Japan. The working people of Canada, are extremely insistent on this question, and the outlook, to my mind, is that labor there will succeed in this contention.

It is possible that our own labor movement may in a way aid the settlement of this tremendous problem, for it can be clearly seen that with our growing influence in governmental affairs we could and might exert a great influence even with the British government.

It is not my desire to go into any extended detail as to the difference in race or economic conditions, but I may say this, that thousands of these Japanese and other Asiatic immigrants are working for \$15 to \$20 per month. In a word, their economic status is far below that of our people. I have thus expressed myself at this length because of the immense importance of this question.

The Congress has enjoyed a healthy growth, and now has 33,000 members, representing 515 local unions, with an income of over \$5,000 a year.

In addition to this they have 42 Trade and Labor Councils chartered upon which the tax on the number of delegates only is paid. These councils represent approximately 150,000 members.

It is the utmost desire of our Canadian Brethren that the local unions in Canada affiliate with the Congress through their International Unions.

In my opinion the Executive Council should use its utmost influence to influence the growth of the Congress.

The Socialist resolution was defeated. The sentiment for independent political action is growing rapidly.

In this connection it gives me pleasure to tell you that Delegate Jaxon, a Socialist, paid a glowing tribute to President Gompers, such action being so rare, for a Socialist, that I feel it my duty to record it.

The officers elected were as follows:

Alphonse Verbille, M. P. of Montreal, President.

James Simpson of Toronto, Vice-President.

Patrick Draper of Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fraternal Delegate to A. F. of L., W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, Man.

In a convention lasting six days it is not possible to go into much detail, moreover, Fraternal Delegate Trotter, will handle the details in a more comprehensive way than would be possible for me.

I shall always hold dear the splendid reception and fraternal greetings accorded your delegate, and I can only end this report by saying that I bring you the best wishes of our Canadian brothers. We are brothers in the great cause of labor's emancipation.

We are united in the great cause that makes for human uplift. Brothers we are in the cause that increases the happiness of the wide, wide world; soldiers we are in the cause that makes for real progress. And in conclusion let me repeat what I said to our Canadian Trades Unionists.

"We are proud to battle for freedom, for our complete emancipation. The trade union cause is the worldwide movement of, by, and for the workers of the wide, wide world. It is growing, rapidly growing, and today we can almost see the glad sunshine of a brighter day—a day that shall usher in the new time when child labor shall be no more, when the million shall sit by their own fire side, surrounded by a free family. Then shall ignorance disappear from the land. Then the Nation will not be great in the fortunes of its millionaires, but in the health and happiness of the men and women who

are its bone and sinew. Then, when labor has been crowned King may we shout in glad refrain that old Eastern salutation, 'O, King, Live Forever.'"

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT S. MALONEY.

Fraternal Delegate, 1907.

Delegate Anderson moved that the report be received and made part of the proceedings of the convention. The motion was seconded by Vice-President O'Connell, and carried.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Wash., and vicinity, and a committee of the Iron Trades Section, asking that the delegates be informed that the reports of a shortage of skilled labor in the Northwest, particularly in the navy yard at Bremerton, were erroneous. In the communication it was stated that should there be a shortage of skilled labor in the Northwest, members of organized labor would be notified through the unions and the labor press.

A communication was received by President Gompers and read by Secretary Morrison, conveying to the convention the fraternal greetings of the Federated Building Trades Council of Toronto, Canada.

Communications were read from Governor Warner, of Michigan, and Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, in which invitations were extended to the American Federation of Labor to hold the 1908 convention in Detroit.

A communication signed by the President and Secretary of the Columbus, Ohio, Board of Trade was read by Secretary Morrison. In the communication an invitation was extended to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Columbus.

President Gompers referred subjects from the report of the Executive Council to the various committees as follows:

"Charters Granted," to Committee on Organization; "Local Strikes," to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies; "Organization," to Committee on Organization; "Appeals for Financial Assistance," to Committee on Presidents' Report; "Building Trades Organizations," to Committee on Building Trades; "Formation of State

Federation, Kansas," to Committee on State Organizations; "City Central Bodies," Committee on Local and Federated Bodies; "Carpenters—Wood Workers," Adjustment Committee; "Paper Makers—Pulp and Sulphite Workers," Adjustment Committee; "Cement Workers—Hod Carriers and Building Laborers," Adjustment Committee; "Advertising Union Labor Products," and "Union Label Law Digest," Committee on Labels; "Union Label Directories," and "Uniform Design of all Union Labels," Committee on Labels; "Constitutions National Unions printed in Spanish," Committee on Organization; "Labor's Memorial Day" and "A. F. of L. Exhibit at Jamestown Exposition," Committee on Education; "Lincoln's Memorial Farm Association," Committee on Resolutions; "Pledged to Russian Freedom," and "Uniform Laws to Protect Human Life," Committee on Education; "Legislation," Committee on President's Report. "Co-Operation With Railroad Men's Organizations" and "Departmental Investigation of Hours of Labor," Committee on Resolutions; "Van Cleave's Buck Stove Suit Against A. F. of L.," Special Committee; "We Don't Patronize List," Committee on Boycotts.

The unanimous consent of the convention was given to Delegate Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 40—

WHEREAS, Delegate Charles L. Baine has been obliged to leave this convention, owing to the death of his father, who lost his life in a street car accident; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention extend to Delegate Baine its sympathy in his great loss, and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the records of the convention.

Delegate Tobin moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Secretary Morrison, and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to appropriate committees:

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

ARTICLE VIII.—(Duties of Treasurer.)—Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other Officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the A. F. of L. exceeding fifteen thousand dollars shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signature of the Treasurer, the President and the Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon whom the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegate Chas. W. Petry, Central Labor Council, Oakland, Cal.:

WHEREAS, Recent events have again demonstrated the necessity for a more concerted action on our part, and

WHEREAS, Numerous organizations are being, and have been formed, for the purpose of destroying organized labor; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the word "must" be inserted after the word "or" in Sec. 3 of Article XI, 5th line.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 5.—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, Post Office Clerks have for years contended for their right to fixed hours, and pay, and bills in furtherance of these objects have from time to time been introduced in past Congresses, and

WHEREAS, The 59th Congress saw fit to classify and fix the pay of clerks in 1st and 2d class post offices, but neglected to pass or act upon the hour measure before them, and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks in full affiliation with your honorable body give due credit to the A. F. of L. for the assistance given them in securing the passage of said salary act, and are of the

belief the Federation can further aid us; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L., as well as labor representatives in Congress, be, and are hereby instructed to use their utmost means, power and influence to secure for the officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks a hearing in committee on any legislation affecting their pay and hours that may be introduced and proposed in the 60th Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6.—By Delegate Thos. J. Curtis, of Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Association:

WHEREAS, One of the fundamental principles and objects of the American Federation of Labor is to organize the different trades into national and international unions, and

WHEREAS, the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union has a large local union in New York City and a numerically smaller one at Rosendale, a great many locals could be readily organized throughout the State of New York, in Boston and Chicago, and

WHEREAS, In the interest of the general labor movement all efforts should be concentrated to create unions in such places where none exist at present, and

WHEREAS, Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Unions can be organized in various cities of the United States by the American Federation of Labor, be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to authorize all organizers everywhere to make a special effort in organizing Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, and be it further

RESOLVED, That when a sufficient number of such local unions have been organized to call a convention of the same for the purpose of forming an international union of said trade.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 8.—By Delegates Lee M. Hart and John J. Barry, of International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees:

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times, having secured the unlimited financial backing of the American Manufacturers' Association and kindred hostile organizations of capital, is today, under the pretense of being the leading exponent of the so-called "open shop," indeed the most unfair, unscrupulous and malignant enemy of organized labor in America; and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times is concentrating all its energies to disrupt the unions of Los Angeles, and, unless strenuously resisted and checked, will destroy not only the organization of labor, but also crush the spirit of the workers for justice and right, and would befoul the good name and honor of Los Angeles and make of it the breeding place for strike breakers of all crafts and trades; and

WHEREAS, All thinkers and observers accord to labor organizations the honor and credit of being the real factors in the advancement and improvement of the condition of the working people of not only Los Angeles but of the entire country, we recognize the tactics of the Los Angeles Times and its cohorts in attempting the annihilation of the organizations of labor, first, with the prime object of reducing wages, imposing their will as "masters" and tearing down the American standard of life of America's workers; and

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union, having expended more than fifty thousand dollars in Los Angeles in defending the cause of labor from the vicious attacks of the Los Angeles Times and the Citizens' Alliance, now believes this struggle in Los Angeles has become national in its scope, vitally affecting all labor, and that it should therefore be financed and carried on by America's labor movement, through its recognized head, the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each and every organization affiliated with the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor be requested and urged to levy an assessment of one cent per month per member for a period of one year, or make appropriations equivalent thereto, and that these moneys shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and accounted for by him in a separate fund; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That all moneys received from said assessments, appropriations and donations, shall be held as a "Los Angeles Fund" and shall be disbursed for the protection of the interests of labor in Los Angeles, and for no other purpose, in such manner that in the opinion of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall redound to the welfare of the toilers of Los Angeles and the assertion and maintenance of their rights and interests.

RESOLVED, That the movement contemplated by these resolutions shall be conducted by a representative of the American Federation of Labor who shall be appointed by and be under the immediate supervision of the President of the American Federation of Labor, with the consent and advice of the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 9.—By James F. Scott, of Central Trades and Labor Assembly, of Tampa, Fla.:

RESOLVED, That the 1908 Convention of the American Federation of Labor be called to order in Tampa, Fla.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 10.—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "TWIN TRUST"; and

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Conti-

nental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts. Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

ARTICLE III.—(New Section)—Section 12. No decision upon a jurisdictional dispute between two or more affiliated national or international unions shall be rendered by the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled, or by the Executive Council between Conventions, unless all parties to the controversy have agreed by a Convention, a referendum vote, or such other method as shall bind officially their respective unions to abide by the decision, when rendered.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

ARTICLE IX.—(New Section)—Section 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated national or international union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegates John Weber and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The 26th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of this long-standing controversy, and if unsuccessful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make this decision

lARATION of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in its power to induce the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 14.—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The system of the majority of the States in leasing the labor of convicts to persons and corporations for the manufacture and production of commodities and articles of commerce, is ruinous and detrimental to the interests of free labor, and as well also, to the persons doing business with free labor; and

WHEREAS, The several States have repeatedly tried to settle this question by statutes and by control of lessees of convicts, by limiting the output to exempted sources, etc., etc., all of which, while good or bad to some extent or other have done but little to alleviate the harm done by the system aforesaid, but rather have brought on a condition of chaotic confusion; and

WHEREAS, The only manner in order to secure uniform and effective legislation in the abolishment of the said harmful condition seems to be in the passage of laws by the Congress of the United States: therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention that a committee of five members be appointed to confer with the Executive Counsel of the American Federation of Labor during the time of this Convention, and that such committee and the Executive Council shall formulate and report to this Convention such a plan of campaign as will expedite and systematize the regulation of the convict labor question by the Federal Government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards and naval stations and arsenals are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for

injuries received in there line of duty; and

WHEREAS, The only relief civil employes can receive is by an act of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, endorse the following bill, and instruct its Legislative Committee to have same introduced in Congress, and use its best endeavors to have same incorporated into law.

#### BILL.

To provide relief for such employes in the United States navy yards who may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, whenever any civilian employe of a united States navy yard, gun factory or arsenal shall be accidentally injured while in the performance of duty, he shall be entitled to relief as follows:

First, To such medical or surgical treatment at a government or public hospital as in the judgment of the superior medical officer of the yard may be deemed wise and necessary; and while thus under treatment such employe shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as enlisted men. But when the injury is such that the patient can be safely removed to his residence, the commandant shall direct that requisite medical or surgical treatment shall be furnished at his residence and both at hospitals and residence the treatment and medicine shall be furnished free of charge.

Second. The wages or salary received by such injured employe at the time of accident shall be continued to him so long as in the judgement of the senior medical officer of the yard or arsenal he is thereby incapacitated for work in his vocation; but in no case shall such wages or salary be continued for a longer period than six months, unless upon the recommendation as approved by his department.

And when such employe shall be discharged from medical or surgical treatment he shall have the same preference as to employment as is now provided for in the rules at the United States navy yards, gun factories and arsenals.

#### Section 2—

That in the event of fatal casualties, or of death ensuing from accidents arising as described in this act, the wages or salary received at the time of accident shall be paid for six months

succeeding the death of the employee to the widow of the deceased, if such survives, or to minor children or to parents who were at the time of the accident dependent upon the deceased for support.

Section 3—

That all moneys payable under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the regular disbursing officer of the yard or arsenal from the appropriations made for the use or that department in which the employee accidentally injured was employed at the time of injury.

Section 4—

That throughout this Act the expression "Navy yard and arsenal" shall be held to cover such establishments of the United States as may be designated naval stations and arsenals or by any term of like signification.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The general trend throughout the country is to give the wage earners a half holiday each week, and as many cities, counties and states have adopted a Saturday half holiday; and

WHEREAS, The federal employees of the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories have enjoyed a Saturday half holiday for several years during July, August and September by an executive order,

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct its Legislative Committee to prepare and have presented to Congress, a bill securing for the federal employees of navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories, the Saturday half holiday, or use its efforts in the direction of securing the adoption by Congress of any legislation that may be presented seeking to secure the Saturday half holiday during July, August and September of each year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate M. Holzsager, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America:

WHEREAS, The present system of label agitation as conducted by the individual unions does not seem to bring about the desired results for the unions having labels, regardless of the enormous expense incurred by the respec-

tive organizations; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for an individual organization to reach the consuming public through agitation in various parts of the United States; and

WHEREAS, An agitation for union labels generally could be made effective and beneficial by various organizations having labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention authorize the delegates representing organizations having union labels to confer with the Committee on Labels with a view of adopting some system for label agitation that would be beneficial to all organizations in the advocacy of the union label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate Edward Cohen, of State Branch of Massachusetts:

WHEREAS, The plank of land monopoly in the platform of the American Federation of Labor declares that occupancy and use should be the only title of land; and

WHEREAS, Such an arrangement would give to the occupiers of valuable city lots a great advantage over those who would have to use less valuable locations, and it would not prevent land owners from partially using valuable land in order to get hold of it for speculation,

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Massachusetts State Branch approve the following change in Plank 10 of the platform of the American Federation of Labor: "The abolition of the monopoly system, of the land holding, by taxation of all lands according to its value and the exemption from taxation of all products of labor."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate Edward Cohen, of Massachusetts State Branch:

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor do endorse the movement of the State, City and Town Employees' Unions for a national trades organization charter in order that they have all rights of a national union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, thereby enabling them to thoroughly organize their craft, and recommend to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the granting of the same.

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate George L. Berry, of International Print-

ing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, Believing that the general interest of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are jeopardized in the legal proceedings now instituted against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, by the United Typhoetae of America, subordinate to the Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The rights of said members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to determine the policies which they desire to establish, viz.: the union shop and the inauguration of the eight-hour day, are denied them through the signing of a contract by the former Board of Directors, in direct violation of clearly defined instructions of a convention in session and the constitution on which they were elected; also the sentiments of the entire membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of a temporary injunction, the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, their Agents, and Local Subordinate Officers, are enjoined from in any way advancing the eight-hour workday and the union shop at any time without an opportunity of presenting the facts, which would, without a question of doubt, establish the illegality of the contract, and also the injustice brought about in the issuing of a restraining order, which would, for any length of time, stop the progress of the eight-hour day and the union shop. And,

WHEREAS, By the issuing of said injunction the interests of all organizations in the printing industry are affected in furthering the eight-hour workday and the union shop, and in lieu of such condition the American Federation of Labor in Convention is respectfully requested to endorse the following: Be it

RESOLVED. That the American Federation of Labor, in session at Norfolk, Virginia, November 11th, 1907, endorse the position of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in its effort to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop in the printing industry, and thereby further the principles of trades unionism; And be it further

RESOLVED, That all moral and financial support within the power of the American Federation of Labor, be given the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in its efforts to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop. And that President Gompers be empowered to

lend all legal advice necessary in bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court and establish the equity and justice due the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, which effect would assure the success of the shorter workday and the union shop policy.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The organized labor movement of the District of Columbia is now, and has been for the past year or more, waging a desperate fight against the open shop in said District, in the conduct of which its members have been unjustly arrested and held on alleged charges of conspiracy, unions have been enjoined and damage suits instituted by employers, and other anti-union and open shops advocates, and the writ of injunction has been, as usual, used in efforts to intimidate organized labor and defeat its high and holy purposes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention extend to the fighting craftsmen of Washington its congratulations upon the splendid fight they have made, and tender them such assistance as may, in the wisdom of the Executive Council, be necessary now or in the future.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council, in pursuance of the policy of the American Federation of Labor, to reward its political friends and punish its enemies, is advised and instructed to render such assistance to the friends of organized labor in primary elections as may, in the opinion of the Executive Council, be feasible and practicable.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegates H. J. Conway, Max Morris, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, A. B. Loebenberg, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association has begun a campaign for the betterment of the condition of the female clerks employed in the retail stores of America, and having for its present aim

the establishment of a nine dollar a week minimum wage; and

WHEREAS, This movement affects a greater number of employes than any previous struggle by organized labor in the history of the labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we give our heartiest endorsement to this movement, and pledge our cordial co-operation and assistance.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerril, of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, The organization of the workmen in Porto Rico in general, and of their respective trades in particular, into affiliated local unions, largely depends more on a written propaganda than a spoken one and

WHEREAS, Owing to the fact that the native language in Porto Rico is the Spanish, it usually happens that the important articles and directions which appear in the papers and literature used for organization purposes have to be translated into the Spanish language in order that they may reach the working people for which they are intended, and

WHEREAS, We are now in the process of changing the meagre and poor Spanish education received by the Porto Rican workmen during 400 years, for a wiser and more extensive one as used by the international world, and which is so typically and progressively represented by the American Labor movement, and

WHEREAS, It is our keenest desire; and most ardent wish to have Porto Rico share in the enlightened and civilized methods and ideas which have inspired trade unions for three or four generations, and to attain same it is absolutely necessary to translate into Spanish thoughts and ideas, your conception of liberty, your methods, your aspirations and hopes, and the advancement and welfare of mankind; and,

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen are far from knowing the high standard of organization reached by our brothers in America in the economical and social pursuits; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that something of a more practical nature has to be done to place our workmen in closer touch with the different phases and aspects of the American Labor life, and we have thought of nothing more appropriate than a newspaper which shall undertake the publica-

tion in Spanish of everything connected with labor under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, We are at present editing and publishing a daily labor paper under the title of "UNION OBRERA" (Labor Union) and we desire to make it a true and genuine American Labor paper by enlarging its size and by giving it a better and neater appearance, devoting the space to interesting matters from the different journals of the National and International Unions, and by so doing our workmen in Porto Rico will not only be made familiar with our methods and principles, but also with our labor writers, the valuable seed of whose writings has been sown to the profit of the workman of the mainland, and without the least benefit to their brothers in Porto Rico; and,

WHEREAS, All papers and documents and literary matter issued by the different headquarters of the National and International Unions, besides the reading of the text regarding labor questions in your labor papers will be reprinted in our periodical, for the benefit of union men and non-unionmen alike, with a view of encouraging organization and advancing the interests and welfare of all the unions alike; and

WHEREAS, The National and International Unions are forwarding from their headquarters by mail to their respective local organizations a large amount of matter, such as circulars, notices, literature, papers and journals which by reason of being written in the English language and in some cases in German, cannot be understood by the Porto Rican workmen; and

WHEREAS, The postage paid in forwarding such amount of reading matter from headquarters to local unions in Porto Rico, represents a large expenditure, besides other expenses of printing, etc., without reaping the desired results of educating and promoting the welfare of the labor classes at large, and specially of the membership of every union; and

WHEREAS, Such expenditure no matter how small or insignificant can be made to bring about more positive results among the working population of our Island is invested in editing and printing a labor newspaper in the Spanish language;

BE IT RESOLVED, By the 27th convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the officers of the National and International Unions, are hereby required to forward to the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, copies of all papers, circulars, notices and resolutions, etc., intended for publication as well as one copy of the official Journal or other newspaper pub-

lished in the interest of any labor organization, for translation into Spanish and publication in "UNION OBRERA," San Juan, Porto Rico; and

BE IT RESOLVED, That to defray the expenses incurred in such translations, and in order to carry out the necessary improvements in the aforesaid newspaper, which will be the only Spanish publication printed in the interest of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, making of it an entirely genuine labor paper with a large circulation not only in Porto Rico, but in Cuba, South and Central America, and among the Spanish speaking population of North America, a special fund for such purpose as herein before stated is hereby created by imposing a per capita of one cent per member on every affiliated National and International union, for one time only; and

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is hereby entrusted and charged with the collection of such per capita of one cent per member, same to be in his possession not later than four months from date; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the amount so collected shall be invested as foreaid under the supervision of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution, No. 25—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerrill of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, More than 600,000 agricultural and industrial workmen, including men, women and children, are at present in Porto Rico in the same deplorable condition as in the time of the Spanish regime, ten years ago; and

WHEREAS, The average wages paid to the bulk of the working population of Porto Rico engaged in the coffee and sugar industries is 15 cents and 45 cents, respectively, for ten hours work a day, thus creating a condition for them of a most desperate character; and

WHEREAS, The policy announced to the people of Porto Rico by the representatives of the American people and the American administration, at the time of the occupation of the Island, was to the effect that they had come to our shores for humanity's sake and work out the salvation of the people by giving them protection in their civil, political and human rights; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the condition prevailing among our Brothers in Porto Rico, has improved little as compared with the enslaved and abject condition under

which they labored in time of the Spanish regime notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production and trade of the island, wages being now as low as before and the main staple having increased in price about 40 per cent. due to the coalition of business concerns; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have sought relief from their distressing condition by organizing trades unions, to reduce the excessive working hours and increasing the starving wages now paid them, as the only means of raising the standard of manhood and labor to the level on which our Nation stands; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican labor organizations, which are a part of the American Federation of Labor, having endeavored unceasingly to secure for Porto Rican workmen their fair share of the rights to which they are entitled, to command for more respect, consideration and material advancement and to work out their salvation, and their efforts having absolutely failed due to the absolute lack of protection on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the law; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have been in the past, and probably will continue to be in the future, subject to untold persecutions and shameful treatment at the hands of officials when they seek to improve their conditions by means of peaceful strike; and

WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has committed itself against the enactment of labor laws to better the condition of the workmen, and furthermore, no recommendation to that effect has ever been made by the Governor of the Island to the Legislature, while capital is offered every opportunity to increase its resources and encroaching power to the detriment and injury of the labor interest, the needs and problems of which are ignored and contemptuously treated; and

WHEREAS, There are at present in Porto Rico, two hundred thousand children under 14 years of age who are being deprived of an education on account of the fact that the local government has failed to provide a sufficient number of schools and teachers; and

WHEREAS, A large number of said children are now being employed and exploited in factories and other establishments with great risk to their lives; and

WHEREAS, The American people and their administration, being well aware of their responsibilities toward Porto Rico, are in duty bound not to allow the prosperity and progress of the Island to be at the mercy of capital combinations, by making of it a factory worked by slaves with hardly

any pay to cover the necessities of life; and

WHEREAS, The opportunities to reasonably improve the social and economic conditions of our agricultural laborers, which are far from being that enjoyed by their brothers in America, may be retarded indefinitely due to the spurious Americanization of the Island by the Executive Council.—Upper House of the Legislature appointed by the President—which absolutely controls the affairs of the island, and which is wrongfully using its powers to grant franchises to corporations to the detriment of the people of Porto Rico at large, and especially of the working classes, while the latter are denied legislation to protect their lives and interests; and

WHEREAS, The Americanization thus carried on in Porto Rico could better be called the trusus, exploitation of our weak and improvised workmen whose present condition will not materially change unless the American people and the administration at Washington interferes in their behalf to put a stop to these evils; and

WHEREAS, The Insular Administration in Porto Rico is engaging in public works, an enormous amount of convict labor without profit to the people, and to the detriment of many thousands of laborers who are deprived of an honest living; and

WHEREAS, The present political status of Porto Rico is considered disgraceful by politicians and capitalists, the United States Congress having denied citizenship and self-government to Porto Rico, and, still worse, the social and financial tyranny in which both capitalists and politicians arm in-arm with the trust, dominate the working population of the island under a system of government incompatible with American principles and American decency; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact in Porto Rico that certain corporations now engaged in business there and more commonly known as the sugar corporations or trusts, and the tobacco trust, actually own in violation of the Foraker act, more than 5,000 acres of land and hold the same through the agency of third parties, who pretend to be the actual owners, all of which is to the great prejudice of the laboring class and the small farmers, who are induced to dispose of their holdings by the offer of a fairly good price and the probability of a ruinous competition should they be differently inclined; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States may within his power effect a change for the better for the benefit of the population of the island by only directing the officials there to discontinue the policy followed heretofore for the Americanization of the island and that new methods in har-

mony with American principles and ideas be established; and

WHEREAS, We have placed our confidence and trust and the defense of our case not only in the wise and farsighted American Federation of Labor, but also in the hands of the Washington officials, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, By the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that a committee be appointed which jointly, with the Porto Rican delegation, and presided over by the President of the American Federation of Labor, shall call on the President of the United States, and transmit to him the following recommendations:

1. That American citizenship be granted to Porto Rico;
2. That practical and necessary economies be introduced in the appropriations for the personnel of the Insular Administration;
3. That the school appropriation be increased to twice the amount now expended annually and that an investigation be made of the reasons why \$80,000 worth of school books have been destroyed during recent years by the Department of Education;
4. That the salaries of the Porto Rican school teachers be placed on the same scale as those paid to American teachers;
5. That the eight hour working day act, and the labor liability act of the country, shall be observed and enforced by the different heads of the Insular Departments;
6. The radical abolishment of convict labor in public works;
7. Payment to workmen engaged in government work in Porto Rico of living wages compatible with decent government; and proper increase over the 40 and 50 cents tv hours a day scale;
8. That the Executive Council in Porto Rico be directed to investigate and prosecute all corporations holding more than 500 acres of land in violation of the Foraker Act, and enjoined from granting franchises which are a burden to the people of Porto Rico.
9. Enactment of the following acts by the Executive Council and Insular Legislature: An act to protect the agricultural laborer, working in sugar and other factories, from being paid in chips, tins, or any other like device, but in American legal currency. An act to protect workmen from the mercilessness of trusts, sugar factories. An act providing for a thorough inspection of factories, shops, apartment buildings and all kinds of establishments, for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition thereof.
10. That the Insular Police force in Porto Rico shall not longer be used

as an effective means of breaking strikes and terrorizing people while peacefully demanding better wages or better treatment.

11. The establishment of a branch of the Labor Bureau in Porto Rico for the benefit of the people of the island; and

12. The enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under the ages of 14 years in factories, workshops and like establishments; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the aforesaid committee shall discharge the duties hereinbefore stated before the president of the United States, six days after adjournment of the 27th convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 26.—By A. E. Kelloggton, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

WHEREAS The American Federation of Labor has after thorough investigation declared the Washburn Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., to be unfair to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company are still antagonistic to the organized labor movement, therefore; be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled at Norfolk, Va., reaffirm the former action of the American Federation of Labor in declaring the said Washburn-Crosby Milling Company and all of its products unfair, and we urge that all affiliated unions and their members take steps that will make this declaration of unfairness still more effective.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 27.—By Edward Cohen, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demanded that the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, be authorized to select a committee of three, one from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one from the International Association of Machinists, and one from the Shipwrights and Carpenters Union such members to be in good standing in their respective unions; this committee to organize and conduct a campaign in the United States, to the end that all ships built and repaired for the government, shall be built and repaired in the navy yards, and that this committee meet as soon as possible after its selection and or-

ganize, and that each member of said committee, receive \$24 per week, and all necessary expenses, viz: railroad fare and hotel expenses not to exceed \$1.50 per day. The said committee to report at the next session of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate D. Sullivan, of Brooklyn Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article XI of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. requires national and international unions to instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered central bodies; and

WHEREAS, In Brooklyn the following unions: Butchers Unions, Nos. 211 and 342; Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, No. 3; Beer Bottlers and Drivers, Nos. 345 and 347; Silk Ribbon Weavers Union, Textile Workers, No. 2; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Nos. 12, 32 291, not only do not affiliate with the Central Labor Union, but maintain a dual and antagonistic Central Body known as the Brooklyn Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. take immediate steps through the proper National and International Unions to compel the above mentioned locals to withdraw from the scale central body and affiliate with the chartered central body, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and that the several other unaffiliated locals of National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. also be instructed to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Edward Cohen, State Branch Massachusetts:

WHEREAS, Under our present postal laws, inadequate arrangements are made to convey small parcels through the mails, greatly to the inconvenience and expense of the general public, and

WHEREAS, The system prevailing has materially aided in accumulating large fortunes which holding as they do, a monopoly in this direction, compel the public to pay a prohibitive price for the convenience of small parcels;

RESOLVED, That the postal laws should be amended so as to provide for the conveyance of small parcels through the mails at reasonable rates and in conformity with the rates to foreign countries;

RESOLVED, That if approved, the Executive Council shall make this one of the preferred measures to secure

to the people, at the next session of Congress, such legislation as will terminate the present unjust conditions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Abraham Rosenberg, I. L. G. W. A.:

WHEREAS, The political unrest and religious persecutions, now prevailing in several countries, in Eastern Europe are resulting in the increase of the volume of immigration into the United States from the above countries; and

WHEREAS, These immigrants, ignorant of the American wage earners' methods of organized resistance against the oppression of their employers, are compelled to work for wages any unscrupulous employer may offer, and thereby becoming a menace to the welfare of the American wage earners; and

WHEREAS, The only method hitherto adopted by the American Federation of Labor in dealing with the immigration problem, has been in carrying on an agitation for restrictive legislation, which proved itself to be futile and ineffective; and

WHEREAS, The only method of organizing these immigrants is by carrying on among them written and verbal agitation for trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, The only literature accessible to them is either of a purely capitalistic or socialistic character, and have no means of becoming imbued with ideas of trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, The trade union propaganda of the American Federation of Labor carried on by organizers and writers who are ignorant of the language and character of the immigrants can therefore be of no use to them; be it therefore

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L., assembled in Norfolk, Va., that the Executive Council be instructed to devise ways and means of bringing these immigrants into the ranks of organized labor, by publishing trade union literature, and appointing organizers who shall teach them the ideas of unionism in their own language.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates E. W. Potter, Homer D. Call, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, No great progress can be made by the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., in the trust packing houses, where the strike took place in 1904, because the packers seem to be, and the butcher workmen believe they are,

antagonistic towards their union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, two to be international officers, and one a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to meet with the packers and request them to define their future policy towards organized labor.

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall act in the matter and make a report back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within three months from the adjournment of this present convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the protest filed by the Actors' National Protective Union in answer to the decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granting the jurisdiction to the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees over that branch of the theatrical profession recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the past fourteen years known as Picture Machine Operators, who are part and parcel of a theatrical performance, recognized as such for many years, and who have been during that time members of the Actors' National Protective Union; therefore.

RESOLVED, That this decision be reopened and that the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, and the Actors' National Protective Union confer with the (grievance) adjustment committee of the A. F. of L. convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, the Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor formulate an amendment to the anti-trust law, to be submitted to Congress at its session of 1907-8, which shall include in the statutes governing combinations restraining trade known as "The Trusts," the business enterprises known as the various "Theatrical Syndicates," placing them in the same position under governmental supervision as is defined under the present law covering these combinations of capital who practice practical and complete monopoly and criminal restraint of trade.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

WHEREAS, International, Local or Federal Trades Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall not enter into any working agreements with any association of any trade or calling not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, when such trade or calling shall be recognized by a duly chartered organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, without the consent of said affiliated organization; neither shall they render any moral or financial assistance to such unaffiliated organization without the consent of the International, Local or Federal Trades' Union recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That a violation of this resolution shall carry the penalty of suspension of International charter, and that when a local organization shall violate this resolution, said local shall, on proofs being submitted of the same, be suspended from the International organization.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That it is hereby conceded that all parts of a theatrical production occurring behind the footlights and in front of the scenery after same has been placed in position by the stage mechanics, the same being specialties, acts, illusions, acrobats, and any and all form of entertainment presented as such in any theater, music hall, circus, fair ground or park, in which any form of entertainment is produced shall be under the jurisdiction of the Actors' National Protective Union.

RESOLVED, That this resolution shall in no way conflict with the rights recognized by the American Federation of Labor, giving the American Federation of Musicians the privilege of producing band concerts in the various theaters, music halls, fairs and parks.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That no person carrying a card of any recognized affiliated organization chartered by the American Federation of Labor, shall act as an employer, employing agent or contractor of non-union labor, help or talent.

RESOLVED, That on proof of violation being presented to the local or international organization which recognizes such person as a member,

said member shall be suspended from said International or Local organization.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate Gustav Diehle, Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, During the year ending June 30 1907, 1,285,349 immigrants were unloaded on this country, principally from Italy, Russia and Austro-Hungary; and

WHEREAS, Most of this labor was of the lowest and cheapest variety and was and is used for strike-breaking purposes largely by the various associations of employers, to the detriment of American labor; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of this class of immigrants, with their low standard of living, their prejudices, their disposition towards violence, their contempt of law and order, compels the American workmen to organize and elevate them simply as a means of self-protection, and introduces an element that has a tendency to cause a lowering of our standard of citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Michigan Federation of Labor considers the continuation of this wholesale introduction of cheap alien labor a menace to the workingmen of the United States, realizing that it will reduce the standard of living by bringing about an era of low wages, long hours and unsanitary conditions, which organized labor has been consistently combatting for many years; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the gathering of strike-breakers from the lowest strata of the European industrial world and their introduction into this country in competition with the citizens of the United States; and hereby declares for a revision of our immigration laws with such restrictions as will prevent the introduction of undesirable aliens into this country and calls upon all other bodies of union labor to take an active part in the agitation for such restrictive legislation; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is instructed to have prepared a bill providing such protection as the American working man requires from this alien industrial menace, and to take such steps as are necessary to have said bill introduced in and passed by Congress.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate

J. Wallace, International Union of Pavers, etc.:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, made application to the American Federation of Labor, for a charter to cover the above named work; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted the said International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the charter to cover, and have jurisdiction over the above named work; and

WHEREAS, The peace conference held in New York City, on February 4, 5 and 6, 1907, decided to allow the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters to remain an independent local in and around Greater New York, to the detriment of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, and

WHEREAS, In many large cities the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters have properly affiliated themselves with the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters now; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, appeal to this convention to non-concur in the recommendation of the peace conference in so far as Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters are concerned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention grant the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the full jurisdiction claimed in their application for charter, and approved and granted by the American Federation of Labor, and which application is on file in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Gompers, of Cigar Makers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That Article XIII, Section 11, be amended as follows:

Strike out the words "it be imperatively ordered that no," on last line of page 19 and the first line of page 20, and insert in lieu thereof "under no circumstances shall a."

Strike out the word "shall" in line 2 page 20.

Between the word "been" and the word "authorized," line 4, page 20 insert the word "first."

Strike out the word "their" Section V, line 7, page 21, and insert in lieu thereof the word "its."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

On motion of Vice-President O'Connell the rules were suspended at 4 p. m., and the convention adjourned to 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 13th.

## THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 13th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kline, Mockler, Flynn (T. H.), Glockling, Russell (D. L.), Fay, Williams (J. J.), Winters, Newton, Williams (D. U.), McSorley, Harrison (Thos.), Wilson (J. P.), Dempsey, Weber, Miller (Owen), Schwarz, Starr, Calhoun, Sands, Free!, McDonald (M. J.), Powell, Entenza, Koonee, Langston, Johnson (H.), Hirsch, Richards, McCullough, Quirk (G. F.), Armstrong, Lyon, Piggott, Robinson (Frank), Boggasie, Clinton, Snyder (A. C.), Hau森, Vaughn, Rizze, Roberts, Justice, Kresge, Ramsdell, Roe, Blake (W. E.), Beatty, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Byron, Secretary of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, read the following report:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 27th annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, beg leave to submit the following report:

#### RULES.

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the convention:

**Rule 1.** The convention shall be called to order 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon; re-assemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

**Rule 2.** If a delegate while speaking be called to order, he shall, at

the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

**Rule 3.** Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

**Rule 4.** No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

**Rule 5.** A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

**Rule 6.** A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the convention.

**Rule 7.** Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by vote of the convention.

**Rule 8.** A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

**Rule 9.** At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

**Rule 10.** When a question is pending before the convention, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

**Rule 11.** Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

**Rule 12.** A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13. Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of unavoidable absence he may so report to the secretary and be marked present.

Rule 14. It shall require at least twelve members to move the previous question.

Rule 15. All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of his union.

Rule 16. No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 17. No resolutions shall be received after Thursday's session, November 14, without unanimous consent of the convention.

Rule 18. Roberts' rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided for.

Rule 19. The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.

2. Report of Committee on Credentials.

3. Report of Officers.

4. Report of Regular Committees.

5. Report of Special Committees.

6. Unfinished Business.

7. New Business.

8. Election of Officers.

9. Good of the Federation.

10. Adjournment.

Any alteration or correction shall be made to the secretary in writing.

Respectfully submitted,

U. M. LEE, Chairman,

R. BYRON, Secretary,

JOHN C. JOHNSON,

DANIEL SULLIVAN,

E. T. BEHRENS,

GUSTAV DIHLE,

A. McANDREWS,

S. E. PEETE,

WM. SCHWAB,

P. H. MALLEY,

JAMES J. DARDIS,

JOHN CALLAHAN.

Vice-President Duncan—For several conventions past there has been a difference between the Rules and the Constitution as to the time when resolutions may be introduced. Section 5 of Article III of the Constitution provides that resolutions cannot be introduced after the third day. I mention this now so that point of order can be raised on a delegate who introduces a resolution on the fourth day. I move as an amendment that the Rules be changed to conform to Section 5, of Article III of the Constitution. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Kennedy (W. E.), and Treasurer Lenon.

Vice-President Duncan withdrew his proposed amendment to the report of the Committee on Rules.

On motion the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was adopted as read.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—I move that the unanimous consent of this convention be given for the introduction of resolutions until Thursday evening at 5:30 o'clock.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Duncan, and carried.

Delegate Fischer (Henry)—I move that the controversy existing at the present time between the Brewery Workers' organization and the American Federation of Labor be referred to a special committee of seven for consideration. (Seconded.)

Delegate Ryan (W. B.), asked if the request came from the Brewery Workers. Delegate Fischer stated that he had not been requested by the Brewery Workers to make the motion.

The question was discussed by Delegates Fischer (Henry), Holland, Klapetzy, Wilson (James), Lewis (T. L.) and Mahon.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), advised that the matter be referred to the Adjustment Committee.

Delegate Fischer (Henry) stated that he would withdraw his motion, if there was no objection from the

convention, and allow the matter to go to the Adjustment Committee.

Objection was offered to withdrawing the motion, which was voted on and lost by a vote of 97 to 55.

The motion to refer to Adjustment Committee was adopted.

**REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE 40TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.**

The following report of fraternal delegates John T. Dempsey and W. E. Klapetzky, was read by Delegate Klapetzky:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your representatives, chosen at the Minneapolis convention as fraternal delegates to the 40th annual session of the British Trades Union Congress, beg leave to report as follows:

The convention was held in Bath, England, September 2d to 7th, inclusive. There were present 521 delegates, representing 1,700,000 members. Among the delegates were 34 members of Parliament. In point of numbers it was the largest gathering ever held by the representatives of the working men, and women of Great Britain. Inasmuch as past delegates have often detailed the work of the Congress in their reports, we feel it unnecessary to repeat many of the things they have said, and will therefore confine our report to what we consider new and important measures adopted this year.

First of all, we have the pleasure of reporting that by an amendment to the Trades Dispute Bill the infamous Taff-Vale decision is repealed and the funds of the labor unions are now safe against attack by the employers. The importance of this measure, not alone to the workers of Great Britain should not be overlooked.

We have with us today, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M. P., who last year, al-

though elected a representative to our convention, declined to attend in order that he might remain on the field of battle—the House of Parliament—and there safeguard the interests of British labor and secure the enactment of a law proposed by the previous Congress. On recognition of his work a complimentary banquet was tendered him in the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress. The bill as passed is as follows:

**TRADES DISPUTE BILL.**

An Act to provide for the regulation of Trade Unions and Trade Disputes. (21st December, 1906.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following paragraph shall be added as a new paragraph after the first paragraph of section 3, of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

2.—(1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a Trade Union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

(2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act,

1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" to the end of the section.

3. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills.

4.—(1) An action against a Trade Union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Trade Union in respect of any act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the Trade Union, shall not be entertained by any court.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a Trade Union to be used in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

5.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906.

(2) In this Act the expression "Trade Union" has the same meaning as in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and shall include any combination as therein defined, notwithstanding that such combination may be the branch of a Trade Union.

(3) In this Act and in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person, and the expression "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry,

whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises; and, in section three of the last-mentioned Act, the words "between employers and workmen" shall be repealed.

Next in importance, as we saw it, was the Workmen's Compensation Bill. This measure, now a law, is worthy of emulation wherever labor is employed. We quote from the proceedings its most salient features:

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

As is known the Workmen's Compensation Bill at the time of the Liverpool Congress had passed through the Committee on Law, and was awaiting its committee stage through the House of Commons. The bill was not reached till November, and at the request of Parliamentary Committee a meeting was held of the two groups of Labour Members on Wednesday evening, 28th November, 1906, in the House of Commons to consider the amendments to the Compensation Bill which were to be debated the next day.

Mr. G. N. Barnes presented a report on behalf of the Sub-Committee of Labour members appointed to examine the amendments previously. Each amendment was considered *seriatim*, the committee recommending some to be supported and others opposed.

The report was finally adopted by the full conference, and the sub-committee was requested to consider any fresh amendments appearing on the order paper and to call another conference if necessary.

Since then a bill has been passed (which came into operation on 1st July) which is computed to bring 6,000,000 additional persons within the scope of the law giving compensation for injury by accident. This act has its defects, and some alterations are still necessary to bring it up to the standard set by the Trades Union Congress, but on examination it will be found that many important reforms have been secured, for which the Parliamentary Committee on your behalf have been agitating by deputation,

lobbying, and propaganda work. It may be interesting to reprint the resolution passed at the Hanley Congress, so that it may be seen how far the Parliamentary Committee have succeeded in carrying your wishes into effect.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT HANLEY  
CONGRESS.

This Congress is of opinion that any satisfactory amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act must provide for the following:

(1) The inclusion of all workmen, hereinafter defined, who receive personal injury by accident or otherwise arising out of or in the course of his employment.

(2) Payment of not less than 50 per cent, based upon the full weekly wages or earnings of persons in the same grade of employment in the same works.

(3) Payment to date from day of accident.

(4) Payment to a minor to be based upon the ultimate loss which such person, becoming an adult, sustains as a result of said injury.

(6) Compensation to be payable to dependents, and dependents to mean relatives or guardians.

(7) That workmen, equally with employers, shall have power to apply for commutation by lump sum.

(8) That the weekly payment to a workman, who has met with a permanent injury, cannot be terminated except by commutation. Commutation to be not less than 75 per cent. of the actuarial value of the workman's weekly payments.

(9) And the onus be thrown upon the employer to prove that the particular workman fully understood at the time the terms of the settlement, and was cognisant of the rights which he possessed under the Act.

(10) Where compensation has been paid to an injured person, the employer is to be compelled under a penalty to register an agreement in the county court.

(11) The provision of some system of compulsory insurance which will secure that employers shall have paid the necessary funds to compensate for all accidents or injury, or for diseases arising out of or incidental to the nature of any employment.

(12) In any review of an award of compensation no reduction shall take place unless the wages which the workman is earning, or when able to earn, exceeds the full wages which he formerly earned.

The expression "workman" includes every person who has entered into, or works, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, under a contract of service or apprenticeship, with an employer in the United Kingdom, or in the employ of the State, or on board a British ship or foreign ship in British waters, whether the contract is expressed or implied, or is oral, or in writing. The expression "minor" in this act includes every person who has not attained the highest grade of the employment in which he may be employed at the time of the accident.

1. The new act applies practically to all workpeople, including seamen, as well as clerks and shop assistants, as demanded in the resolution passed at the Liverpool Congress.

2. The amount payable in case of death or injury is generally (except for young persons) the same as fixed by the Act of 1897, viz., half wages up to a maximum of £1 per week during total disablement, half the difference between earning capacity before and after accident in cases of partial disablement.

3. Where the incapacity lasts two weeks or more, the weekly payments are to commence from the date of injury, instead of, as heretofore, from a fortnight after that date.

4. A young person under 21 years of age will be entitled to full wages up to 10s. per week, and at subsequent

reviews, in the event of continued disablement, to half the sum which he would probably have been earning at the time of such reviews but for the accident, but not exceeding £1 per week.

6. In the event of fatal accident, and workmen leaving relatives wholly dependent, three years' wages or £150 whichever is the larger sum, but not to exceed £300. If the workman who is killed leaves relatives partially dependent, the employer is liable to pay such smaller sum as may be awarded; but if no dependents are left, the employer is liable for burial expenses up to £10.

8. Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, where the incapacity is permanent, would, if invested in the purchase of an immediate life annuity from the National Debt Commissioners through the Post Office Savings Bank, purchase an annuity for the workman equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment, and as in any other case may be settled by arbitration under this act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator or judge of the county court to be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto: Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum.

A special feature of the new act will be that it takes seamen under its protection. Hitherto shipowners have been liable to a certain limited extent under the Merchant Shipping Act, and they have always resisted the inclusion of "seamen"—a term, by the bye, which embraces masters, apprentices, and engineers—in any measure which dealt with general employers' liability for accidents. This bill for the first time gives the seaman the same rights as shore workers, from

the time he leaves his ship suffering from an accident. His dependents, in the event of his dying by accident at sea, will have the same rights as the dependents of shore workers killed by accident. But the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act will still determine the liability of the shipowner while the seaman is alive and afloat. The act, however, will not apply to the crews of fishing vessels, who are paid in shares of the catch or of the gross earnings of the vessel, nor will it apply to pilots.

A novel feature is that relating to industrial diseases. Certain trades, and diseases incidental to them, are scheduled, and it is provided that a certifying surgeon may place a person who has followed a scheduled trade, and who is suffering from a scheduled disease, on the benefits of the bill, in which event the last employer will be liable to pay compensation, with a right of indemnity against other employers—if any—during the previous twelve months. The home secretary may compel employers in a trade scheduled as dangerous to subscribe to a mutual fund to meet claims for compensation, provided that such fund has the support of a majority of the employers in that trade; and he also has power to add, at his discretion, to the list of scheduled trades and diseases.

Many other bills of importance on the Agenda were discussed on which we would like to report in detail if time permitted. Among them was a charge made by M. J. O'Grady, M. P., against the Salvation Army for conducting a sweat shop. The charge is as follows:

#### THE CHARGE OF SWEATING AGAINST THE SALVATION ARMY.

Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P. (Furnishing Trades), on the suspension of Standing Orders, moved:

"This Congress after hearing the evidence in support of the statement that sweating prevails at the Salvation Army Depot, Hanbury Street, London, instructs the Parliamentary

Committee to at once open negotiations with the Salvation Army authority, with a view to an inquiry being made, so that joinery manufactured at their workshops may not be put upon the market at prices that unfairly compete with the general building firms who pay their workmen the rate of wages and observe the conditions agreed upon between the London Master Builders' Association and the joiners' Trade Unions."

He desired to say at the outset that he did not wish to injure the religious susceptibilities of any member of the Congress. He wanted to pay a tribute to the general social regenerative work of the Salvation Army, but at the same time he expressed the strong opinion that in this particular section of the work it was undermining the position of Trade Unionists and their conditions of labor, and was doing even real harmful work to the men they were attempting to regenerate. They had known that sweating existed in that particular department for years, but they had never been able to prove it until about three weeks before Congress met, when they had placed in their hands particulars of a very startling character. No doubt many of the delegates had read the correspondence which had appeared in the London papers in respect to the matter. There were something like 58 joiners employed in the department, as well as carpenters and cabinet makers, and it was almost impossible for them to escape from conditions which almost amounted to a penal settlement. If an inquiry was granted he thought the facts would be proved up to the hilt. Producing sketches of jobs and their particulars, he read one requiring four windows to be made for 4s. each. That was 500 per cent. less than the wages paid to the ordinary joiner in the general building shops of London. Then came a serious question as to infringement of the Truck Act. The amount paid was calculated on a basis of paying the men 12s. a week. Of that 9s. was deducted for board and lodgings, and he thought 9s. was a high charge, even supposing he earned the full 12s., which was in 90 per cent. of the cases absolutely im-

possible. From the 3s. deductions were made for clothes and boots, which were mostly supplied by the philanthropic public. The idea of the department was to regenerate the men, but the men could not get into ordinary employment again because they had no tools. As one of the men said to him, "I can never gather sufficient money from these low wages of 1s. to 2s. a week to buy the tools required outside." He wished to say, in conclusion, that he believed that if General Booth himself was aware of the evidence in their possession he would absolutely insist upon a public inquiry into the matter, and he felt sure that when the Parliamentary Committee entered upon the negotiations with the proper authorities, and the General came to know what was taking place, he would assist the committee to make the inquiry.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution carried unanimously was very familiar to us, viz., a protest against army and navy bands competing with civilian musicians.

The Miners' Eight-Hour Bill received considerable attention at the hands of Parliament, but failed of passage. The Home Secretary for the government, however, promised that this measure would be passed next year.

A bill, now a law, providing for the "feeding of school children," seemed to us a new departure. We quote from the proceedings as follows:

A small but useful measure was passed last session relating to the feeding of school children. It is estimated that in London alone 120,000 children go to school every morning either without breakfast or insufficiently fed. In all our large towns the same state of things exists. Whether it be the fault or misfortune of the parents that this obtains, the State has no right to allow the child to suffer. From an economic standpoint it is beneficial to the State to see that the child is in a position to receive the education which is provided. It is impossible to cultivate the brain when the stomach is empty. The millions of money which are spent

on education ought to be made productive. The child is the nation's best asset. The bill provides that the child shall have at least one substantial meal per day provided out of public moneys, but it does not do away with parental responsibility, as provision is made for making parents pay the cost who are in a position to do so.

The next convention of the Congress will be held in Nottingham.

Two members of Parliament, Mr. D. J. Shackelton of the Associated Weavers, and Mr. J. Hodge, of the Steel Smelters, were elected as fraternal delegates to this convention of the American Federation of Labor. We recommend them to you, and request that mercy be shown them.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN T. DEMPSEY,  
W. E. Klapetzky.

Delegate Grout asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction and immediate consideration of a resolution.

Objection was made to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was referred by President Gompers to one of the regular committees.

President Gompers referred subjects from the President's Annual Report to the various committees as follows:

"Eight-Hour Workday—Make It Universal," "Eight-Hour Day in the Printing Industry," "Eight-hour Bill," and "Eight-Hour Law," to Special Committee on Eight Hours. "Van Cleave's Suit Against the A. F. of L." to the Special Committee appointed to consider that subject. "Jurisdiction Claims—Adjustments—Contentions—Power to Decide," to Adjustment Committee. "Progress of Union Label Work," to Label Committee. "American Federation of Labor Organizers," to Committee on Organization. "American Federationist—Extend Its Influence," to the Special Committee on American Federationist. "Education — Labor — Progress," "American Federation of Labor Exhibit at Jamestown," and "America's Labor Press," to Committee on Education.

Secretary Morrison read a telegram

from Governor N. B. Broward, of Florida, and a communication from A. Gray, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Tampa, Fla., inviting and urging the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention at Tampa, Fla.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to appropriate committees:

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, At a regular meeting of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, held September 9, it was regularly moved and adopted, that a committee of five be appointed to consider the matter of building a temple, as a home for organized labor in the District of Columbia. The said committee after two weeks' careful consideration, reported favorably, and advised that a board of trustees, comprising twelve members, be appointed; in lieu of which seven more members were added to said committee with power to act.

THEREFORE, the committee of twelve realizing the essential utility of such a work, as well as the heavy burden that has been placed upon them do hereby pray, that it may have the approval of your honorable body, also your moral support to the end that we may all share in the glory of our common cause.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colo.:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is the most potent weapon in the hands of trades unionists, and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon—the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unions to advance the interests and use of their own labels has not met with the success that worthy cause merits; and

WHEREAS, The organization of label leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions and organized on the lines of central bodies, as il-

lustrated by Union Label League No. 1 of Denver, Colo., and followed by Union Label League No. 2, Pueblo, Colo., No. 3, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 4, Winnipeg, Manitoba; No. 5, Kansas City, Mo.; No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.; and No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., has demonstrated it to be the most practical and beyond question the best plan yet devised and put in operation for the education of organized labor along label lines and the benefits to be derived therefrom; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled direct the Executive Council to instruct the district and other organizers to secure the organization of such label leagues in all cities where subordinate unions exist.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colo.:

WHEREAS, The Blue Grass buttons or pins which originated in Denver, Colo., and which have been so persistently pushed and become so universally known as the Union Labor League emblem, and

WHEREAS, We the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, believe that much good can and will be accomplished by a general use of such emblem; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, that we endorse the Blue Cross buttons or pins, emblems of the Union Label League movement, and that the same be placed upon the colored and official Union Label Bulletin issued by this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate Annie Fitzgerald of Women's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The history of the organized labor movement presents no grander example of self-sacrifice and unstinted devotion to the cause of Labor than that presented by the efforts of the women voluntarily organized under the banner of the Women's International Union Label League. As the purchasing agent of the family, thus necessarily handling the greater portion of the income her influence in assisting our friends and punishing our enemies is of great importance, and should not be under-estimated. One determined woman insisting upon goods made under union conditions yields more influence and has more effect than a lodge full of men who seldom see the grocer or the baker, etc. Hence it becomes of vital

importance that the organized labor movement encourage the locals of the Women's Union Label League now in existence, and do what it can to organize such locals where none exist and

WHEREAS, The good to be accomplished must be apparent to the most superficial observer. When women combine and devote their time, money and energy to the advancement of the organized labor movement in general and the Union Label in particular, it can but meet the praise as it should receive the active support of all. Education, agitation and organization is the life-blood of the organized labor movement. Without combining our forces and efforts, we are powerless; hence all locals should be concentrated and properly affiliated instead of divided; and since from time to time local organizations form, which prefer to remain aloof from the Women's International Union Label League for likely the same reason that independent locals refuse to join the National body of their trade recognized by the American Federation of Labor, thus often causing dissension and disorganization. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that all local independent Women's Label Leagues should affiliate with the Women's International Union Label League. We further advise and urge all paid and voluntary organizers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated and friendly unions, to use their moral influence and give their generous support to the effort to bring about affiliation and concentration of organization and united effort among the women trade union label advocates of our country, and to this end we heartily re-endorse and commend the Women's International Union Label League.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 45.—By Delegate S. G. Fosdick of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Citizens' Alliance of Colorado has been persecuting the trades unions by dragging them into the court with malicious suits, their object being to harass them and make them spend their money in attorneys' fees and costs of court, and

WHEREAS, The Denver Building Trades Council, whose locals are affiliated nationally with The American Federation of Labor, has been the particular target of attack for the last year and a half, having been summoned into court no less than twelve times; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, devise ways and means to resist these persecutions and extend its help to said body.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 46.—

WHEREAS, The United States, without an enemy in the world, is spending as much annually for military purposes as is spent on public education, being 33 per cent of the whole federal taxation; and

WHEREAS, Eighty thousand more citizens are killed every four years than all who fell in battle and died of wounds on both sides in the four years of the Civil War, and our annual 10,000 homicides are double the loss by bullet and diseases among our soldiers in the whole Philippine war;

RESOLVED, That we earnestly request our representatives in Congress to devote far less of the people's money to a fictitious danger and far more towards protecting the lives of Americans from the constant and real dangers which have made us so unpleasantly notorious among civilized nations.

RESOLVED, That we request our representatives to vote a respectable sum for an annual peace budget—at least one dollar for every thousand dollars devoted to military purposes—to be expended by a commission appointed by the President of the United States, in promoting friendly feeling, an exchange of courtesies and information with foreign powers with whom there may be danger of a misunderstanding.

RESOLVED, That secretaries of local unions be requested to send these resolutions to their representatives in Congress, with the inquiry as to whether they belong to the Arbitration Group in Congress, and if not, whether they will not join it.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 47.—By Delegates H. A. Stemburgh and Herman Lillien, of the I. H. C. & B. L. Union of A.:

WHEREAS, The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, did instruct the President of the American Federation of Labor to arrange a conference between the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America with the representative of the American Federation of Labor, to adjust the claim of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers of an infringement upon their claim of jurisdiction; this conference to be held within sixty days after adjournment of this convention; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union with the representatives of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, have endeavored by all honorable means within their power to carry out herein instructions; and

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor did as instructed, arranged a meeting between the representatives of the herein named organizations,—this meeting, agreeable to the Brotherhood of Cement Workers set down for January 25, in the office of the American Federation of Labor at No. 25 Third Avenue, New York City,—and on account of the failure of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers to be represented as agreed upon, and present a formulated plan at this meeting, nothing of importance was accomplished; and later another effort was made to get a meeting of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers, at which Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was to preside and at which time the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers appeared and submitted the following:

"The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers claim for its members all artificial stone; concrete bed for street paving; coping and steps; concrete wall or foundation work; concrete floors and sidewalks; the applying of cement mortar on walls of any character; or its use in any form for renovating or imitating stone, or for waterproofing; the running of cement base; moulding or caps of any form; cement mould work; the manufacture of cement paving tile and block and the paving and setting of the same; curbs and gutters; fireproof floors; sidewalk lights set in cement; and all concrete construction; all composition or plastic work; the manufacturing of cement and the preparation of all materials used in its manufacture.

"Local Unions, which in 1903 formed the National body have enjoyed jurisdiction over this work for years. Recently another organization has laid claim to a part of this work, and thereby has brought up that 'nightmare' of the movement of jurisdiction fight.

"The question arises: Why has this organization (the International Building Laborers) turned its attention to concrete work? In our opinion it is the progress of the building industry. Brick and stone construction has given way to concrete construction, where the Hod Carrier and Bricklayer formerly were engaged, the Carpenters and Cement Workers hold sway.

"The contention seems to be: I used to work on that building—progress has brought your system to displace mine—therefore, I claim the work. Is it a logical or sound argument? Since progress (which no man can stop) has brought this change, would it not be more reasonable for

this man, (the Hod Carrier displaced) to keep abreast of the times and join the ranks of the Cement Workers?

"We claim that, cement work belongs to Cement Workers—men assigned to do this line of work and no other.

"The progress of the cement industry; the success of Union depends on our body controlling the work. Shall we turn it over to untrained men or shall we leave it with the body of men who have grown up with the trade and who, consequently, are best fitted to control the work?

"Our jurisdiction, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, prior to this dispute, should be endorsed.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted.  
TRACY,  
General President American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, No. 1581  
Second Avenue, New York City.  
October 14, 1907.

WHEREAS The submitting of the letter by the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers clearly showed that they had no inclination or desire other than as shown in the letter, which, in our opinion, is no more or less than antagonistic. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and their claim of jurisdiction is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of our International Union, which was granted to us by the American Federation of Labor on April 13th, 1903. Be it further

RESOLVED, That in obedience to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor we ask that the charter of the said Brotherhood of Cement Workers be recalled and re-issued in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the issuance of said charters to international unions as follows—In view of the fact that the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers was issued two months after the charter was issued to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union:

"Sec. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate J. G. Brown of International Shingle Weavers Union:

WHEREAS, The increase in freight rates on forest products recently introduced on the Hill and Harriman systems of railroads, and now being held up by Federal injunction pending a hearing of interested parties before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will if put into operation, work to the decided disadvantage of all wage workers engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles as well as producing employment in construction by lessening the consumption, and by the advance in the cost of raw material increase, the rent of buildings occupied in all sections of the country, and

WHEREAS, This new rate becoming operative will be an incentive of employers of labor in the lumber and shingle industries to attempt to reduce wages, and laws, working conditions generally, thus forcing a defensive struggle upon the comparatively few organized workers in these industries. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the injury to the wage workers likely to result from the establishment of the new rate, and ask that due consideration be given to the wage workers' position given when the hearings are held.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 49—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Etc.

WHEREAS, The Buck Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis Mo., of which J. W. Van Cleave is president, has attempted to disrupt the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, Brass and Silver Moulders Union of North America, and in pursuance of said object has arbitrarily abolished the nine-hour workday, which has existed in factory for over eighteen months, and instituted a ten-hour work-day; and

WHEREAS, The said J. W. Van Cleave, the president of said Company, is also president of the National Manufacturers' Association, an organization which constitutes a small minority of manufacturers of the country, and which has declared its hostility against all labor organizations, and it was through the recommendations of the said J. W. Van Cleave that the said Manufacturers' Association has undertaken to raise a fund of \$500,000,000 per year for the alleged purpose of education, but which at the present time is being

used under the direction of said J. W. Van Cleave in an attempt to disrupt the labor organizations of the country especially the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, as well as the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, with whom his company has a dispute; and

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that the funds of the Manufacturers' Association are being expended under the said Van Cleave's direction for the employment of detective bureaus throughout the United States, who are now conducting a campaign of vilification and slander against the officers and members of labor organizations for the purpose of creating distrust among the entire membership and to deceive and mislead them. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each central body affiliated with the A. F. of L be and is hereby instructed to appoint a committee who shall conduct and manage a "campaign of education" among the membership affiliated with their central body, as well as dealers in stoves and ranges in their locality and thoroughly inform them of the entire facts of the dispute between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America the Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, also as to the attitude of J. W. Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association towards organized labor. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L. the progress of the "campaign of education," together with a complete list of all dealers in their locality who are handling and selling the product of the Buck Stove & Range Company. Be it further

RESOLVED, That all commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L. shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L. the progress made in "this campaign of education" by the different committees of the different central bodies in their respective districts, and also render such aid to all committees as lay in their power. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming officers of the A. F. of L. be and are hereby instructed to carry out the spirit of these resolutions and to expend such monies as may be necessary to defray the expense of any authorized committee or any other necessary expenses to make this "campaign of education" a success.

Referred to Special Committee on Buck Stove and Range Co.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate William L. Johns, Granite City (Ill.)

#### Central Trades Council:

RESOLVED, That the salaries of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall be as follows:

The President shall receive a salary of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

The Secretary shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum.

The Treasurer shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per annum.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 51—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The seamen are still subject to imprisonment for quitting work in foreign port in the foreign trade; and

WHEREAS, passenger vessels are still sent to sea with inefficient and insufficient crew with which to manage the vessels and especially the boats thereof; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have caused and are continuously causing great inexcusable loss of human life; therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention reiterate its former action in this matter by urging remedial legislation by Congress; and, further

RESOLVED, That we specifically endorse the bill to amend the laws relative to seamen introduced in the 59th Congress by Hon. Mr. Spight of Mississippi.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate J. H. Walker, United Workers:

RESOLVED, That in acting on jurisdiction disputes where bona fide labor organizations are involved only a conciliatory and advisory policy be pursued by this organization, and that final action of the question be left entirely in the hands of the contending unions; also, that, whether or not the contending parties agree, it shall in no way affect their eligibility for affiliation with this organization.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney, C. L. U., Lawrence, Mass.:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by

an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit;

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor on the grounds (1), that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects. (2), that a racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. G. Brown, International Shingle Weavers:

WHEREAS, A movement is reported to be on foot by the lumber interests in the United States and the Dominion of Canada to secure a reciprocity between the two governments, with an aim in view of allowing the free exchange between the two countries of all raw and finished forest products; and

WHEREAS, A treaty of this sort would throw the White Labor of the United States into open and fatal competition with the Oriental labor which

has the lumber and shingle industries, nearly monopolized in the Dominion of Canada; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is strongly opposed to the competition of white with oriental labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, hereby instructs its Legislative Committee to co-operate with the International Weavers' Union of America and other interested labor organizations, in an effort to defeat any attempt to establish a reciprocity which will cause the competition of white with Asiatic labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegates Lennon, Robinson and Lantz, Journey-men Tailors' Union:

WHEREAS, The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, Cal., in co-operation with the Manufacturers' Association of said city, have locked out every journeyman tailor of Los Angeles Cal., upon their refusal to surrender their membership in the Journey-men Tailors' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Not only the union tailors of Los Angeles are locked out, but the non-union members of the craft in Los Angeles have almost to a man walked out with the members of our union, and are now making common cause with the union men for the right to organize; and

WHEREAS, The employers of all classes in Los Angeles are making common cause with the Merchant Tailors to destroy the Tailors' Union of said city by the importation of scabs, and every disreputable method that unscrupulous employers can adopt; and

WHEREAS, The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, in flagrant violation of existing agreements, locked out the tailors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we pledge the tailors of Los Angeles, our support in their contest and bid them, in the name of the great labor movement of America, to stand solid until victory shall crown their efforts and they shall be conceded the rights of men and citizens to free assemblage, free speech, free press and free organization in the union of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The rules were then suspended and the convention adjourned to 9 a. m., Thursday, November 14th.

## FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Thursday, November 14th. President Gompers in the chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Mockler, Glockling, Winters, Newton, Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Harrison, Wilson (J. T.), Walker, Valentine, Carroll, Carey, Sheret, Starr, Alpine, Calhoun, Berry, Quick (L. W.), Perham, Freed, Callahan, Entenza, Koone, Langston, Johnson, Leighton, Richards, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Welch, Piggott, Robinson (F.), Bogasse, Clinton, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Virella, Lowe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Meyers, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Brinkman, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Credentials begs to submit the following report relative to seating James P. Archibald, a delegate certified from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. We have examined the credentials and find the gentleman referred to, properly certified, as his credential is signed by the president, attested by the secretary, under seal. The Local Union No. 848 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, have protested against Mr. Archibald being seated, on the ground that when he accepted a political appointment in New York, he disqualifyed himself to act as an officer or delegate from the Brotherhood under the constitution of the same. Your committee has examined the section of the General Constitution of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators and finds there is a clause which your committee believes has a direct bearing upon this case, which would disqualify Mr. Archibald from representing the

Brotherhood in their General Assembly as delegate, and the protestants claim that it operates against him as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor. The committee is divided as to what recommendation should be made in the premises and desires to submit the matter to the convention with no recommendation whatever, in order that the convention may pass upon it.

On motion of Delegate Dold the report of the committee was received and the delegate seated.

We beg further to report that we have examined the credentials of Mr. R. F. Chapman, of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of Texas, and respectfully recommend that he be seated as a fraternal delegate with one vote.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BRINKMAN, Chairman.  
A. KELLINGTON, Secretary,  
PAT. F. LAFFERTY.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

November 14, 1907.  
Credential Committee of A. F. of L.  
Convention:

Please have Agnes Nestor seated as a delegate from the International Glove Workers' Union of America in this convention of the American Federation of Labor, with 8 votes.

AGNES NESTOR,  
Secretary-Treasurer International  
Glove Workers' Union of America.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary Morrison—The Boot and Shoe Workers make the request that W. E. Warren be seated instead of C. L. Baine, who has had to leave the convention on account of the death of his father. I move that their request be granted. (Seconded and carried).

Delegate Kellington, for the Com-

mittee on Audit, reported as follows:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 12, 1907.

To the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—Before submitting the report as to the financial affairs of the American Federation of Labor for the past year, your Audit Committee desires to call attention to the manner of the make-up or appointment of said committee.

The constitution of the A. F. of L. provides that the executive officers of three affiliated international unions, select one of its members to act as an Auditor, the three so selected meet at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. one week in advance of the convention. Every book or paper is at the disposal of the auditors and every opportunity afforded for investigation and audit of all the financial affairs of our Federation. For information we record the names of the organizations and the names of the auditors whose members have served in that capacity since our present system has been in vogue.

They are as follows:

#### AUDITING COMMITTEE.

1894, Denver, Colorado—Wm. J. Croke, American Flint Glass Workers; J. W. Quale, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; Joseph F. Valentine, Iron Molders' Union of North America.

1895, New York City—Henry Weismann, Bakers' and Confectioners' National Union; W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees; John C. Dernell, Cigarmakers' International Union.

1896, Cincinnati, O.—J. T. Elliott, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; T. F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union; John Phillips, United Hatters of North America.

1897, Nashville, Tenn.—R. Askew, Northern Mineral Mine Workers of America; J. W. Kline, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Thomas I. Kidd, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

1898, Kansas City, Mo.—T. F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union; J. T. Mulholland, Allied Metal Mechanics; Homer D. Call, Butcher Workmen of North America.

1899, Detroit, Mich.—E. F. O'Rourke, International Typographical

Union; Peter Smith, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; George H. Warner, International Association of Machinists.

1900, Louisville, Ky.—T. F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union; P. J. Downey, National Association of Sheet Metal Workers; John S. Henry, Wood Carvers' International Union.

1901, Scranton, Pa.—Wm. J. Gilthrope, Brotherhood of Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders; C. L. Shamp, International Brotherhood of Firemen; M. F. Quinn, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

1902, New Orleans, La.—Emmett T. Walls, Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union; Thos. Lyons, Granite Cutters' National Union; Chas. T. Smith, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.

1903, Boston, Mass.—Owen Miller, American Federation of Musicians; E. E. Hancock, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; D. G. Ramsey, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

1904, San Francisco, Cal.—John T. Dempsey, United Mine Workers of America; George Mackey, Brotherhood of Paper Makers; Jas. F. Grimes, U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners.

1905, Pittsburg, Pa.—F. J. McNulty, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; G. Soderberg, Journeymen Tailors' International Union; J. C. Shanassy, Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

1906, Minneapolis, Minn.—Martin P. Higgins, International Printing Pressmen's Union; Thos. S. Farrell, Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance; Garry Kelly, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers International Association.

1907, Norfolk, Va.—John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union; P. F. Lafferty, Glass Fottle Blowers' Association; A. E. Kellington, Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' International Union.

We believe this resume is timely, particularly so in view of the malicious tactics of labor's enemies, who seek to discredit the men in charge of the affairs of our great movement and thereby hope to destroy the confidence of our brothers throughout the country in the honesty of their leaders.

The undersigned, your Audit Committee for 1907, selected by our respective international unions, beg

leave to submit the following report:

The total income of the Federation from all sources, from October 1st, 1906, to October 1st, 1907, was as follows:

Per capita tax .....	\$112,238.06
Supplies .....	15,782.01
American Federationist .....	25,310.56
Assessments .....	2,727.19
Defense fund .....	17,143.65
Premiums .....	1,128.79

Total for year .....	\$174,330.26
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1906 .....	113,540.60

Grand total .....	\$287,870.86
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The expenses from October 1st, 1906, to October 1st, 1907, were as follows:

General expense .....	\$122,350.35
Federationist .....	23,560.70
Assessments .....	2,338.25
Defense fund .....	10,893.78
Premiums .....	817.76

Total expense .....	\$159,960.84
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#### RECAPITULATION.

Grand total receipts .....	\$287,870.86
Total expense .....	159,960.84

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907.	\$127,910.02
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We find certificates of deposits and bank deposits (certified by the cashiers of each bank) to correspond with the above accounts as follows:

Treasurer John B. Lennon has in the State National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., subject to check .....	\$ 25,910.02
Certificates of deposit Corn Belt Bank, Bloomington, Ill., 31845, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
Certificates of deposit Corn Belt Bank, Bloomington, Ill., 31846, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
Ger. American Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 5219, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
Ger. American Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 5220, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4174, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4170, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4171, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4172, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4173, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certifi-	

cate No. 4174, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4175, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 70354, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington Ill., certificates No. 70355, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 70358, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 70357, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 94441, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 94434, Sept. 17, 1907.....	10,000.00
State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 94442 Sept. 25, 1907 .....	5,000.00
State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 94513, Oct. 3, 1907 .....	5,000.00
On deposit in Riggs' Nat'l Bank, Wash., Oct. 1, 1907, subject to check of Frank Morrison, secretary.....	\$5,951.02
Outstanding Checks 3,951.02	

Balance .....	2,000.00
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Total balance in banks October 1, 1907 .....	\$127,910.02
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In conclusion the Committee desires to express its appreciation for the kindness shown and assistance rendered them by the Federation officers and the clerical force while auditing the accounts of the Federation at Washington, and congratulate them upon the able and efficient manner in which the accounts of the Federation are kept.

Fraternally submitted,  
J. H. BRINKMAN, Chairman,  
A. KELLINGTON, Secretary,  
PAT. F. LAFFERTY.

On motion of Delegate Stemburg the report of the committee on audit was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Governor-elect Markell, of Oklahoma, asking that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in that State. In the communication he stated that the rights of those who labor were better protected and their voice had

been more effective in the preparation of the organic law of Oklahoma than in any other State of the Union.

Delegate Devaux asked that Resolutions Nos. 31, 32 and 33 be reprinted, as they had not been printed in proper order in the proceedings of the second day.

Request granted.

The resolutions in proper order are as follows:

Resolution No. 31—By Delegates E. W. Potter, Homer D. Call, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, No great progress can be made by the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. in the trust packing houses, where the strike took place in 1904, because the packers seem to be, and the butcher workmen believe they are, antagonistic towards their union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, two to be international officers, and one a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to meet with the packers and request them to define their future policy towards organized labor.

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall act in the matter and make a report back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within three months from the adjournment of this present convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Harry Devaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the protest filed by the Actors' National Protective Union in answer to the decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granting the jurisdiction to the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes over that branch of the theatrical profession recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the past fourteen years known as Picture Machine Operators who are part and parcel of a theatrical performance, recognized as such for many years, and who have been during that time members of the Actors' National Protective Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this decision be

reopened and that the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes, the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, and the Actors' National Protective Union confer with the (Grilevance) Adjustment Committee of the A. F. of L. Convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Harry Devaux, the Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor formulate an amendment to the anti-trust law, to be submitted to Congress at its session of 1907-8, which shall include in the statutes governing combinations restraining trade known as "The Trusts," the business enterprises known as the various "Theatrical Syndicates," placing them in the same position under government supervision as is defined under the present law covering these combinations of capital who practice practical and complete monopoly and criminal restraint of trade.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business has arrived when we are to hear the message from our fellow wage-earners from Great Britain and Canada. I do not know that anything I might say could add to the luster which surrounds the life work of the British fraternal delegates and also that of the fraternal delegate from the Dominion of Canada. I am sure that words would seem empty in an attempt at eulogy. The gentlemen who come to us this year are particularly distinguished as trades unionists and as members of the law-making body of the British people. The gentleman I shall introduce to you first occupies the position of President of the British Trades Union movement. Perhaps I might say the position he occupies among his fellow-unionists officially is the same that I officially represent in the movement of our country. He was to have been with us at Minneapolis last year, but a bill that stood to relieve the British organized wage-workers from the effect of the Taff Vale decision was up for consideration, and he had that bill in charge. I suppose it is not difficult to understand that it required some considerable sacrifice for a man to forego the

pleasure of a trip to the other side of the world in pursuit of the cause of labor because of the call to duty and remain at his post. The result of his remaining at his post has been to give to the organized workingmen of Great Britain a law which we have been trying to get from our Congress in vain for these past several years. Without more ado I present to you Fraternal Delegate David J. Shackleton.

Mr. Shackleton—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I bring to you from the British Trade Union movement our best wishes and our best desires for your success. Your chairman has referred to the fact that I was to have been with you last year. There is one advantage in not coming last year. Time has changed things a little, and I have been able to bring my wife with me. I desire to return my sincere thanks for the manner in which we have been received since arriving in your country some ten or twelve days ago. Every attention has been paid to us and everything has been done to make our stay pleasant, comfortable and interesting. No more could be expected, and I am speaking now for myself as well as for my wife and Mr. Hodge when I say we are all deeply grateful to the American Federation of Labor for what has been done for us. This is not our first visit to your country, but our first visit left us with an appetite to come again and further inquire into the conditions of labor here.

We are willing and anxious to give what information we can on any of the matters that have concerned British Trades Unions for many years. We desire to say a word of the position of the Trades Unionists in regard to an eight-hour day. By Trade Union effort much progress has been made. Almost every year we find certain trades by agreement with the Federated employers in that particular trade getting a reduction in the hours of labor, curtailment of overtime in some directions and restrictions of overtime in every direction. The Government for years has had an eight-hour day throughout all its establishments. At the next session we hope to have established an eight-hour day from bank to bank in the mines of our country. The Government has already introduced its bill, but only in the last few days of the session, in order that it might be printed and considered. It will be one of the first measures introduced in the next session of Parliament.

ment.

In regard to the sweated trades we believe that the Trade Union Movement by its political action is making this a real live question in our country. Inquiries have been made time after time, commissions have sat and reported, and there stopped. The mission of the Trade Unions is to see that it shall not stop at reports, but that these reports shall be information for our Parliament. Parliament will be asked to restrict in some way the sweated trades which exist among our people, and we know also exist among yours. Our method is one of minimum wage. We are copying after our people across the sea in Australia and New Zealand. If it is possible for small countries like New Zealand and Australia to do something along this line, it is possible for the Old Country to do it.

Old-age pensions are practically assured with us. The only question is when are we to get it. The Government, through its Financial Minister, has given a definite pledge that in the next session a start will be made. We do not argue for and against it now; we have passed that stage, and it is only a question of when it shall be put into effect. Ten million pounds a year are paid to two hundred thousand people in pensions, ranging from four thousand pounds a year to an ex-Minister down to the pension of the humble policeman. What we would ask is that the workers of every-day life shall be in the same position as the ex-Minister, the ex-policeman and the ex-soldier. We are pleased to say that there is every probability the next session will see a start being made in this matter.

In regard to the question of municipalization this country is not quite as far advanced as we are in this matter. We can assure you, so far as we are concerned, we believe in the policy of municipalizing all we possibly can, especially such things as tramways, electric lights, gas and water. There is not a single town of note in our country that does not already possess these necessities of every-day life. We propose to extend it to the municipalization of the milk supply, an absolutely necessary thing, in order to see that purity is secured in that necessity of the children of our land. We have secured public slaughter houses in order that the meat can be carefully examined and a guarantee given that nothing but the best meat and that which is free from disease is

furnished to our people.

The London County Council has within recent years adopted a policy of checkmating the landlords who have been rack-renting the people. The Council has built tenements in order to supply the demand for reasonable rents for working people. We believe it is the duty of the State through its municipalities to so order things that extortionate rents shall not be demanded of working people. The only way to do this is for the municipalities to step in and build year after year a certain number of these houses.

Now as to the Trade Disputes Bill. That has already become a law, but a word or two about its history may not be out of place. For seven years we were placed in a position of impotence. It was not possible for us to move hand or foot without a risk that the funds of our union would have to be paid in damages instead of being kept to pay the people on strike. This was brought about, as you are aware, not by Parliamentary action. For thirty years the law of Parliament, as stated by the people who established the law, was held by the legal fraternity to be in a certain direction. It was left to our highest courts, namely the Low Lords, to decide that Parliament was altogether wrong. By a stroke of the pen they were able to decide this. The change had both a bad and a good effect. It aroused the Trade Unions in such a way that we were able to get a party in the House of Commons in the two sections of over fifty laboring men. It has cost the railroad men not less than twenty-five thousand pounds, and great sums were paid by the miners. Millions of pounds of wages were unpaid as a result of the crippled condition of the Trade Unions.

In 1903, by the good fortune of the ballot it fell to my lot to introduce the first bill dealing with this matter. Just a word as to its progress. After a good debate we lost our bill by a majority of twenty in the next Parliament. The next year we got a Liberal member to introduce our bill again, and it was passed then by thirty-nine votes on second reading. It got no further. The next year it was introduced again. There were only four of us in the House of Commons at that time, but the bill was carried on a second reading by 122, the reason being the nearness of an election. Men who feared us came around to our side

and voted for it on a second reading; but they showed their honesty and sincerity by passing an amendment fatal to the bill by a majority of five. The election was near and we expected to secure a return from the country. We appealed to the country and had an overwhelming vote. Every candidate in the fight was supplied with a copy of our bill and the result was an overwhelming majority in its favor. The Government, realizing that they themselves when in opposition had pledged themselves in favor of our bill, proceeded in the first session to make it the most important business of that session. We looked forward with anxiety to the production of their view.

And here, friends, comes the important part of the good use that was made of the return of 31 labor men under the auspices of the Labor Party and twenty odd Trade Unionists, who were returned as Liberals. There was no difference between us, however, and as a solid 54 we demanded from Parliament that our bill should be THE bill. When their bill was introduced we found that the fourth clause, which was the most important in the whole bill simply proceeded to define the law of agency. That was not satisfactory to us, and we demanded that the Trade Union should be entirely relieved from the possibility of injunction. We had gone to the country on that ticket the country had replied in the affirmative, and it was the duty of Parliament to carry out the will of the country. We told them that two days later we wanted to know definitely what they intended to do on our bill. The result was that the two days gave the government the opportunity to reconsider. The Prime Minister came down and said, "I voted for the Labor Bill in opposition and I am going to vote for it now." We knew then that our side of the case had won in the Cabinet, and we carried through the second reading by a majority of no less than 350.

That is a brief statement as to how the bill was eventually carried. It demanded from the labor men all through very careful handling. We had to consult the finest legal minds in the House of Commons. The wording of the bill was finally decided on. If you will permit me I will take it clause by clause and explain it. First of all we had to settle the right of combination. The Taff Vale case practically robbed us of our right to com-

bination. The first clause reads:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

That settles for all time that what one can do legally two or more can do, and that is all the Trade Unions demand. That is what we thought we got in 1871 and in 1875, but this wording is far more clear than the wording of the former bills. We are satisfied that this wording gives us absolutely the right of combination and the right to use our combination just as any individual is allowed to use his right under the law.

Next came the question of picketing. Restrictions had been put in by the law which made it practically impossible for us to do any effective picketing. Then we decided on these words:

"2.—(1)—It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a Trade Union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working."

Now I want to point out three words in this clause of the bill which are of supreme importance. After we had the principle established they said, "We will allow you to picket at or near a place," and "We will allow you to picket in certain numbers." They said they would allow us three pickets, and when we refused that they said they would allow us six. We knew that would not do because in large works where six or seven hundred men were employed there might be six or seven exits, and the men could be turned out at different doors from those where we are stationed. We decided we would have no limitation, the word "peacefully" in our opinion being sufficient to safeguard the employer and the blacklegs from interference. We know in ordinary law the pickets will be subject to the examination of the magistrates as to how far they have been peaceful or otherwise, but we are willing to take the chance.

A strong fight was made against the words "or happens to be." if you definitely state where the pickets were to be and they should go outside that they would be liable. We insisted that the provision should be so wide that wherever we met the blacklegs we would be able to say a word or two to them in regard to the strike.

Another important question was the breach of contract. We said so far as breach of contract was concerned, every man or woman who made a contract should be held to it or stand the damages individually held by law. A breach of contract on behalf of a hundred men would land the unions into large suits for damages. We also secured the right to persuade a man to break a contract. What does the employer do? Immediately it is known a strike is going to take place in a mill the foreman and boss begins to persuade some men not to come out. Is not that persuading the individual workman to break his contract with his union? We were given no remedy in that case, so we said if it is right for the employer and his officials to secure breaches of contract between the men and their unions, we claim an equal right to secure a breach of contract between the employer and his men. We know that the individual who breaks a contract is liable and we did not complain. The rules of the mill might say, "Any workman leaving this mill without due notice sacrifices all wages due," but we were quite willing to let the individual workman lose the wages due, because we would make that good.

Then comes the most important part of our bill, the question of immunity of union funds from any liability to damages. The words of this clause are very important.

"4.—(1)—An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Trade Union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the Trade Union, shall not be entertained by any court."

"2. (2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a Trade Union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation

or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

All trade unions ought to be liable for their business contracts. If you purchase or rent land or a building you ought to be responsible and pay for the goods you order. That is all this latter clause refers to, simply the ordinary business transactions of the trade union.

We were asked to accept a thing which no doubt you will be asked to accept; why not accept the position of being made a full corporate body? At the present time trade unions are voluntary bodies, without legal right to enforce their decisions on any of their individual members. The employers and some of the politicians said, "Why not accept the position of a full corporate body with full rights and full responsibilities, and we will put the employers in the same position?" That looked fair, and so far as legal argument is concerned it is fair, but there is all the difference in the world between a legal argument and an actual fact. I will give you two instances which will show the difference. We had a dispute in one of the trades. The employer decided to continue the work as best he could after we struck, and secured the help of another employer close by. The work against which we were on strike was being done by our own members in another mill, and we decided that firm No. 2 would be told unless they stopped doing work for firm No. 1 we would bring about what is known as a sympathetic strike. We were stopped then because the sympathetic strike was illegal, though it is legal today. We had to go to the employer and tell him the reason why we were going to have this sympathetic strike. On all occasions we have to go to them and tell them what we are going to do. All our doings are above board, and it is easy to have a case proved against a trade union, but suppose an employer wants to get rid of a trade union man or a dozen of them he does not have to tell the world why he is discharging them. No reason was given to me or to other active trade unionists why we were discharged; we simply had to go. Suppose you demand a reason? What good is that?

This one case did more to convince Parliament that our position was reasonable than anything we brought up. A number of moulders were on strike and the federated employers received a letter from their secretary with a

list of names inclosed. The letter said a strike was on at a certain mill. That letter was signed. Another letter, unsigned, with a list of 133 names of the men on strike was inclosed. Not one of the 133 could get work in a federated workshop. There was no public statement of the fact, no possibility of legal remedy. That was the danger of accepting what was legal equality in the eyes of the law. We said we would take the position we had taken all the way through; that they could not make us equal in law, and if they could not make us equal in law we would retain our old position. Individual members of the union are liable for any personal act of their own. Citizenship carries its responsibilities everywhere, in the workshop, the school or the streets, and we do not demand that any privilege be given to individual trade unionists that is not given to everyone.

Now I want to say a few words about the action of the Labor Party in Parliament. The first change that took place in a trade union leader was this. I am speaking now of my own experience. We were trusted by our men and women. They elected us time after time as their officers, they listened to our word on all trade union matters. When elections came around we were dumb beasts, we dare not express any opinion on any political or semi-political labor question. We have three parties, the Liberal Party, the Tory Party and the Socialist Party, and every labor leader was kept outside of politics and dared not give an opinion for fear of injuring his position as responsible leader of the men and women in purely trade union work. With the entrance of the trades unionists into politics on trade lines the door was opened, and today whenever any election comes around we are on the platform of our own party advising our men and women what is the course they shall pursue. I believe it is necessary there should be in Parliament representation from all sections of the country, and certainly the section which includes 75 per cent. of the entire number should not be unrepresented.

The late Lord Salisbury, speaking on the Shop Hours' Bill, on February 26th, 1901, said:

"This is one of the cases in which the two houses of Parliament occupy a somewhat unique position. They are asked to legislate as to matters affecting the personal happiness and well being of a very large number of per-

sons—a very large class—to which, with scarcely an exception, the members of the two Houses do not themselves belong. It is, therefore, very difficult for them to know how such a measure would affect the comfort of the class concerned."

The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., speaking at the Queen's Hall, London, on March 20th, 1905, said:

"It is only those who are directly brought into contact with the misery and vicissitudes of the ordinary life of toil, who really know, and we, with all our feelings and sympathies, do not know what we can do. We don't know what the State can do, and it is worth silver and gold—more than silver and gold—that we should have in the House of Commons men who can tell us at first hand how the case stands."

Mr. Hodge can tell you how that position has proved to be true. On every bill that comes before the Parliament we take that position. We are not a limited party; we have a combination limited party; we have a combination of our Socialist friends and the Union Tradeists. We take an interest in all legislation. Who is more concerned with the possibilities of foreign trouble than the workman is if it results in war? Who is more concerned as to the treatment of our colonists? Who is more concerned than we are as labor men in religious, educational, foreign, colonial and labor questions? No part of the community is more concerned or more affected by them than the working people. The Government has already realized this. Where we sit in the House is referred to as the "Labor Benches." We have our own offices in the House of Commons and we are consulted on almost every matter of importance that comes up. No less than 12 committees and commissions have been appointed during the last two sessions of the House of Commons and on every one we have a member or two. Is it not proper that we should be consulted on question that affect the railways, shipping and other matters? My friend, Mr. Hodge served on the committee last year which is known as the Check-Weighing Committee. Mr. Henderson has sat on a Committee of Sweated Labor and Mr. Snowden on Waterways and Canals. These men give their voice and their influence to so mold reports that they shall be not altogether one-sided, but that the voice of labor shall be heard as to the position the party takes with the Government. We take an absolutely independent position. The Government Whip is not sent to us. We say to them

and we say to the opposition: "We are willing to support your government or willing to support the opposition or your measures when they are in the right direction, but we will oppose you when they are in the wrong direction." Influence of that position can only be truly felt by those who are there. The Government, first of all, brings forth its program in what is known as the "King's Speech." The fact that 31 men are there prepared to criticise has an influence on the Cabinet when they are preparing their program for the year. They as a political party claim to represent the country, and claim that the workingman is behind them. If they maintain that position they must have something to go to the country with. When their measures are brought in amendments have been accepted by the Government from us. The homes of the people are being made brighter as a consequence, the prospects of our workingmen and working women are better, and we believe through our trade union power and Parliamentary action is destined to make the lives of our people brighter and happier than they ever were in the past.

President Gompers—

You have already heard the, not flattering, but complimentary and deserved tributes paid to Mr. Shackleton's colleague. I have made some slight reference to him myself in the remarks which I ventured to make in presenting Mr. Shackleton. All that applies in the best sense to Brother Shackleton, applies also to his worthy colleague, the young man, but fighting veteran in the trade union movement of Great Britain.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. J. Hodge.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge—Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Delegates:

I can only say Amen to everything my friend and colleague, Mr. Shackleton has said, with respect to our interchange of fraternal greetings. Yesterday, as I sat here, a thought struck me in looking at Mr. Gompers' name in print—G-o-m—"Grand Old Man." If he comes over to England again, he will not know the movement as it exists compared with the period at which he last visited us. And my hope is that if it is my luck to come back to America within the next few years that I may see as great a change here as has occurred in the Old Country. My colleague referred to the fact that this was not the first occasion of either of us visiting this country. It does not matter which country you visit, you find the workers suffering from exactly the

same evils; the same old chestnuts of arguments are trotted out against the workers in each separate country, when they are seeking any change in working conditions or in wages. Previous to my last visit in 1901, the employers in the old countries were telling us various tales as to what the workmen engaged in the American Iron and Steel business were doing. They told us one man was working six furnaces, while in the Old Country we were only working one. We told them we did not believe it, because oftentimes one man has too much to do in looking after one. When I came here I found the difference was a difference in naming the men; that they worked exactly here as we worked there, the only difference being that in the Old Country we had more money for doing the same work than the men in America had. Our trade happens to be one of the best organized, and we have seen to it that we have a fair share of the wealth we produce. As a consequence, I believe we are the only trade in Great Britain that beats you folks, although it may be the lower grade men are not quite so well off as you are.

My colleague also referred to the fact that I served on a committee with respect to what he described as the Particulars clause. It may be better known as a committee for the purpose of extending the check-weighman's clause of the Mines Regulation Act. For twenty years I engineered and agitated that in the iron and steel trades, the product of the workmen ought to be weighed and the full product paid for, for twenty years without result from our agitation, because we had no men in Parliament to push the claim. Within three months after our men were inside the House of Parliament we had a bill presented for second reading. We believe after the next session of Parliament we will have, not only compulsory weighing as it affects the iron and steel trades, but as it affects the Longshoremen and many others who work by piece, whether weight or measurement; the men who work in the lime quarries and cement works, will also be included and enabled to get facilities for checking of the product of their labor so they may be assured they are getting the full measure of the wages to which they are entitled.

My colleague has also referred to the fight made with respect to the Trades Dispute bill. I have said the same thing behind his back as I am now going to say before his face—that he conducted that bill through its stages in the

House of Commons with earnestness, energy and marked ability, and his absolutely transparent honesty and conviction of purpose had an immense effect upon the membership of the House of Commons. We were a tactical party in the discussion of that particular measure. Mr. Shackleton was the spokesman, and the rest of us remained silent. Houses of Parliament, as a rule, are little better than talk-shops and our desire was that they should become work shops, and that one man in whom we had faith and confidence was absolutely fitted to declare the policy of the trade union movement, without thirty of us getting up to say the same thing in perhaps very much worse language. Since coming here I have learned that there is much to admire in your methods of procedure and in the work you have done as well as in the work you are doing. On the other hand, I think we have shown you some points and it is for you to correct us in the good things which we have and which we are doing. I admire very much the energy and enthusiasm with which you in this country have promoted the trades union label. In Great Britain we have absolutely—up to this point at any rate, failed, except with the Union Hatters, and even there is much to be desired and much to be done before that label takes the position to which it is entitled.

I have had to apologize since coming here because there is no label on my card. We have no trade union label belonging to the printing trades in the Old Country. My hope is that when my friend Mr. Shackleton and I go back we may make such report to our workers, and make them so much ashamed of themselves for lagging so far behind in that race, that they will take a leaf out of your book and get rid of that particular reproach.

My colleague has also referred to the fact that the spread of municipalizing the utilities of life in the Old Country has been great. He does not call himself a Socialist, neither do I call myself a Socialist; at the same time I think we are practically Socialists because we are doing something by revolution and evolution to hasten the time when the masses of the people may enjoy to a greater extent than they do today the blessings of life insofar as leisure from a shorter working day, better houses, better conditions and better wages are concerned. As showing you the benefits of municipalization, I thought it might be well to give you an example of one typical instance of municipalization as against private enterprise. In the city

of Manchester, where I resided fourteen years, we engineered an agitation that the trams in the city should become municipal property. After carrying on the agitation for a few years we succeeded in sending to the City Council a majority of men pledged to that particular policy. Once that was given effect to, the change which was made was as follows: The old company worked its men seventy-two hours a week at, say for illustration, thirty shillings a week. The Municipality worked them fifty-four hours a week for the same wage. A difference of eighteen hours. The old company gave the men no uniforms, but the Municipality gave them a suit of uniform free each year and a suit of overalls to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. They also received a week's holiday each year with full wages. But that does not exhaust the beneficial results of municipalization. You can travel twice as far for the same fare under the municipality as you did under the old private company. Out of the free profits after providing for renewal, a sinking fund and all other possible charges, sixty thousand pounds per annum went into the coffers of the city, used in keeping down the rates or for beautifying the city.

That has been done in more cities than in Manchester, but I give that as an example of what municipal effort can do for the people. In Manchester they have a splendid water supply. In London until recently the water system was privately owned. The water was very dear. Now, some of you, I dare say, have realized what it was that caused the new movement, which we look upon the labor party as being. The first Trades Congress I attended was in Swansea in 1886. A proposal was before that Congress for the purpose of forming a Labor Party. The per capita was to be one farthing per member per annum. That proposition was ignominiously beaten. Two years later a proposal came before the Bradford Congress for the formation of an Independent Party. I seconded the resolution on that occasion, but out of 340 delegates there could be found only seven men willing to support it. But when all those injunctions to which my friend, Mr. Shackleton referred appeared it caused us to read industrial history and to look into politics in a way which we had never previously done. We began to ask ourselves this question. How is it and why is it

that trade unionism exists? Does it not exist to protect ourselves against the domination of capital? Does it not exist because we cannot trust our employers with either our conditions of labor or our wages? If we cannot trust them with those things, and we appoint men out of our own ranks as presidents, secretaries and executive members, why, in Heaven's name, do the men you cannot trust with those things yet be trusted by us and sent to Parliament to make the laws we live under? In Lancashire and Yorkshire, we had members of our organizations, Lancashire was absolutely Conservative and Yorkshire was as much given to Liberalism, yet we had the same class of people, members of the same church, members of the same football team and members of the same unions, and members of the same friendly society. Their interests in all those things were identical, yet when we came to politics the one saw red and the other saw blue, but the both of us came to the conclusion that we had been green all the time.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it appears to me in this country you are in much the same position. You may not be color blind like us, but you are very much in the position of the man who mixed his drinks—one half of you can see nothing but eagles and the other half see stars. What you have to realize is that your political differences must be cast aside, as we have cast them aside; that you must nail the colors of Labor Union to the mast and make that your politics. In the old country it was charged that our policy was a policy of bread and butter. I don't know that the higher classes have had any different policies than that and I don't know that we can be very much blamed for seeking to get a better share of the wealth the workers produce than has ever been the case before. Your problems in this new country are not the same as ours with the unemployed, and the policy we have nailed on our banner, so far as that question is concerned is: "Work for all who are willing to work," or in other words, "Work for the workless and food for the foodless."

In 1898 or 1899 we had that famous resolution at the Plymouth College, which brought the present labor party into existence. The invitation was extended when the conference was held to trades unions, co-operators and all Socialist societies. The co-operators did not join with us, but the Social-

ist bodies did, and for two years we went on very harmoniously together. Then one section of the Socialists seceded from us because of the fact that we were not prepared to swallow their particular nostrum. It was a case of the tail wagging the dog, and we were not prepared for that. When it was first formed, the only income we had was ten shillings per thousand members per annum. It was a beginning, but we could do very little with that. Two years after that we formed the Parliamentary Maintenance Fund the per capita tax being a penny per member per annum. Two or three years after that the million workers affiliated agreed almost unanimously to double the per capita tax. Up to the end of the present year we have contributed directly 75,522 pounds for the purposes of the Labor Party. The affiliation fees for eight years have amounted to 4,916 pounds. The total expenditure from the Parliamentary Fund has been 16,606 pounds. We have contested at least fifty-four constituencies and spent 54,000 pounds. But while that is the tax, so far as the Labor Party as a party is concerned, the unions themselves have spent a great deal more money than that, because in most of the constituencies we have got to keep up an organization.

You know you cannot work an organization unless there be some capital to grease the wheels. We realize that we cannot organize unless we have some money to spend, not money with which to bribe people, but simply to keep the machine running. The Labor Party has not money to spend so far as Dorcas Societies and so far as donations to Mothers Meetings are concerned. In our country you know the richer the man the better his chance of getting a call, and a great many of that kind of people say it has been a real blessing that the Labor Party has arisen, because now they have a chance of saying they are not going to subscribe to these various organizations.

You can see how within those last few years our party has grown so strong, so important and powerful a factor in the lives of the people. It used to be that we sent delegates to London to the members of Parliament, begging them, pleading with them, almost getting down on our knees and praying to them to support some particular measure labor was interested in. Now trade unionists do not need to send delegates to the House of

Commons; a letter does it, a letter to the secretary of the party, saying, "My trade is interested in such and such a measure," inclosing all particulars, and inside the House of Commons we do the rest.

With respect to the work of the Labor Party within the House of Commons—we are only thirty, and find that too few for the work that is to be done but we divide ourselves into little groups of two or three, and as many bills as we can get through are allotted to these little committees. They go through them line by line and clause by clause to see if there is anything that will be detrimental to the interests of labor, or if anything can be done to improve them in labor's interests. The work in the House of Commons is not only confined to them, but what are known in this country as franchises come before small committees in the House of Commons. It is interesting work and one only requires to get inside to enable them to perceive the methods adopted by the capitalistic classes for the purpose of robbing the workers.

I will now come to the Workmen's Compensation Act. As my colleague has said I had the privilege of serving upon that committee. Mr. Shackleton and the whip of our party, Mr. Henderson, were on the Selection Committee in the House of Commons and they put up a fight that labor might be adequately represented on that committee. Out of our thirty members we had fifteen placed on that particular committee. The moment the fifteen were selected we took hold of the bill and went through it line by line and clause by clause so that we might give, if possible, effect to the demand of organized labor as expounded in the Trades Union Congress in the proposed new measure.

Now, the history is somewhat interesting, and I think it is a demonstration of what labor can do when organized and determined. During the life of the previous Parliament we had been unable to get the Government to grant us any legislation. When, however, the new government came into power, along with the Trades Disputes Bill, they introduced the Workmen's Compensation Bill, but it was a good disappointment to us, as it was introduced by the Government. While it extended the provisions of the measure in some respects it retrograded in many others. It was proposed in the new bill that only in workshops or factories where five or more men were employed should there be compensations for accidents.

That meant ruling out thousands of men who were then enjoying the benefits of the measure. There was no provision for clerks, warehouse men, or shop assistants. We took exception to those things when the measure was being read a second time in the House of Commons. When it got upstairs we found ourselves plump up against the Government time and again, but we insisted that the bill should cover all workmen. We said if small concerns were unable to meet any liabilities under the act a clause should be put in the bill making insurance compulsory, or the government should start a system of State insurance compulsory upon all employees. We pointed out that the man in the small factory had a wife and family dependent upon him the same as the man in the large factory; that he required to eat as well as the other chap; that he required medical attendance, clothing and all other comforts of life exactly in the same way. The Government gave in upon that point. Then they brought in a clause dealing with the clerks and warehouse men against giving compensation where only three or more were employed. We brought forward the same argument with respect to them, with the result that the Government caved in and made the act apply to one employee as well as to a hundred.

But the great fight was over what was known as the "Old Man" clause. When a man was sixty years of age he was to be allowed to contract out of the act. We believed that would be an injury to all workers and fought against it. The Home Secretary, who was in charge of the bill, said if we persevered with that we might lose the bill. We were not to be intimidated by any covert threat and fought the thing out. In some of the cases where we were beaten in the committee when it got back to the House of Commons and got to the report stage we had the whole House with us and the bill materially strengthened.

Several of the features of the bill are entirely new and novel, so far as our country is concerned. Formerly the mother of an illegitimate son or daughter had no standing in the eyes of the law, and for the first time in the Workmen's Compensation Act a mother supported by an illegitimate son or daughter had the same claim as though she had been married according to the laws of the church. The new act also includes domestic servants for the first time, a wonderfully good provision for that particular class of labor. It also affects the man who is a body

servant of every kind and description. It includes seamen, and even the master of a steamer is included in the measure. The only exceptions are men who enter into contracts or agreements with one another for the purpose of working their own fishing crafts.

We did not get some of the things we wanted. The old maximum of three hundred pounds for a fatal accident still holds. Where an insurance company comes along and gives a widow less than she is legally entitled to, as soon as anyone finds out that fact the agreement has no binding force and the widow can sue in court for the balance of the money. When the accident prevents work for two or more weeks payment now dates from the first day. Under the old act the workman got nothing for the first fortnight of his accident.

Another good feature is that where apprentices or young persons are permanently injured their compensation is open to a review every year, so that their wages may rise up until the time they would have become journeymen, and they would get the maximum under the acts. If a man or woman was crippled for life, under the old act, the employer could claim that the weekly compensation be computed for a lump sum, and sometimes men were intimidated into taking a sum that was absolutely inadequate. Now there is a provision of the act that where a man has been permanently disabled for life, if the employer desires to commute he must give an amount equal to the exchange of the postoffice savings bank annuity scheme, or the Consolidated Fund an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the actual valuation of the weekly compensation the man is receiving, and if by any means the man gets less than that to which he is entitled an agreement would not stand and he could go for the employer for the balance any time thereafter.

Then another novel feature is that industrial diseases are treated almost for the first time as accidents. Under the old act the miner's "beat knee" or "beat hand" were not accidents; but under the new act these are treated as accidents, and anyone who knows as to that particular occupation know that many men are thrown out of work as a consequence of these particular forms of accident.

Under the new act any trade can make a demand upon the Home Secretary for an inquiry if they have discovered in their particular trade peculiar to its calling. The Home Secretary then holds an inquiry and if

the workmen prove their case that particular disease, by what is known as an administrative order is scheduled as an accident. Since the passing of the measure in 1906 the Home Secretary during its passage having made certain promises, on the first of May of this year, as a result of inquiries he had held scheduled 18 different diseases as accidents. Some of them I will quote to you without giving the medical names. I am rather afraid of my Greek pronunciation. Arsenical poisoning, ulceration of the skin or eye due to men working amidst pitch, tar, etc., Scrotal, epitheliam, the disease that chimney sweeps are heirs to; Glanders from the care of horses and other animals, nystagmus, a disease of the eye peculiar to miners working in dark places. Then there is compressed air illness. A new addition is the miner's "beat elbow." You will see from this that we have gone stages ahead of any other civilized country with respect to our Workmen's Compensation act. We do not mean to say we are satisfied. There can be no finality to legislation; there can be no standing still as long as there are human wrongs to right.

We suffer, as I said in the beginning, from the same sort of evils you suffer from in this country, and you get maligned in the same way. It is wonderful the kind of characters labor leaders get. It was my misfortune to be traveling with nine other people in a rail way compartment. I was evidently unknown to the other people. A big strike I had been taking an interest in was mentioned, and I heard myself described as a drunkard and wife-beater, and that my children were running about dirty, ragged and neglected. When I got to my destination I lowered a window, raised my hat and said, "Gentlemen, I am the individual you have been discussing, and I am very much obliged to you for your certificate of character." There was a silence you could have felt and I went away. Have we not been vilified all the years of our lives? And yet I do not know of any body of men who have done more for the uplifting of humanity than the labor agitator unless it be the labor agitator's wife, and I don't think she gets sufficient credit for the many sacrifices she makes to the common cause.

I am glad to have been here and to have had the opportunity of talking to you, and my hope is that each one of us in season and out of season may keep our hands to the plow. What better service can any man render to

humanity than seeking to uplift his fellows? My only hope is that when my span of life comes to an end I may hear the whisper of the Angel of Death saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter into thy rest."

Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, was introduced by Vice President Duncan.

Fraternal Delegate Trotter—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: Since arriving in the city of Norfolk I have had occasion to go on an outing with the printers, and made a remark to them which comes with more appropriateness this morning. I said then, and I say it now: "My fellow workers, I am one of the least of these my brethren." However, if my friends from the British Trades Union Congress feel inclined at any time to exaggerate their position or bulk, I can always square it up by telling them I represent a constituency thirty times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. I wish also to testify that since I came to this city and met with the members of the American Federation of Labor I have been treated splendidly. I have looked forward for months to the pleasure of meeting with the men I have heard of and whose writings I have read, and not the least of these is the president of the organization to which I have the honor to belong, President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union. Other names present themselves to me in such numbers I will refrain from mentioning them. I come to convey to you fraternal greetings from the Trade Unionists of the Dominion of Canada. We are one with you in the International Trades Union movement of the North American continent. We wear the International button in every case. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the recognized head of Trade Unionism in Canada for the International Trades Unions along the line of the American Federation of Labor, and that only. There may be on the part of those who have not visited the Dominion an idea that we are a fringe on the outside of the United States of America, keeping them in some degree separated from the North Pole, and the climate that would come south to them if we were not there to stop it in some degree.

The territory lying to the north of

the 49th parallel, known as the Dominion of Canada has within its area 178,078 square miles more than the United States of America, even after we have given you Alaska. With a territory like this and the country filling up as it is at the present time there are possibilities ahead of the Dominion of Canada that are as yet undreamt of. As International Trade Unionists we are in on the ground floor to hold on a straight union line the workers of that Dominion. A territory 3,500 miles from the east to the west and 1,400 stretching from the south to the north is contained within the Dominion, with a distance greater from east to west than the distance from Halifax to London.

The last session of our Congress was held in Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba. As your fraternal delegate, Mr. Maloney has said, that was an epoch in the history of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. We had delegates from points 3,500 miles apart, both Halifax and Vancouver being represented, and every point in between.

We wish also to say there is a move in the direction of the affiliation of the International Unions from their headquarters with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Seventeen of the International Trades Unions now pay per capita tax to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The questions we have to deal with must necessarily be very much the same as the questions with which you have to deal, and in listening to the splendid report of our friend, Mr. Gouwers, last Monday, I noted that in almost every particular our troubles and difficulties were the same. One of the chief, if not the chief question, which came before our convention was the question of immigration. It is a hardy annual only coming up with a new face every twelve months. The question that was looming largest on the horizon at our last convention was that of Asiatic immigration. In 1899 this question became so serious that a royal commission was asked for and appointed and upon the report they brought in in 1901 certain restrictions were adopted, in connection with the Mikado's government. Immigration from the Sunrise Empire was restricted to 500 a year. That with the \$500 a head tax on the Chinaman made the capitalists think they could not obtain a sufficient amount of cheap la-

bor for the mines, factories and railway construction, so they turned their attention in another direction and began to ship in the Hindoos. The Hindoos come to us as fellow subjects under the Union Jack. That movement died in its infancy because they found the Hindoo was not the profitable servant they hoped he would be.

A new phase has arisen of which you are well aware. It was discovered that the restrictions could be evaded and that Japanese immigrants by first landing at Honolulu could reship to Canada. The Government of Japan stated that these people, having taken passports to Honolulu did not come under the restrictions and they could not control them. From January 1st to the end of October this year 4,000 Japanese have landed on our western coast. The people in the eastern part of Canada and in the eastern part of your own country are not aware of the seriousness of this problem. Those who have gone to the western section of this country and all along the Pacific slope know its seriousness.

In the lumber mills the white people have been almost wholly driven out. The shingle weaving industry is in the hands of the Chinese and Japanese. That is one of the worst features of the thing, because you are confronted with the possibility of the product of these people coming into your country. The manufacturers cry that they can not produce with the highly paid white labor on the Pacific coast goods at a proper price is an absolute fallacy because you can purchase shingles from mills where members of the Shingle Weavers' Association work at less price than those produced by Japanese and Chinese. There are three thousand people employed in the salmon-fishing industry on Frazer river and 2,800 of that number are Japanese. You may be also interested in listening to a letter of which we obtained possession. It is important enough, I think, to read to this convention. It is as follows:

P. O. Box 598,  
Vancouver, B. C.,  
July 30th, 1907.

J. E. Winkler, Esq.,

Penticton, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—Having seen your valuable discovery of a large coal seam in the district of Lake Okanagan in a newspaper published here, I am a representative of a Japanese immigration association and staying here, cannot hesitate to make all haste to strongly advise you to hire Japanese laborers in

your developing and mining work. I am now making a preparation to furnish men for Messrs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Fernie, B. C., and shall have at present to my hand so many Jap laborers, that I can furnish you as many as you want at any time. My men all mighty and strong and also not afraid to undergo any work; will be satisfied at low wages compared with white laborers. I should be glad to send you any number you want on a notice from you and fares advanced.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

A. S. TSUJIMURA.

That is an evidence that the Chinese we have been up against for some time who are content to do domestic work and laundry work and the Hindoo, is in no way to be compared to the man who at present invading our western possessions. I have seen hundreds of these men on the western section of the Canadian Pacific Railway doing work and replacing maintenance of way employees. I met an acquaintance who is a member of the suite of Earl Gray, the Governor General of Canada, out there last year. I knew he had been acting Secretary to a high dignitary in South Africa and that the Chinese were a problem there so I talked the matter over with him. He said, "You may be right in regard to Canada in this thing but I want to tell you the Dominion of Canada can stand a lot of evils." This is the position we are called upon to face in any new country. The supplying corporation is in ahead of the population, and they corral the possibilities and secure by plunder and by legal enactments—which in many cases is a distinction without a difference—the land, the mineral rights and the lumber industries.

This would not be so serious a matter if our white population was not being driven out by this cheap labor. Unless something is done, not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the western coast of the United States to make a stand against it we are going to have our Pacific slope turned into an Asiatic province entirely.

We have also an eastern immigration problem that is looming large, because like your Association of Manufacturers, we have a bunch over there calling themselves the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. From what I can learn you are face to face with the National Association of Manufacturers as your recognized enemies in the field. We have the ground cleared and we accept the same proposition and we now know exactly where we stand.

They have agencies in the Old Country for the shipping in of skilled and unskilled labor, but at the present time they are shipping in more skilled than unskilled labor in the hope of beating down the skilled crafts to the same wage that prevails in the old countries. You have a law that protects you, but we have not. They ship in, not only strike-breakers but a large amount of skilled and unskilled labor. The Trades and Labor Congress has had this question before it often. Only recently they have secured a law in Great Britain making it an offense to ship anybody to Canada under false pretenses, but it has not been effective. The Trades Congress has decided to send a representative to the British Islands this Winter to let the Trades Union section of that country at least be aware of the conditions that prevail in Canada. We are hoping that good results will follow and that in conjunction with the British Trades Unionists we may be able to get laws passed that will protect us. If it were for the benefit of those people they were being brought here we might look upon it with some degree of allowance. It is not for their benefit. They are brought away from good homes in the old land where they have comfortable homes and fair wages and given less wages here. This is due to misrepresentation on the part of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The legislation we have had, I am sorry to say, can not produce any such evidence as has been brought before you by the British Fraternal delegates. We have had chiefly contrary and opposing legislation. Your worthy chairman referred to a bill destined to cut us off from the assistance of our International organizers and International Presidents should they happen to be citizens of the United States. That was defeated in the Senate, but was defeated wholly and solely by agitation raised by the members and the affiliations of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and every cent spent by our organization is spent in the interests of the International movement. We have had passed against us in the last session a bill destined to cause the compulsory investigation, not arbitration, of disputes in public utilities. At the present time it is not possible to go on strike without first having referred the matter to an investigating committee composed of one man appointed by the employers, one man by the Unions and a third man selected by them, or if they can not agree by the Labor Bu-

reau of the Dominion Government. Due notice and due consideration must be had of all matters under dispute before a strike can take place. We have nothing to lose from an investigation, but the nature of the bill and some of the clauses in it show clearly the cloven hoof of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, inasmuch as some of them are absolutely unbearable and cripple us in our right of free speech. We are hoping to remedy this in the coming session.

The question of universal peace came before our Congress and various resolutions were introduced dealing with that matter. Surely there can be no question of greater import to the workers of this or any other country than the question of universal peace. We with you, and with our British friends, had hoped that this conference at the Hague would produce something more than the same old nest egg that was placed there at the beginning. The deliberations of that Congress show we have still with us that race of false prophets who cry, "Peace, peace," when there never has been any peace, is not now and never will be peace until the workers of the world refuse to be pitted blindly against each other for the benefit of corporate interests.

The previous convention of the Congress took an important step, the step of going into independent political action. In a new country like ours, which is rapidly filling up with the new population, many of them without settled homes, it is a bigger problem even than you have in the States to take independent political action. In the older countries there is a fixed population and they are not hampered as we are. We decided for independent political action, however, as our only hope. We hope in the future to get on the inside and look out instead of being as now on the outside looking in.

In regard to independent political movement Canada comes in as a sort of rear guard. We are fighting the rear guard battle with all the trials and troubles such an action represents. When we listen to what the people in the little island over the sea have achieved we realize we are at least marching to the same music and have the same aspirations, hopes and aims they have over there.

There are other things I might say in connection with our Dominion, for I want you to know we are very much alive up there. The Dominion is beginning the 20th century with the same population the United States began the

19th century, but this does not mean we are one hundred years behind you, nor can we be, linked as we are in a common bond of international unionism. Having the ideas and hopes we have and clear ground before us, and the experiences of what has been done along these lines in the older nations, I feel we can with confidence look for a bright future in the Dominion of Canada in the Trades Union movement.

I wish to thank you again for the reception accorded me here, and again convey the fraternal greetings of the Canadian Trades Unionists in the same movement and in the same international organizations as south of the line.

President Gompers—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has invited Mr. T. V. Powderly, the Commissioner of the new division in the Immigration Department, to make an address before this convention in regard to that division. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Hon. T. V. Powderly.

Mr. Powderly—Mr. President, Brothers and Sisters: I think I may use that term. As one who lives among you, to whom you can have access every day, I shall not take up much of your time. I will repeat a wise saying of the late Josh Billings. He said: "The public speaker who cannot strike oil in twenty minutes ought to stop boring. I shall not bore twenty minutes. Indeed, I hope I shall not bore you at all. If there is a body of men in the world who have a right to hear an expression of opinion from a public official that body consists of those who represent the trade union movement, and the labor movement generally in the United States I hope to see the day when Cabinet officers and the President of the United States will not feel it beneath their dignity to attend a meeting of the American Federation of Labor. (Applause).

The recent Congress passed a law saying, among other things, that there should be established a Division of Information, the purpose of which shall be, the promotion and beneficial distribution of admitted aliens; that this division shall gather information from all sources, shall correspond with the Governors of States and territories and ascertain what the physical characteristics and products of the different States consist of, for the purpose of placing this information before aliens admitted to this country who may ask for it, and such others as may desire it. Placed at the head of that di-

vision on the 1st of July, and beginning its work, I sent inquiries to all the Governors and I got a volume of information. You know there are kinds of information—the kind that informs, and the kind you have to be informed about to know what it is. I got a lot of the latter kind of information. I will tell you a story to illustrate what I mean.

An Irishman walked into a saloon one morning, reached over for that little thing that hangs over the bar—a cigar-lighter—and lighted a little black pipe. He then went out, but came back the next morning and did the same thing. He came back the next morning, and the next, until he had been coming in for about ten days or so, when it began to get on the nerves of the bartender. The next time he came in the bartender said, "Who are you?" "Is it me, you mane?" said the Irishman. "Yes." "And you don't know me?" "No." "Well, I will tell you. I'm that little red-headed Irishman that comes in every morning to light his pipe."

I got a lot of that kind of information. Then I made a departure from the strict letter of the law, and securing a list of addresses from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, I wrote the various national and international trade unions, asking a number of questions, and then the information began to come in. Then the manufacturers took it up and said it was not fair that I should write to the trade unions and not to them. I did write to them. The chief idea of that information is to find out where every idle acre of land in this country is located, who owns it, who holds the title to it, on what terms it may be obtained, and whether it is improved or unimproved.

I have spent the greater part of my life in the labor field, and I say we do not oppose immigration, as such, but we do not favor the coming of men here and having them dumped on the backs of our workers when two men seek the one job. The thing to do with immigration is this: When the man comes to us have a place for him. If there is no place for him, let us tell him that on the other side, and have him stay at home. I suggest that there be agencies established in the places where these idle immigrants congregate, to tell them where the idle lands are located. Then they will not be allowed to congregate in our industrial centers

like festering sores for men like Farley to draw upon in times of trouble.

I think agents of the Division should go on the ships and come with the immigrants from the other side. You saw a notice in the papers that it was intended to give the information out on the other side, and some enemies of the movement attempted to stir up trouble on that score. No such plan was ever proposed. After the ship sails from the other side, we expect to have the agents go among these poor people and tell them what we have got. They will have several days to digest this information. If this is managed in the right way it will be a good thing. If these people are taken to the land many of them will be more at home than in the cities, because they are used to land in their own countries. Up to this time they did not seem to know that we had this land. They seemed to have the idea that this country was a big workshop; that there was nothing outside of New York and Boston. I am gratified to be able to say to you that quite a number of the people in this country are willing to let them have the land if they make a small payment on it charging them no interest, even erecting houses in many places for the sake of having them settle there.

I talked to the Secretary of Labor about the very things I have been talking to you about. He said, "It is right, it is proper; this is as much a Department of Labor as of Commerce, and if it has not appeared so in the past, from now on the labor side shall have precedence and labor shall be recognized." So it rests with us, and I am here to ask you to take an interest in this matter; to examine into everything that has been done by the Division, pass upon it and give the benefit of your advice through a committee appointed here or by your Executive Council. I am here to ask your co-operation in managing this Division in the interests of the American people without injury to anyone.

The agents on the ships will have from six to twelve days to mingle with the aliens, and they will know what brings every man to us, they will know who invited him and they will know if he is coming in violation of the Contract Labor Law. If he is, then he will be sent to a place where he will have better employment than that offered by the men who brought him here or he will go back home. I think you people ought to say amen to this.

I have in my hand a gavel that I

prize highly. It is one I have had many years, and it has never been used except in a good cause. No unworthy hand had ever touched it. When it was in England twenty-one years ago the immortal Gladstone used it once at a meeting. It has been used by Kossuth, Gladstone and McKinley, and I ask President Gompers if he will do me the favor to put just one motion with it in this American Federation of Labor, to add one more leaf to its wreath of laurels.

President Gompers—The Chair suggests that the Committee on President's Report take the suggestion of Mr. Powderly under consideration.

Mr. James M. Sullivan, an attorney, who has taken an immense interest in the cases in which labor is particularly interested, and in whose care a very large number of labor cases have been placed, is present at this session. He is a graduate of the Carpenters' Union, as well as of the University. I now have the pleasure of presenting him to you.

Mr. Sullivan said in part:

Mr. President and Members of the American Federation of Labor: I believe, after the very serious discussions of the various questions that interest you in this wonderful morning session, any long talk by me would be extremely out of place. I have talked for labor, and I have talked in places, believe me, where there was less sympathy for the advocacy of labor than is expressed here today. I congratulate the American Federation of Labor upon one thing, that you are not discussing in your deliberations the question of existence. The labor organization, as a great factor in our social and political life, has arrived, and it has come to stay. Organized labor from now on will secure more and more control of capital, and the investment of capital will be best guarded when organized labor has most to do in that direction.

I was pleased with your President's report. As a lawyer who has studied injunctions very closely, I want to congratulate you that upon this important phase of your work, you have at your head a man able to grapple with the gentlemen who are trying to make new departure in the law. The trouble has been that we have known too little about injunctions; but it appears from your President's report that there is not a lawyer in America who knows any more about injunctions than he does. He speaks

of the gentleman who once upon a time found himself in so high a position that the friendship of labor men would never more be necessary to him, he thought. He gives to him the reason why that extraordinary weapon the injunction, should not be brought into labor troubles.

The injunction was first introduced into English jurisprudence. The injunction does not issue from a court of law. In the old days the laws were made rigidly, and it was found as they were applied in England, there were times when the rules and the laws of the land were too hard, and injustice was done. So it came to pass that the king exercised his conscience and violated the law, to give some relief. Then he delegated that power to his chancellor. The exercise of that power required too much time and there was organized a court of equity. Out of this court of equity could issue a writ of injunction. But, my friends, let me tell you the writ of injunction never was given such an application as it has been given in the United States by capitalists whose interests were to be served by the issuance of the writ. I congratulate you that the great, large gentleman who was one time judge of Ohio, who thought because he was a judge he was removed for all time from the influence of the workingman, through your president, in his annual report, has had brought home to him the old, trite Irish saying, that "people meet and hills and mountains not." Because he traveled on so far this large man, who gladly issued his injunction, this man who traveled so far and so successfully, found he was going in a circle. It is a mighty fine thing when big men in high places realize fully that the workingman is making a condition, and, mark me, gentlemen the workingman is asking a condition where the official in public life who discounts his influence will not fit into the scheme of things any more and does not belong in the game.

The day has gone by forever when a man can say, "I will conduct my business in my own way." He can do that in no scheme of life, for his attitude towards his fellow man in every duty that calls him, is such that he can not do the things he has to do in his own way. He must take into consideration that other people have rights and business interests as well, and we are teaching invested capital in America the great truth that the man can conduct his business in his own way, keeping in mind always the

fact that if he employs a thousand men, will find that the thousand men will also conduct their business in their own way.

I have heard a lot of talk about the influence of the laboring man in politics. I believe that influence is to grow. I believe you can claim that the great reform movement that is sweeping over the country in every direction is a result of the realization that the laboring man is becoming an intelligent and potent factor in the affairs of American life. The best example in the whole history of your power was when your brave little president marched up into Maine and brought the story home to the scoffer that he could not scoff at organized labor. When your president was traveling the corridors in Washington seeking laws for the uplift of humanity he found a scoffer who said to him figuratively: "I come from a stronghold where my party is entrenched, and there is no organized labor there. I am one of the men who can defy you." When your president went up there to lead the fight, he traveled alone to the seat of war, into the enemy's country, and the proud gentleman stayed awake all night after the election to see if he really did land once more.

It is a proud privilege for me to be able to say this to you. We have a glorious history in our country. The pages of our history are brilliant with the brave deeds of great men for the cause of liberty and humanity, but I believe when the hundred years past of our lives have been chronicled and the story has been told of the work done bravely and honestly and truly, amid hardship and the bitter winter of opposition, there will be no brighter page in the whole book than that which records what Samuel Gompers has done for the people of America, notwithstanding the vicious, desperate slander that has been hurled from muddy fingers, you have a gentleman at the head of your organization leading you to victory, and marshaling you again when you are set back who has the respect, the admiration and the love of all good Americans.

The Committee on Credentials recommended that Mrs. Raymond Robyns be seated as a delegate from the Women's National Trade Union League, without a vote.

On motion, duly seconded, the report of the committee was adopted, President Gompers using Mr. Powderly's gavel in putting the motion.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the various committees:

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate M. J. Clarke, of Muncie, Ind., Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. decided to grant a charter to the A. F. G. W. U., and

WHEREAS, Said decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was accepted by the representatives of the A. F. G. W. U., who were under the impression that the A. F. G. W. U. would retain jurisdiction over the members they now have, but it later developed that as a condition of securing a charter of affiliation "The A. F. G. W. U. would have to surrender to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association", a large number of members who learned their trade and received their trade union teachings under the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the said A. F. G. W. U. could not transfer the membership involved to the said G. B. B. A., as said membership would refuse to sever their connection with the A. F. G. W. U. and unite with the G. B. B. A., owing to the fact that such a transfer of membership would incur a sacrifice of protective rules that would thereby entail an absolutely unnecessary reduction in wages. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. do hereby instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue or re-issue a charter to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union on the following conditions:

First. The G. B. B. A. shall retain jurisdiction over the factories now governed by that organization.

Second. The A. F. G. W. U. shall retain jurisdiction over the factories now governed by that organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate J. Morton, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

WHEREAS, For the past three months organized labor has been engaged in a struggle with the firm of Theo. A. Koch Co., barber's supplies of Chicago, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, the above named firm with the co-operation of the Employers' Association have attempted to convict men under the new vagrancy law of Illinois in their attempt to

break the strike. Therefore, be it  
RESOLVED, That the firm of Theo.  
A. Koch Company, of Chicago, be  
placed upon the "We Don't Patronize"  
list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate A.  
Furseth, International Seamen's Un-  
ion:

WHEREAS, Much of the strife over  
jurisdiction arises from an assumed  
right on the part of affiliated organiza-  
tions to change their names so as to  
cover a wider field of jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This change in name  
and jurisdiction changes the contractual  
relations of such organizations and  
the A. F. of L. as well as between  
such organizations and other affiliated  
bodies; therefore,

RESOLVED, That no such change be  
allowed except after approval by a  
Convention of the A. F. of L.; such  
action only to be taken after notice of  
intention so to do has been given at  
the previous convention.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate P. F.  
Duffy, of Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The George M. Hill  
Bindery Co., of Chicago, is actively op-  
posed to the employment of union labor  
in the various departments of their  
establishment; and

WHEREAS, This concern employs a  
large number of women and children  
at long hours of labor and at such  
small rates of wages, that they are not  
only a menace to the organized crafts  
in the bindery industry, but to the  
community as well; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation  
of Labor and the organizations in  
interest have exhausted every possible  
means in their power to bring about  
union conditions in this establishment,  
all of which have failed; therefore,  
be it,

RESOLVED, That the George M. Hill  
Bindery Co. be placed on the "We Don't  
Patronize" list of the American Federa-  
tion of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Ed-  
ward Cohen, of Massachusetts State  
Branch:

WHEREAS, The Warren Hotel, of  
Worcester, Mass., has been declared  
unfair by the Worcester Central Labor  
Union and endorsed by the Massachu-  
setts State Branch of the A. F. of L.;  
therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we endorse the ac-

tion of the same and the Warren Hotel  
be placed on the "We Don't Patronize"  
list of the American Federation of  
Labor, for their unfairness to organized  
labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate  
George G. Cody, Federal Union 12,222:

WHEREAS, There are two Federal  
Unions in the City of Spokane, Wash.; and

WHEREAS, Said Federal Unions  
have refused and do refuse to work  
together in harmony, and all attempts  
at conciliation have been futile; and

WHEREAS, They, by their actions,  
not only bring themselves into disre-  
pute but also the whole labor move-  
ment in said City of Spokane; therefore,  
be it

RESOLVED, That we, the under-  
signed, do beg the A. F. of L. to ex-  
ercise their prerogative in the matter, and  
compel said Federal Unions to amalg-  
amate and become one Union for the  
furtherance of the cause of trade un-  
ionism, and the welfare of the other  
unions of Spokane.

Referred to Committee on Adjust-  
ment.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate P.  
F. Duffy, of Chicago Federation of  
Labor:

WHEREAS, The firm known as  
Montgomery, Ward & Co., located in  
the City of Chicago, engaged in the  
mail order business, are known as the  
most vicious opponents to organized la-  
bor; and

WHEREAS, This concern is nothing  
more nor less than a clearing house for  
the products of non-union labor being  
manufactured of various products;  
and

WHEREAS, Montgomery, Ward &  
Co. manufacture such goods as they  
cannot purchase at prices they can  
dictate, all of which are manufactured  
under non-union, unsanitary and other  
intolerable conditions; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation  
of Labor and affiliated unions have  
striven for years, believing and hop-  
ing that some reasonable understand-  
ing might be reached between this con-  
cern and union labor organizations,  
but after many years we find our ef-  
forts futile. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Sev-  
enth Annual Convention of the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor place the  
goods and products of the mail order  
house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. on  
the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of the City of Washington, D. C., has affiliated with it a body known as the Carpet Mechanics' Union; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction over all carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

( WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics' Union is an antagonistic and rival body to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., be required to use its good offices for the purpose of endeavoring to have said Carpet Mechanics' Union apply for a charter from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and unless the Carpet Mechanics' Union applies for admission to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within sixty days after the adjournment of this Convention, the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is hereby directed to suspend that union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all central bodies holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor are directed to take similar action against affiliated unions of carpet mechanics who are not connected with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

#### Resolution No. 64—

WHEREAS, There has been for some years a controversy between the International Seamen's Union of America and the International Longshoremen Association on account of the additional name assumed by the Longshoremen's Association of Marine and Transport Workers; and

WHEREAS, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor in its Pittsburg Convention provided for an Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, This Arbitration Board met in Erie, Pa., April, 1906 and selected Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as Chairman of Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, On June 26, 1907, Mr. Gompers rendered his decision on the controversy in which he used the following words: "The use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Trans-

port Workers is not essential to its rights and interest, and is essentially prejudicial to the rights and interest of the seamen, therefore, and for further reasons hereinafter given, the further use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Transport Workers is to be discontinued." And

WHEREAS, The International Longshoremen's Association in Convention on July 9th, voted that "the decision of the Arbitration Board be rejected and that we retain our name"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor condemns the action of the Longshoremen for refusing to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board, after agreeing to do so.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate Agnes Nestor, International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, Only a small number of the glove workers throughout the country are organized, and

WHEREAS, We are not able to organize because of the lack of funds; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor appoint an organizer for our trade for a period of at least six months, said organizer to be appointed at the earliest possible time.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegates Jas. J. Nugent and John Mangan, International Association of Steam Fitters, etc.:

WHEREAS, Steam fitting is recognized and admitted as a trade, separate and distinct from plumbing, and

WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, etc., is endeavoring by unfair means to prevent the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., from exercising the rights duly accorded to them under their affiliation with the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., that the restrictions or conditions now attached to the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be removed, thereby granting the above association full jurisdiction and absolute control of their trade; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the United Association of Plumbers, etc., be and is hereby instructed to remove the words

"Steam Fitters" and "Steam Fitters' Helpers" from their charter.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegate F. S. Lyon, of Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In turning back the pages of time and reviewing the vicissitudes of governments which have been established among men, developed, waned and fallen, and those which still exist, we can but be impressed with the fact and feel with pride, that our own great American Republic has been placed upon the most firm and lasting foundations of all governments of all ages—the ballot in the hands of the masses; and realizing that the corruption and misleading of voters and the false counting of their ballots are the highest crimes which can be committed under our form of government, aye, high treason against the Republic, and the corruptors, deliberate misleaders and falsifiers of the ballot, traitors to their country, more harmful than open public enemies; and the importance of every citizen being impressed with the responsibility and duty imposed upon him by reason of his citizenship and the mighty power of the clean ballot, we feel constrained to place the American Federation of Labor on record as a strong advocate of clean elections; and, therefore,

RESOLVED—

1. That we unqualifiedly condemn the use of large campaign funds, as a blow at the very foundation stone of American liberty, and which can have but one purpose, the corruption of the voters and falsifying of the returns, and if continued, end in but one result, the undermining of American manhood, and the final destruction of the Republic.

2. That we regard the widespread ownership and use of the newspapers and magazines of the country by large corporations and vested interests, to misinform, prejudice and mislead the people in public matters as one of the most corrupt uses of capital and as a shame and disgrace to our advanced civilization.

3. That we recommend laws, both State and National, which will compel every party in every election to have but one person to receive the campaign funds contributed to his party, the names of such receivers of funds to be filed with some officer in his State and in national elections also with some officer of the National Government, and that each receiver shall be compelled to report daily, on oath, to such offi-

cers, and in national elections, to such national officer, all contributions received by him since his last report, the amounts of the contributions and the names of the contributors, and as well, all disbursements made by him each day since the last report, to whom made, and for what purpose, which reports the said respective State officers shall publish in a conspicuous place in the next issue of the daily papers in his State having the largest circulation in his State, with head line and body type of a size prescribed by law, and that the amounts and uses of campaign funds shall be limited and regulated, and that any violations or evasions of such laws shall be punishable with a felon's stripes.

4. That we recommend laws requiring the nominations of all parties to be made by primaries which shall be held subject to the State election laws, and the expense of same borne by the respective States and the party committees shall be prohibited by law from demanding or receiving money from any candidate who offers for his party nomination, for any office within the gift of the people, and that the use of money by candidates, in primaries and general elections, shall be limited and restricted and such candidates required to account for every cent used by them in their campaigns.

And we are further Resolved,

That it is the patriotic duty of every laboring man, whether a member of a union or not, a duty to his country, himself and his children, to set to work at once to qualify himself and keep himself qualified to exercise his right of franchise, and that he should see to it that the sun does not go down upon any election day before he has cast a clean, unbiased and conscientious ballot.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68—By International Typographical Union Delegates:

WHEREAS, It appearing from practical demonstration that there is a great dearth of information concerning the labels used by the various labor unions of the United States and that this is due to a lack of publicity; be it

RESOLVED, That in order to familiarize the vast membership of organized labor with the labels of the various labor unions, that the American Federation of Labor set apart an appropriation for the purpose of having continuously printed, in group form, in the labor press, the labels

of the various labor unions.

RESOLVED, further, That the American Federation of Labor have a drawing made of these labels, and electrotypes made therefrom, of a style and size best suited for newspaper publication.

RESOLVED, further, That the cost of production per plate be charged the publisher.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegates W. L. A. Johnson, Thos. H. Flynn and Thos. Nolan of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and I. S. B. & H. of A.:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America in January, 1904, presented a trade jurisdiction dispute with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to the A. F. of L., Executive Council at Washington for adjustment. A conference was held with the B. & S. I. W. of A. and the points upon which an agreement could not be made was referred by both parties to a committee of the A. F. of L. Executive Council which committee gave both parties a hearing and made an award which was delivered to both organizations July 1, 1904. The B. & S. I. W. of A. ignored the award and continued to perform the disputed work. An appeal for the enforcement of the work was taken up at the San Francisco Convention and after an investigation by the Grievance Committee of the A. F. of L. at that convention they made a report to reaffirm the former award made by the A. F. of L. and ordering the same carried into effect (See page 212 proceedings, 1904). The B. & S. I. W. of A. continued to refuse to live up to that award, and numerous conferences have been held with committees and officers of the Structural Iron Workers endeavoring to secure an amicable adjustment of this matter, but all to no purpose.

At the Minneapolis Convention, 1906, President Ryan of B. & S. I. W. of A. agreed if no action was taken by the Boiler Makers in presenting this, in stating to that Convention he would meet with our International officers and Mr. Thomas Flynn, a representative of the A. F. of L., immediately after the Convention and adjust the dispute.

Meeting was held in Chicago De-

cember 4, between the officers of the two conventions, but no agreement was reached because the Structural Iron Workers wanted to deviate from the award. Another conference was held at Indianapolis, 1907, but no agreement was reached for the same reason, the Structural Iron Workers either refusing to agree to enforce the award of the A. F. of L. as made or denying their authority and power as International officers to enforce the award.

The Structural Iron Workers at the present time, and during the past year, have insisted on doing boiler makers' work—such as steam and water tight tank work, smoke stacks, breechings, etc.—even to the extent of striking jobs through the building trades' councils to enforce these unwarranted claims. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the award above referred to be re-affirmed by them and that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America be and are hereby ordered to enforce said award, and upon the failure, refusal or neglect to do so within thirty days from the close of this Convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to cause the charter of affiliation of the Brotherhood and Structural Iron Workers of America with the American Federation of Labor to be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate F. S. Lyon, Central Labor Union, Newport News, Va.:

BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor provide ways and means and take steps towards having the charters granted to local unions of the several trades after this, provide that no person who is entitled to qualify himself as a voter in the vicinity of the local which he seeks to join, shall be admitted to membership until after he has qualified himself as a voter, and that any member of such local who shall lose his right to vote, shall be suspended until he is again qualified as a voter; and that the charters of all existing locals of the several trades be amended so as not to allow new members to be admitted, who are entitled to qualify as voters in the vicinity of the locals which they seek to join, until after they have qualified themselves

to vote, and that all present members of existing locals who are entitled to qualify as voters in the vicinity of their locals shall be allowed a reasonable length of time to qualify themselves to vote, after which time all members of such locals who lose their right to vote shall be suspended until they have requalified themselves to vote; and those who do not qualify shall be suspended until they do so qualify themselves, and that this matter be taken up by the American Federation of Labor, with the international unions of all of the trades at their next regular meetings and urged at all regular meetings hereafter until such provisions are incorporated in all the charters of all locals of all trades, existing, and hereafter formed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The hanging of all tapestry fabrics and for interior decorations, such as wall hangings in private residences, hotels and exposition buildings, etc., when such hangings are tacked upon the wall, has been recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the upholsterers craft, and

WHEREAS, Flag and bunting decorations on the interior and exterior of buildings, exposions etc., is recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers International Union of North America; be it

RESOLVED, That the claim of jurisdiction as herein set forth by the Upholsterers International Union of North America over this work is endorsed and recognized by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegate John A. Seaber, City Federation of Labor, Columbia, S. C.:

RESOLVED, Amend Article 13, Section 4, by adding after the word year the following:

Except such members of a newly organized local union who may be discharged or locked out for the sole reason that they have joined or organized a union of their craft; provided, such

discharge, or lock out, occurs within thirty days after joining, or organizing, such union; such persons to receive benefits as per section 5, article 13, A. F. of L. Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, By request of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, the following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the American Society of Equity at their last convention held in the city of Indianapolis.

WHEREAS, At the twenty-sixth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, November 12th to 24th, 1906, representatives from the American Society of Equity made application for representation therein, which application was favorably considered by the Convention and the delegates seated; and

WHEREAS, Said delegates entered into an agreement with the American Federation of Labor, whereby the products of each bearing the union label should be favored above all others and that each should do their utmost to encourage organization of farmers upon the one hand and the toilers of our country upon the other; and

WHEREAS, A local union of Carriage and Wagon Workers was organized in the city of Owensboro, State of Kentucky, known as Local Union No. 169 of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, and the American Federation of Labor, during the month of December, 1906. On account of the condition of the workmen employed in said city in the Carriage and Wagon Factories thereof, with a view of bettering their condition by increasing their wages and at the same time their consuming power, and through association one with the other, promote their social well being and engender the spirit of co-operation in times of calamity, administering to the sick and burying the dead; and

WHEREAS, In order to stifle organization and keep down the use of the union label, The Hickman-Ebbert Company, the Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Com-

pany—all manufacturers of carriages and wagons, in the city of Owensboro, State of Kentucky—instigated a lock-out of all their employees, until such time as they would resign from the union and sign the following contract, which is a travesty upon human liberty and an insult to American institutions:

"In taking a position with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, I agree, in consideration of the wages per hour or piece work, as may be agreed upon from time to time being paid me weekly, that the same is to apply for all extra time put in nights, holidays and Sundays; that I will diligently and faithfully serve them to the best of my ability. That I am not now, nor will I become a member of any labor union during my employment with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, and that in the event of taking a position elsewhere, or to leave their employ, that I will give reasonable notice. I also agree that while I am in their employ I will not participate in any strike, nor unite with any other employees in any concerted action with a view to securing greater compensation or shorter hours. I further agree to a strict compliance with the printed rules of the Company;" and

WHEREAS, Those members of the Union who refused to sign away their birthright of individual liberty to join whatever organization they pleased, were compelled to walk the streets while their families suffered from hunger and cold, realizing it were better to suffer for a season than permit heartless corporations and individuals who had grown rich and powerful by the sweat of their brows, to keep them forever in wage slavery and abject poverty, denied the opportunities of education and that association so essential to good citizenship; and

WHEREAS, A representative from the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers went to Owensboro, Ky., for the purpose of dissuading the manufacturers named herein to desist from further persecution of their men and abridging their rights as citizens, but without avail; and

WHEREAS, The matter was referred to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment and was taken up by President Gompers of that body with a view of adjustment, but without success; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Coun-

cil of the American Federation of Labor has declared these firms unfair to American labor and placed them upon their "We Don't Patronize" list, in order to convince them that it is more profitable to treat their workmen fairly and use the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their carriages and wagons, and by so doing show the union farmers of the country their interest in organization and the welfare of the men who operate their factories; and

WHEREAS, The farmers' organizations as represented by the American Society of Equity, having agreed to discriminate in favor of Union Labeled products of all National, International and Local bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of mutual protection; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Society of Equity, in National Convention assembled in the city of Indianapolis, State of Indiana,

First. That it hereby endorses the Union Label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America and pledges itself to advise all its members to purchase carriages and wagons bearing the same.

Second. That the National officers be, and are hereby directed to communicate with all local bodies in affiliation with the American Society of Equity, laying before them the status of the Hickman-Ebbert Company, the Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Company, and request them and each of them to refrain from purchasing any carriages or wagons from the said firms until such time as they permit their employees to exercise their God-given right to affiliate themselves with their trade organizations, or place the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their product.

Third. That the National officers be, and they are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the constituent bodies of this National organization, the three firms named herein, the American Federation of Labor and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, as well as use their good offices with the parties at in-

terest with a view of adjusting the matter.

(Signed)

B. A. BAMIT, President.  
O. D. PAMELEY, Secretary.

Adopted October 25, 1907.  
and

WHEREAS, Believing the American Federation of Labor should endorse the same resolutions and co-operate with the Carriage and Wagon Workers in bringing the controversy now existing between the firms mentioned therein to a speedy settlement, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in the city of Norfolk, State of Virginia, that it heartily endorses the resolutions adopted by the American Society of Equity and promises its undivided support to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union in its fight with the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers of Owensboro, Kentucky, who have arrayed themselves against union labor by locking their employees out until such time as they resign from the union and sign an individual contract.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegates C. O. Young, F. W. Cotterill, J. G. Brown, J. E. McCracken, George G. Cody and Alex. McCallum, from the State of Washington:

WHEREAS, The lumber industry of the west employs many thousand unorganized men. The Lumberman's Journal is authority for the statement that there are one hundred and ninety thousand men employed in the State of Washington alone, Oregon and California have as many or more, not mentioning the vast territory of British Columbia; and

WHEREAS, The men employed in this industry are mostly of foreign birth and recent arrivals to our shores, unable to speak or understand our language, which precludes them from understanding the purposes and benefits of organization; and

WHEREAS, The conditions at present prevailing in the lumber industry are anything but satisfactory, thus being a menace to the organized labor movement in these localities. During slack seasons our populous cities are flooded with unemployed. Ignorant of benefits of organization, they inno-

cently accept work at reduced wages in the cities, thus breaking down the prevailing standard of wages and conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council of the Federation be requested to take this matter under advisement, considering the proposition of having educational literature printed in the language of the different nationalities composing this industry, with a view to the proper education as an incentive to organization, and further that following the distribution of said literature the Executive Council, if within their province, will place in the field such organizer or organizers as will bring the employees of this great industry into the folds of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Article 2, Section 2, of the American Federation of Labor directs "the establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies," and

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union has within its ranks men who are employed as vehicle upholsterers, and these men of right and according to the said article 2 and section 2, should be transferred and affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and

WHEREAS, A conference was held at the city of Washington during the present year between representatives of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union and the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, This conference has been arranged by President Samuel Gompers, but resulted unsatisfactorily, and

WHEREAS, There are a great number of men employed in this industry who are unorganized, and who cannot be successfully organized until the question of jurisdiction has been finally adjusted; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-sev-

enth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., direct the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to transfer all such vehicle upholsterers to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within 60 days after the adjournment of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Over one hundred thousand Carriage and Wagon Workers, eligible to membership in the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America are still without the fold of organized labor and should be organized and affiliated properly into the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be and they are hereby directed to co-operate in every possible manner with the officers of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to thoroughly organize the trade during the coming year.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Carpenters.

Amend Economic Platform, on page 239, proceedings of Minneapolis Convention:

Insert after the word "of" in paragraph 11, the words: "Mines, Railways," making it read:

11. The nationalization of Mines, Railways, Telegraph and Telephones.  
Also

After paragraph 17, on page 239, of Minneapolis proceedings, add a paragraph to read as follows:

18. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegates F. Duffy, T. M. Guerin, J. E. Potts, A. M.

Swartz, J. D. McKinlay, W. B. McFarlane, W. D. Huber, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, within the past few years, petitioned the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Canada to correspond with the home office in the United States, requesting that the per capita tax be paid direct by the home office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said congress, through its official secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, also petitioned our last General Convention, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17th to 28th, 1906, to pay per capita tax direct from our international office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said request was granted in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and we are now paying tax on our membership in Canada to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as well as to the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be exempt from paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on its Canadian membership, as it is unfair to be called upon to pay more than once on our membership, or any part thereof.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegates James Wilson and James L. Geron, Pattern Makers' League of America:

WHEREAS, It has been clearly demonstrated that the most successful trade unions are those who pay dues of a sufficient amount to maintain a system of benefits such as sick and death, likewise creating a defense fund that will properly support men and women who find it necessary to strike to maintain the principles of organized labor and improve the living conditions of all the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to carry on a sys-

tematic campaign of education on this question to the end that all members of the labor movement may become educated to the necessity of properly financing their different organizations.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate P. J. Doherty, Mobile C. L. C.:

WHEREAS—The State of Alabama is now increasing in population; and

WHEREAS, Many new industrial concerns are coming to our State thus employing a great many toilers who are unorganized; and

WHEREAS, We fully believe that with the assistance of an Organizer of the A. F. of L. our movement will be not only greatly increased in numbers, but far better conditions gained for the organized workers of our State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to send to our State an organizer at an early date to take up and assist us in our work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegates Patrick F. Garvey and Henry Sands:

The International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers hereby protest against the Local Unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, located in the cities of Boston, Brockton and Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, encroaching upon the work and jurisdiction conceded by the American Federation of Labor to the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Butterworth, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, A universal label for all organized labor would increase the sales of union made goods because such a label would be more easily recognized than the numerous labels now in use; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse a universal label, such label to be simple in design in order

that it may be suitable for use on all products and easily recognized.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has made application for affiliation to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS; Objection has been interposed by the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union to the granting of a charter to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has demonstrated its capacity to fully protect the interests of those engaged in clerical work in railway service as proven by its past record in securing improved conditions for its members, its steady increase in members and its rapid advancement along trades union lines; and

WHEREAS, There ought to be no question as to the right of jurisdiction over railway clerks as between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a charter of affiliation be granted the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and that the Executive Council hereby stands instructed to issue said charter.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegate P. J. Doherty, Central Trade Council, Mobile, Ala.:

WHEREAS, The various crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. have suffered considerable setback by such organizations known as the Employers' Association and Citizens Alliance; and

WHEREAS, The seating of Employers as Delegates in Central, State or National Bodies of Labor has, and will have the effect of tempting legislation by such organizations to the detriment of the individual; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That no employer of Labor shall be allowed a seat in any Central, State, or National Body.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate Frank Butterworth, Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since August of this year the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been on strike against the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, of South Amboy, New Jersey; said strike being called to protect the members of the organization employed by the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, efforts made by the International to bring about a settlement has been unavailing; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the Federation be instructed to use its good offices to bring about a settlement satisfactory to the International organization. Failing in this, the firm shall be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 86—By Cigar Makers' delegation:

WHEREAS, The inception and history of the American Tobacco Company conclusively proves its absolute opposition to the trade union movement, as well as its determination to destroy all manufacturers and dealers friendly to our cause, by methods inimical to the laws of our country and a menace to the morals of our nation. To pauperize labor, it constantly seeks to lower the standard of living; to crush its trade competitors, it hesitates not to violate the ethics of a square deal, common among fair and honest employers.

President Roosevelt pleads with the brave mothers of our country to do their full share of increasing the wealth and influence of our peoples by a generous inclination to a home population.

The American Tobacco Company, in its sordid and polluted patriotism takes advantage of this noble impulse of our President's plan by reaching into the family homes and taking therefrom the innocent and helpless children, thus robbing the schools, blunting and stunting the growth of our nation, placing idle men and women on the streets, thus curtailing the purchasing and consuming ability of our people, causing stagnation in trade and a general tendency to that relentless and remorseless state of hardships known as a "period of panic."

We are so thoroughly convinced that the organization of the American Tobacco Company is a disgrace to our civilization, a blot upon our morals and a blight upon our prosperity that we have no hesitancy in urging organized labor and its friends to do all in their power to destroy its pernicious and criminal tendency, and to this end be it

RESOLVED, That we urge that laws be enforced to punish this company, and, if necessary, that others be enacted to wipe out its destructive purposes; and to this end the organizers and officers and members of the affiliated unions are requested, and those of the American Federations of Labor instructed, to utilize all private and public opportunities to acquaint the men and women of this land with the facts, and to urge a continuous public warfare against this firm, so that American manhood, womanhood and honest employers may receive a square deal.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegate Frank Butterworth, Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since August 1st, 1907, the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been engaged in a strike against the Marion Brick Company, of Montezuma, Indiana, said strike being called to resist an attempt to establish the open shop; and,

WHEREAS, All the efforts of the International to bring about an amicable settlement has failed by reason of the fact that they would not agree to the open shop proposition advanced by the company; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Marion Brick Company, of Montezuma, Indiana, be placed on the we don't patronize list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 88—By John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union:

RESOLVED, by the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the salaries of the President and Secretary of the Federation be increased to four thousand and three thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, respectively.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution 89—By Delegate James F. Scott, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Tampa, Fla.:

WHEREAS, Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers of America, Local No. 60, located at Tampa, Fla., protest against the members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 696, usurping the places of the members of Local No. 60, and it is claimed at a lower wage scale than obtained by the ship carpenters.

Local No. 60 also claims that members of No. 696 work with non-union caulkers and others on marine and floating work claimed by the ship carpenters. To these charges the officials of Local No. 696 has never made an official denial.

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., to whom the protest was first made, tried by every means to have the two locals affected arrive at a satisfactory agreement. In this the central body was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that Local 696 claimed jurisdiction over every branch of work where a nail is driven.

The matter was then referred to President Gompers for a decision, and the president decided that as the matter was one of trades jurisdiction, it should be settled by the national organizations.

As the dispute in question has developed into a dispute between two internationals, the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa begs that the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopt some method by which this dissension can be eliminated and peace restored by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 90—By Delegate Robert F. Faulcon, Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403:

WHEREAS, The condition throughout the State of Virginia regarding colored organized labor is not as satisfactory as might be desired; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of an organizer by the American Federation of Labor with the view of organizing

of our forces throughout the State would result in great benefit to the unorganized men of our section; and

WHEREAS, There are thousands of colored workers of Virginia who don't just understand the great benefits of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Portsmouth Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403 has requested its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to appeal to the convention that it impress upon the Executive Council the necessity of placing an organizer of the American Federation of Labor among the unorganized colored people of the State of Virginia for at least three months or more; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention do request of the Executive Council to concur with this resolution of the Portsmouth Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403, by placing an organizer in this vicinity for three months or longer if possible.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegate George Kuermmerly, Illinois State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The great necessity for organization of wage working women is becoming more apparent in the fierce struggle in our industrial system; and

WHEREAS, The women are becoming more and more a factor in competition with men in many trades and vocations; and

WHEREAS, Believing an appointment of a woman organizer by the American Federation of Labor would be the means of great advancement towards the organization of the unorganized women workers and a demonstration upon our part of our appreciation to those who have already done so much towards the upbuilding of womankind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers and delegates of Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of American Federation of Labor assembled, do hereby instruct the incoming officers to appoint at their earliest convenience such a woman organizer whom in their wisdom they deem competent for the purpose of organizing the unorganized members of her sex and to aid and

assist such other organizers or organizations that may have devoted their past efforts towards this noble work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate John J. Jaeschel, Workingmen's Federation, State of New York:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has declared its position against the employment of children of tender years in mines, factories and workshops, and against the evils resulting from such employment; and

WHEREAS, The Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York has endorsed the policy of the Anti-Child Labor League of America, which has for its object the enactment and rigid enforcement of laws, State and National, to remedy this great evil, and the educating of the public at large to the fact that the most feasible weapon to bring about the desired legislation is the purchasing power of the individual, which power can be best solidified by comprehensive education of the public to the fact that goods that bear the "Union Label" is a guarantee that Child Labor does not enter into the production of the article upon which the Union Label appears; and

WHEREAS, The Anti-Child Labor League of America, whose motto is "Take the children from the Factories and place them in the Schools," is at present conducting a campaign of education along these lines in New York State; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-seventh annual Convention assembled, reaffirm its policy on the great evil of Child Labor, and heartily endorse the Anti-Child Labor League of America and its policy, and requests its affiliated organizations to assist in every possible manner in carrying out the above outlined policy.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate Geo. Kuernerly, Illinois State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are within our ranks many local unions who do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor and Central Bodies and in view

of the vast amount of good accomplished in the past by these organizations for the labor movement in general; and

WHEREAS, Of ten good results were unattainable by these organization due to lack of finance and numerical strength; and

WHEREAS, Believing a circular letter if issued by the officers of the various National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor instructing such local unions that have not already done so to affiliate at their earliest convenience with their respective State Federation of Labor and Central Body would be the means of bringing about a more concentrated and combined effort on behalf of the trade union movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the officers and delegates of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled to request the various National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to issue a circular letter at their earliest convenience to the local unions under their jurisdiction instructing those who have not done so to affiliate with the Federation of Labor of their State and Central Body of their locality at once.

Referred to Committee on State Organization.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, The Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association have made a concentrated attack upon the trade unions of Kenosha, Wisconsin; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to send a general organizer to Kenosha, Wisconsin, for the term of six months, and that the National and International Unions concerned, especially the metal trades, be requested to co-operate.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, Modern inventions and the development of machinery have made it possible for the capitalist class

to employ children in factories, and thus coin the youthful lives of boys and girls into money; and

WHEREAS, American children are employed by the thousand in different sections of the country, but particularly in the South; and

WHEREAS, This pernicious practice has not only become a lasting disgrace to the capitalist system, but also one of the greatest dangers to our nation and our race, and

WHEREAS, National prohibition (as interfering with State rights) has been declared unconstitutional, and State Legislation against this crying evil has proved impractical and futile, because the goods made by children in one State are brought into the others; and

WHEREAS, Congress possesses the power to regulate interstate transportation under the Interstate Commerce act; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby call upon Congress to pass a bill absolutely forbidding the transportation of goods made by children from one State into the other, and thus give an effective blow to the exploitation of children in this country.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate John Jaeckel, of the Workingmen's Federation, New York State:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Unions in the city of Syracuse are beginning to feel the effects of the position of the employers, and by reason of the position of the employers many of the building trades unions are protesting the demand for the open shop, and

WHEREAS, The experience of the past in this city and others are convincing that unless International Unions of building trades intercede in behalf of their locals in this city with the purpose of bringing about a more thorough and united action we feel justified in saying that the results will prove disastrous to the local unions in this city, and

WHEREAS, Several attempts have been made by some of the building trades to get the united action among the building trades, but without success, and believing that we should have some form of action of the building trades to guard the interests of the building trades in this city, having in mind the interest and welfare

of the wage workers at all times; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request the Presidents of the various building trades International Unions or their representatives to meet in conference in the city of Syracuse for the purpose of devising ways and means for instituting a conservative movement among all building trades agreeing upon some form of organization of building tradesmen with a view to organize the unorganized and to protest against the open shop, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. shall designate an officer representing the A. F. of L., to preside at this conference meeting, and that the President of the A. F. of L. shall be empowered to call the meeting on an agreed date as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we request of the A. F. of L. to extend to the Presidents of the Bricklayers and Masons' I. U. and the Operative Plasterers' I. U. an invitation for their representative to take part in this conference at the appointed time.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 97—By Delegate Jas. A. Welch, Central Trades and Labor Council, of New Orleans, La.:

WHEREAS, There has arisen in the city of New Orleans a most intolerable condition caused by the most unscrupulous misrepresentation of the action of the American Federation of Labor, and its Executive Council, and

WHEREAS, The said condition was brought about by the action of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, whose conduct has caused the present chaotic condition in the labor movement and the harrassing of employers who desire to be fair to organized labor, especially when they called a strike against such firms as, employed only such teamsters who were members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Council of the city of New Orleans was compelled in order to uphold the dignity and integrity of the American Federation of Labor to adopt drastic measures to protect the aforesaid fair employers, and said action was taken only after every effort

had been exhausted by the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council to induce the recalcitrants to obey the mandates of the Conventions of the A. F. of L. and its Executive Council, the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council was obliged to recognize the men employed by the above named loyal firms as bona fide union men; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That to relieve the acute situation in the city of New Orleans and to preserve the integrity of organized labor and the best interest of fair employers that we endorse the action of the loyalty displayed by the Trades and Labor Council of that city in their struggle to maintain and enforce the decisions of the A. F. of L. and the edicts of the Executive Council; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council is instructed to immediately issue a charter as a local union of Beer Workers of the city applied for by Organizer James Leonard, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 98**—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—armed workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against unarmed workmen out on a strike, and ordered to shoot down their defenseless brothers, and

WHEREAS, History has proved over and over again that only armed nations have ever remained free nations, and the American masses are the most defenseless on the face of the earth; if we except the Chinese and Russians; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That the twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instructs all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the militia system in vogue in Switzerland or some other orderly and well organized method of arming every sober and reputable citizen is adopted in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 99**—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has been for years expending many thousands of dollars each year in its fight against the unfair Los Angeles Times, and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times is the recognized mouthpiece of The Citizens' Industrial Association, and is a persistent and malignant enemy of organized labor generally; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor render such moral and financial aid to the International Typographical Union as shall be deemed necessary by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to continue and to make more effective the unrelenting fight against the Los Angeles Times, so nobly begun by the Typographical Union, until that organ becomes fair to organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 100**—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

Resolved. That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill increasing the per capita on immigrants from Europe to fifty (\$50) dollars, and that none shall be admitted who can not state the provisions of the constitution in their own language.

(Endorsed by the Missouri State Federation of Labor Convention).

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

**Resolution No. 101**—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, There are indications that our country is again on the verge of one of those industrial disturbances which are called "panics" and repeat themselves in regular intervals under the capitalist profit system. They are mainly caused by the fact that the workingmen do not and cannot get the full value of their product as long

as the capitalist system lasts, and

WHEREAS, Our government at the first sign of the financial difficulties has hastened to lend a helping hand to the members and speculators of Wall Street by pouring millions into their coffers, so that money should be available to them at low interest, and

WHEREAS, If the financial panic should be followed now or in the near future by an industrial crisis, the workingmen and the proletariat in general would be the most intense sufferers, although they are the most innocent; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask Congress to consider ways and means to ameliorate and mitigate the crisis, should it set in, by issuing money without interest to State, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways, schools, bridges and public utilities, provided, however, that such work be done at union wages and under the eight hour day; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That these States, countries and municipalities shall be permitted to repay their indebtedness on easy installments, and that the money issued for the purpose be canceled with the bonds repaid; and finally, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the government by thus giving employment to millions of wage earners in making public improvements, would not only simply be doing one for the working class something similar to what the government is always doing for the capitalist class, but that these improvements would also be a lasting and valuable addition to our civilization and culture.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill providing for the abolishment of the appropriations which are made by the Government to the railroad companies for the handling of the United

States mails between depots and post-offices, and to provide that contracts be made with citizens for the handling of the mails at each postoffice.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Amend Section 5, of Article III. of the Constitution, by striking out the word "Third," and inserting the word "Fourth."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all value, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery, and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States, and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

RESOLVED, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That only by uniting

politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines, can the American working class compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 106—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for a wage insufficient for a decent living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of women's employment are often such as to destroy health of body, character and mind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization, not only for their own benefit, but also for the protection of their fathers, brothers and children; furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council appoint a woman organizer for the purpose of organizing the women wage workers of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Council, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, The judiciary of today is one of the modern agencies of the capitalistic class for the subjugation of the masses; and

WHEREAS, Especially the Federal judges, who are appointed by the President from the circles of corporation lawyers upon the recommendation of prominent business men and plutocrats, are, as a rule, the worst and the most unjust of the multitude of unjust judges; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we will call upon the Legislatures of the respective States and upon Congress for a speedy reform of our antiquated and corrupt system of dealing out justice which is tyrannical and antiquated from the Police Court up to the Supreme Court of the United States; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the twenty-seventh convention

of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the Federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or States, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Council, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, Trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individuals; and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related, and

WHEREAS, Under our present forms of trades organization every national trades union looks with jealous care to its own organization, and opposing every new-comer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trade jurisdiction between National and International Unions is becoming more and more acute and cannot be settled under the present form of organization of the American Federation of Labor, but it may, if continued, very soon disrupt the organizations of the workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer, or for the same group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, by interchange of cards, by allied councils, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations.

Referred to Committee on Presi-

dent's Report.

Resolution No. 109—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Numerous secret detective agencies, among which the Pinkerton agency is the most prominent, are now being employed by employers' associations and similar organizations, for the purpose of disrupting labor unions; and

WHEREAS, These agencies in the event of a dispute between an employer and his employees, large numbers of armed thugs and cutthroats are sent into what otherwise would be a peaceful community to carry on a system of lawlessness, and to overawe and intimidate the employees who are peacefully contending for their rights; and

WHEREAS, No such band of lawless armed thugs could congregate in any community without the consent of the officials of such community, and in order to secure such consent a charter or license is secured by these agencies to operate in the various States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Committee to take such action as it deems advisable in the premises and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Federation call upon the State branches and city central bodies to exert themselves to the fullest possible limit to have such charters or licenses now held by these agencies repealed and that wherever armed men are called upon to protect life or property they must be citizens of the United States and residents of the county in which they are about to serve at least one year.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 110—By Delegates International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union does hereby enter protest against the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lather's International Union, inasmuch as they are encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge

and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, which were approved of and conceded to us by the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, The above said tactics tends to bring discredit on the labor movement and is a direct violation of the policy and principles of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have at no time presented any claim of jurisdiction to the A. F. of L. covering the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers by claiming the work which comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union is a direct violation of the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, condemns the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers for encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention assembled instruct the International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers to confine themselves to the installation of laths and to cease doing structural iron work.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegation of the International Molders' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, After every effort to secure an adjustment by conferences with the representatives of the employers had proved fruitless, on May first, 1906, the members of the International Molders' Union of North America in Milwaukee, Wis., inaugurated a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. As soon as the strike was declared members of the Foundrymen's Association secured the services of private detectives, armed guards and thugs for the purpose of laying the foundation for the obtaining of injunctions. In this instance the absolute accuracy of this statement has been established before the court; two of the employees of the Herr and Burr Detective Agency having confessed that they had been directed to assault prominent strikers, officers of the Molders' Union and others. As a result of these confessions, which have been supported in court by

a mass of corroborative evidence, prominent officials of one of the firms and members of the above named detective agency have been placed under arrest and are at present under one thousand dollar bonds each; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Foun-drymen's Association, through their agents, incited disturbances of the peace and offered premiums for the assaulting of the leading members of the Moulders' Union. The courts were then informed that the firms' employes (secured since the strike) were being assaulted, intimidated and coerced and that a number of their workmen, recently arrived immigrants, some of whom were imported in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law (one of the firms, the Allis-Chalmers Company, having already been found guilty in and punished by the Federal Court for this violation of the law) were being deprived of earning a livelihood as free and independent workmen. It mattered not that the firms came before the court with unclean hands, the injunctions were issued by the State and by the Federal Courts. Following these injunctions came the usual contempt proceedings, and union men were punished and imprisoned for contempt; and

WHEREAS, These contempt proceedings deprived them, as they were intended to do, of the right of trial by jury, and of all the other safeguards guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. The men, however, did not lose courage—they fought, and they are still fighting for their cause supported by their national organization and its local unions; and

WHEREAS, On May 20th, 1907, the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, presided over by Judge Sanborn, of Madison, Wisconsin, issued a permanent injunction against the Moulders' Union, its members, its sympathizers and friends so sweeping in character that it prohibits the men on strike and their sympathizers from doing anything, even that which was heretofore regarded lawful. It practically abolished the right to strike, and its decision makes every member of a labor union a conspirator when engaged in the strike and subject to dire punishment by the court. So sweeping are its terms and provisions that any act which could be construed by the court as interfering with, or in any way hampering the firm in the conduct of its business is made a contempt, and the machinery of the Federal Court

has already been set in motion to imprison strikers and their officers for having continued in carrying on the strike and for having told the truth concerning the strike to workmen and others; and

WHEREAS, The decision rendered in the case is without precedent since the notorious Jenkins injunction was handed down, and what little comfort may have heretofore been given to union men by the courts in permitting them to strike, or in permitting them to indulge in peaceful persuasion and peaceful picketing was swept away. The decision is of such far reaching significance that it cannot be permitted to stand as law, for it strikes a hard blow against all organized labor. Already throughout the country the enemies of organized labor are making use of this decision, and they quote it with avaricious glee, whenever labor is sought to be enjoined against their rights, in the event of strikes. The Sanborn injunction is the most far reaching of all and marks a new epoch in the history of injunctions, and is now in the firing line of capital's war against Organized Labor; and

WHEREAS, This injunction cannot, and must not, be permitted to stand, for its meaning is of paramount national importance. It affects the right of every laboring man; it is of so sweeping a nature that it is no longer a fight of the Moulders alone, but a fight of all organized labor against the repetition of the issuing of like injunctions. The courts must regard the rights of organized labor. Its constitutional rights must be respected; and

WHEREAS, The International Moulders' Union has appealed from said decision and said appeal is now pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh (7th) Circuit of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, that it does hereby protest against said injunction and declares the same to be un-American in spirit and in contravention of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor join in this fight of the International Moulders' Union of North America against said injunction and declare it to be the fight of every labor organization in this country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American

**Federation of Labor and all organizations in convention assembled under its auspices, do hereby jointly and severally, morally and financially, endorse the fight of the International Moulders' Union of North America against the said injunction, and that ways and means be adopted for the calling upon the various labor organizations to join in this great war against said injunction; and be it**

**RESOLVED.** That the American Federation of Labor shall not cease in its moral and financial support of the said International Moulders' Union of North America until said injunction shall have been dissolved and rendered for naught upon the books of law; and be it further

**RESOLVED.** That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Department of Labor at Washington and that the same be given to the press of America, and that all labor organizations are authorized to call meetings at such times and places as may be convenient with due expediency to agitate the reversal of said injunction, and be it further

**RESOLVED.** That we do herewith extend our sympathy to our brethren in Milwaukee so engaged in the strike and send them words of courage and cheer in their heroic efforts for their betterment and that of all mankind.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 112.—By Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation:

**WHEREAS,** The lasters employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., declared a strike in an attempt to force the firm to recognize an independent union of lasters, and conspired against and violated a contract between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which contract has been in existence since November 1st, 1898.

**WHEREAS,** The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the proper pursuit of its obligations under the contract, assisted the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., to fill the places of the contract-breakers; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., disapproves of independent unions hostile to the legitimate trade union movement; we disapprove of contract breaking; we disapprove of that kind of unionism

which applies the term "strike breakers" to those who work for the protection of contracts between employers and unions. We heartily approve of the attitude of the Douglas Company in observing the terms of their contract against the attack of a hostile body calling itself a trade union, and we re-affirm our endorsement of the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in recognition of our approval of the course of that union in protecting its contract obligations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 113—By Delegate Thomas Feeley, of Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

**WHEREAS,** The capitalist class, not satisfied with the control of the machinery of the State and the judiciary, and although having the militia and the police at its command, is in many cases also hiring armed thugs from the detective agencies in large cities for the purpose of creating trouble in cases of strikes and lockouts, and

**WHEREAS,** Such cases of murder are becoming rather common all over the country; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled calls upon all the affiliated bodies and trade union men in general to use their best efforts to secure such legislation in the various States of the Union as will forbid the hiring and the employment of armed bodies of men by private persons or private corporations for any purpose or under any name whatever.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 114—By Delegates W. E. Kennedy, F. J. McNulty, S. Fay, L. E. W.:

**WHEREAS,** There is at present affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the majority of trades engaged in the building industry, and

**WHEREAS,** The present various Building Trades Council, while effective in localities, can not in their present state solidify thoroughly the building trades of the country; and

**WHEREAS,** This solidarity among the building trades seems at this time especially necessary; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the president of

the American Federation of Labor does, at this convention, appoint a committee of seven, composed of men representing building trades in this convention; this committee to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, in July, 1908, and there inaugurate plans looking towards the formation of an International Building Trades Section of the American Federation of Labor, and that the president be further empowered to invite to this meeting the officers of the S. B. T. A., National B. T. C., Cal. B. T. Council, as also the representatives of those building trades not now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the results of this meeting to be submitted to our next convention.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 115—By Delegate Wm. Schwab, of International Molders' Union:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the influx of Asiatic and enslaved masses of people to come in competition with white nations in fields and work shops has a tendency to permanently lower the standard of living, the grade of culture and the ambitions and ideals of the white proletariat in competition with them, and

WHEREAS, The importation especially of the Asiatic coolie is caused only by the innate desire of our greedy capitalists for cheap labor, without considering that our nation's vitality and future is destroyed thereby or not. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declares against the importation of Asiatic labor of any kind, and we demand that Congress enact laws to include Corean and Japanese Hindoo coolie labor in the exclusion act now in force against the Chinese.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 116.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The National Cigar Stands Company, a part of the American Tobacco Company, better known as the Tobacco Trust, and which is

attempting to control the sale of cigars in the drug stores of this country, and in so doing is attempting to displace the product of union labor with the labor of underpaid non-union and child labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the moral assistance of all men and their friends be given the Cigarmakers' International Union of America in their efforts to frustrate the American Tobacco Company in trying to disrupt the C. M. I. U. of A. by refusing to patronize any drug store that contains a National Cigar Stand.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne, C. D. Wheeler, of A. M. S. M. W.:

WHEREAS, The members of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders permitted their members to take the places of sheet metal workers who were on strike for better conditions in Salt Lake City, Utah; and

WHEREAS, Such action resulted in preventing our members from establishing a higher wage rate per day in that city, and

WHEREAS, The general officers of the Sheet Metal Workers have repeatedly asked the general officers of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders that they withdraw their members from shops on strike by Sheet Metal Workers, which has not been complied with; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L. now in session in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, that the general officers of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders be and are hereby instructed to immediately withdraw their members from the shops in Salt Lake City, where they have taken the places of our men on strike.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It is well-known that a large percentage of the working class die each year from the dread

disease, tuberculosis, and it has been demonstrated that this disease can be curtailed by the establishment of sanitary conditions in work shops, also cured when once contracted by the patient receiving proper medical attention, such as only can be provided in a properly conducted sanitarium; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention of the A. F. of L. instruct the Executive Council to have prepared for the consideration of the twenty-eighth annual convention the probable cost of building and maintaining a sanitarium under the direction of the President of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 119.**—By Delegates of Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America:

**WHEREAS**, The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America has prior right to jurisdiction of factory woodworkers, which right has been recognized by charter issued to said organization, and by repeated decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions; by Arbitration Tribunal, and action of the Executive Council;

**WHEREAS**, The membership of the tional Union by a secret ballot (referendum vote) defeated the proposition to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which was submitted pursuant to an agreement signed at Minneapolis during the 26th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, It is evident the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners do not respect the right of the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union to decide for themselves the form of organization that shall govern in the factory woodworking trade as they are employing reprehensible methods to injure the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, that not only bring discredit upon the organized labor movement, but are creating a condition that tends to be conducive for the establishment of the open shop in the mills and factories. As instances of such tendency we can point to a number of centers where the Woodworkers' Unions had a good movement, which through machinations of the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters is now almost disrupted, and the open shop prevails generally; in another instance they signed an agreement with manufacturing concern of Chicago, Ill., compelling workers in a branch factory operated by the same company located within 150 miles of that city, to accept wages averaging 20 per cent, less than the rate of wages in effect in the Chicago factory; and

**WHEREAS**, Experience demonstrates that the interests of factory woodworkers can be conserved best by kindred crafts, and as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is a building trade their interests are not identical with factory woodworkers; therefore,

**RESOLVED**, That the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms approval of the jurisdiction provided in the Downey decision and that failure to comply with such decision shall be cause sufficient to revoke the charter of the offending organization.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 120**—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

**WHEREAS**, The conditions of the working men and women employed in the large manufacturing plants of South Bend, Ind., are most deplorable; and

**WHEREAS**, This condition is brought about owing to the unorganized state of the different crafts; and

**WHEREAS**, The only remedy for this state of affairs lies in the formation of local branches affiliated with their respective International Union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to request all affiliated International or National organizations to send an organizer to South Bend, Ind., so that the toilers of that city may be formed into local unions for their mutual protection and benefit.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 121**—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N.

A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS—The United States Government has in effect a system of keeping a record of its employees in arsenal and navy yard, known as efficiency cards; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for any employee to understand how said cards are marked there being no published rules regarding the marking of said cards; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that said cards are used to discriminate against members of labor unions, who take active part in the affairs of their organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED—That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be requested to prepare for the consideration of the civil service commissioners a bill to eliminate the disagreeable feature of the efficiency cards or have them abolished altogether.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122—By Delegation of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees:

WHEREAS, It is the policy of a great number of our affiliated organizations to settle the question of wages, hours, and working conditions with their employers through what is known as annual agreements, but in many cases there is a conflict in the date of making such agreements between the various organizations, especially in the same industry, which deprives them of the opportunity to aid and assist one another; and

WHEREAS, It should be the policy of all organizations to place themselves in position so that they can thoroughly unite and aid one another in the securing of the best working conditions possible; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby recommend to all affiliated organizations in the various cities and centers of industry that they arrange through their central bodies a specific date for the expiration of old agreements and the taking up of new ones; that all agreements shall expire upon a given date in each year, so that the new agreements can be taken up at that specified time by each and every organization. This

day to be specified and known as "Agreement Day."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 123—By Delegate A. M. Huddell, of Boston C. L. U.

WHEREAS, There are several Local Unions in the city of Boston connected with their International Unions, are not affiliated with the Boston Central Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the A. F. of L. upon the receipt of the names of the International Unions from the secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union of the unions that are not affiliated immediately write the organizations to have their locals affiliated with the Boston C. L. U.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 124—By Delegate Matt Comerford, for International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has been successful in organizing that portion of their craft employed on construction work and known as hoisting and portable engineers; and

WHEREAS, Seven years ago the engineers employed in the operation of derricks, brick-hoists, cement-mixers, Carson-machines, pumps and other machines used on construction, received less than \$2.00 per day for 10 hours or more, while today, through the efforts of our organization, and support received from some of the building trades, a scale of wages of from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per day has been established; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of other motive power than steam is taken advantage of by the employers of labor to lower the wages of the operator which the International Union of Steam Engineers has worked so hard for years to build up; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That hoisting and portable local unions of the International Unions of Steam Engineers have jurisdiction over the operation of all derricks, cement-mixers, hod-hoists, pumps and other machines used on construction work, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Building

Trades organizations be requested to give all the assistance possible to the Hoisting and Portable Locals of the I. U. S. E. in maintaining the scale of wages now paid on this work.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 125—By Delegates from the International Union of Steam Engineers, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, Owing to the decision of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the subsequent enforcement of that decree by the Executive Council in the case of the engineers, firemen and teamsters vs. the United Brewery Workmen, has caused some confusion among State federations, central bodies and other organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the president of the A. F. of L. be instructed to notify every State and central body and other affiliated organizations, in detail of the act of the Convention and the Executive Council, and to further inform them that until such time as the U. B. W. has conformed to the laws, edicts and mandates of the American Federation, they are suspended from all rights and benefits of affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 126—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

WHEREAS, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obvious contracts containing non-transferable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands

of other than the original purchasers; be it

RESOLVED, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against, the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various States, and by the Congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferable and good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby reaffirmed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegate J. H. Walker, of U. M. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, The revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workmen of America marks a break with the old established principle, that the American Federation of Labor is a voluntary association of sovereign unions; and

WHEREAS, "Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself, and our Federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up," as the President so well expressed in his report, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor can only act as a mediator and conciliator in the disputes of the affiliated international unions, and has no right to enforce its decisions in an arbitrary manner. Such powers have never been delegated to the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote of all the international unions affiliated, nor in any other legal way; and

WHEREAS, The members of the United Brewery Workers Union have always been true union men, always conscientious in patronizing the vario union labels and always eager to assist both morally and financially every union in trouble. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor considers the policy inaugurated in New Orleans in the case of the United Brewery Workmen as very dangerous to future success, and as diametrically opposed to the "first essential principles upon

which our federation is founded." And furthermore, be it

RESOLVED. That we hereby instruct the Executive Council to return to the United Brewery Workmen of America the same charter which that International union has possessed before.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 128—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers Union of N. A., George Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Union Label of any organization attached to an article should be a guarantee that said article is union made throughout, and

WHEREAS, On account of the adoption and issuance of labels by the respective organizations that have authority under their charter rights to do so. It may happen that the label of one organization may be affixed to an article that is only partly union made. Be it

RESOLVED. That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, recommends to its affiliated bodies that whenever one of its affiliated bodies is out on strike in accordance with its laws that no other affiliated body allow their label to be attached to goods manufactured in such factories while the strike is in progress.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 129—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A., George Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It has ever been the policy of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated bodies to encourage and create as far as possible a demand for goods bearing a union label, and

WHEREAS, The Union Label of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A. can be found affixed to union-made band and orchestra instruments; be it

RESOLVED. That the A. F. of L. in its 27th annual convention assembled, reindorsed the above mentioned

label and recommend to its affiliated bodies that when they have occasion to engage music for any occasion to give preference to musicians using musical instruments bearing the Union Label.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Walter V. Price, International Association of Marble Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Marble Workers is composed of carvers, cutters, setters, polishers, bed rubbers and sawyers, and

WHEREAS, In the year 1902 the International Association of Marble Workers applied for and was granted a charter under the title of Marble Workers; and

WHEREAS, The constitution of the International Association of Marble Workers specifies the work of the members of said association as follows: Cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings for ornamental, sanitary, decorative or other useful purposes, and

WHEREAS, In the granting of the charter to the International Association of Marble Workers by the American Federation of Labor, we expect the protection of the A. F. of L. against encroachments on our lines of jurisdiction namely cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings; and

WHEREAS, Our lines of jurisdiction are being encroached upon by trades affiliated with us in the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council to render all possible assistance to the International Association of Marble Workers and use its influence to protect the lines of jurisdiction as defined in this resolution against encroachments by other affiliated trades.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 131—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers'

Union of North America. George Leary, Essex County Trades Council.

WHEREAS, The present insurance system in the United States is notorious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the States or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

Resolution No. 132—By the Delegation representing the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen's Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union No. 9463, New York:

WHEREAS, We the workers employed in the various departments of newspaper and commercial printing offices, throughout the United States; i. e., Compositors, Pressmen, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Photo-Engravers, Book Binders and Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, to the number of over 100,000 feel that any combination which produces an artificial scarcity of news print paper, and which unduly stimulates the price of product, is an oppression that affects alike the employee as well as the employer; and

WHEREAS, The almost prohibitive and ruinous price of such paper has curtailed to an alarming extent the number of workers employed in the printing industry, and has further acted as a preventive to the printing trades artisans from securing higher compensation for their services, to which they are justly entitled; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instruct its Executive Council to give this matter its immediate attention and submit a memorial to the President of the United States and the next Congress when assembled, and appeal for a readjustment of the laws which make such combination in the restraint of trade possible and tyrannical.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 133—By Delegates International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The printers of the United States and Canada, in their fight for the eight hour day, have unearthed some business men and merchants, who are wholly supported by working people lined up in the ranks of the opposition and doing everything in their power to defeat the ends sought by the International Typographical Union; and

WHEREAS, The John D. Larkin Soap Company of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the firms referred to, its president (John D. Larkin) being an open advocate of the open shop and having emphatically refused to have the printing for his concern done under fair conditions; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., place the said Larkin Soap Company of Buffalo, N. Y., on its unfair list and direct all organizations represented in the Federation to notify the people in their respective sections of the country of the said Larkin's unfair attitude toward organized labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all delegates present convey this information to the ladies' auxiliaries of labor organizations, so that their members may not be misled into dealing with this very unfair Larkin Company.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate Chas. A. Cullen, Worcester Central Labor Union; Elias Breidenbach, United Trades and Labor Council, Dayton, Ohio:

WHEREAS, Local Union 12 (of the International Slate and Tile Roofers), located at Washington, D. C., did at the inception of the "open shop" fight in above named city, join with us to combat the so-called "open shop" and did give financial support in the shape of a \$5 weekly assessment for the space of four weeks; and

WHEREAS, They then returned to work on account of the last clause in their agreement with their employers, dated July 24, 1907, which we believe did not warrant the action as they had broken that clause by reason of their joining with the other trades in the fight; therefore making aforesaid agreement null and void; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Building Trades Grievance Committee, representing the Building Trades of the city of Washington, D. C., to combat

the 'open shop,' do hereby most earnestly request the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, to take such action as will compel the abrogation of the aforesaid agreement, or demand of the International Slate and Tile Roofers that the charter of Local No. 12 be revoked and a local of loyal union men be instituted in its stead.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, of Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There is a Central body in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, of an independent character and unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor and

WHEREAS, There are many local unions in affiliation with International or National bodies allied with the American Federation of Labor who are represented in this bastard organization contrary to the laws of the Federation and by said affiliation constitute a menace to the regularly chartered Central Labor Union of the same city by seating and giving aid and comfort to seceding bodies and illegitimate organizations of every character to the detriment of the labor movement of the city of Brooklyn, New York, and organized labor in general; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council ascertain what bona fide local unions are affiliated with this bastard Central organization and demand of their National or International Unions that they compel their constituent locals to withdraw therefrom and become affiliated with the duly chartered and legitimate Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, New York. And be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event any National or International Union refuses to compel their constituent locals to withdraw from the illegal Central organization mentioned in this resolution, the Executive Council shall revoke their charter.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegates American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The United States is at present passing through a financial crisis, caused, so alleged, by a shortage of money, the commercial life blood of

the nation, which has already caused widespread suffering by a paralysis of business and the laying off or discharge of hundreds of wage earners, which is further increased by the banks refusing to honor the demands of their depositors, many of whom are working people, except under certain restrictions; and

WHEREAS, Such a state of affairs, more especially as applied to the deposits of wage earners, would not occur in nations where the savings of the people may be deposited with the assurance that a simple demand can always be promptly honored; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have drafted a bill, and introduced in Congress to establish postal savings banks on the basis as at present in vogue in Great Britain, or an improvement thereon, if such can be devised.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137—By Delegates from International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, United States Judge Dayton has issued a blanket injunction enjoining all the union men and sympathizers from peaceful persuasion, talking to, or looking at non-union men while at work, as well as prohibiting the labor press from discussing the merits or demerits of his restraining document; and

WHEREAS, A citizen and his wife has been sentenced to the work house for sixty days for violating said injunction, their only offense being that their dog being attracted by a lineman bedecked with glittering tools working on a telegraph pole began to bark at him; and

WHEREAS, The said Federal Judge Dayton has issued a restraining order preventing wage earners from organizing or discussing among themselves the advisability of organizing for their mutual protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all National and International organizations send organizers into the State of West Virginia at once for the purpose of concentrating the forces of the wage earners and centralizing said forces on the mine owners and Manufacturers' Association and all Employers' Associations affiliated therewith, as well as on Judge Dayton, the avowed enemy of organized labor, and his sympathizers for the re-

Demption of free speech, the right to organize and maintain their respective organizations and for the purpose of being allowed to enjoy the rights accorded to all American citizens by our National Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 138—By Delegate Frank W. Cotterill, Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, An invitation has been extended by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to the A. F. of L. to place its exhibit at the Exposition to be held in Seattle, Washington, during the year 1909; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we accept the invitation and the Executive Committee be instructed to take the preliminary steps necessary to see that our economic exhibit will be on exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in the year 1909.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 139—By Delegate Geo. Leary, of Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Essex County Trades Council and the Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., and vicinity have agreed upon the following as a basis for the amalgamation of all bona fide trades unions of that city: therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and is hereby instructed to issue such charter immediately.

1. That application be made to the A. F. of L. Executive Board for a new charter for a Central Body to be named Essex County Central Labor Union or some other name agreed upon.

2. This Central Body to be divided in two divisions, one to be named Essex Trades Council Division, the other Building Trades Council Division.

3. The whole to be governed by Article 11 Section 1, of the A. F. of L. constitution.

4. Membership to be restricted in the Building Trades Council Division to strictly building trades, Essex Trades Council Division all trades.

5. A joint board appointed or elected by either division by both divisions or equal numbers to meet at stated times.

6. Neither division to admit any or-

ganization that has either been suspended, expelled or left either division.

7. Any boycott or placing any firm on the unfair list affecting both divisions must first be acted on by both.

8. Strict support by both divisions against all firms placed on the unfair list.

9. Each division to elect its own set of officers and charge what dues it may decide on.

10. Adoption of a constitution to govern both bodies in a general way.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate John Fitzpatrick, Journeymen Shoemakers International Union:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in the United States Government power and authority and makes it the duty and the responsibility of the Government to provide a lawful medium of exchange, and

WHEREAS, The lack of money to pay the wages of working men and women is causing the closing down of shops and factories and mines, throwing out of employment men and women in great numbers throughout the United States through no fault of theirs, and

WHEREAS, It is also the power and the duty and the responsibility of the United States Government to start at once public works to provide work for these people who are thus being thrown out of employment and who will either have to starve or be supported by individual charity or the charity of the community, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor that the President of the United States be requested and urged to call a special session of Congress at once for the purpose of enacting legislation providing for public works, such as deep water ways, needed harbors throughout the United States, and such other public revenue—producing improvements as will insure employment at once to labor thrown out of employment;

RESOLVED, That the special session be called also for the purpose of providing by Congress for issuing directly, without the intervention of any agency, a medium of exchange that will provide for the immediate payment in lawful money the labor employed on these public works.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 141**—By Delegate James H. Foley, Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11,275:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its session held at Washington, D. C., March 18-25, 1907, rendered the following decision:

"Resolved, That the charter of the Double Drum Hoisters' Union No. 11,275 be recalled upon the Steam Engineers' International Union receiving every one of their members into full membership, with a written agreement that until they qualified as steam engineers they would be permitted to work for the wages now received or for such improved conditions as can be secured for them by the Steam Engineers' Union;" and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has failed to carry out this decision, and

WHEREAS, Our members receive the steam through pipes furnished by the engineers and simply turning the crank which operate the lift hence being unable to qualify as an engineer and receiving an engineer's license, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., that the Double Drum Hoister Runners be permitted to retain their charter and continue as a chartered union of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 142**—By Delegate John Weber, of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, is a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency at the forthcoming convention of one of the great political parties of the country; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Taft has a well earned and well-deserved reputation for uncompromising and unrelenting hostility to organized labor, he being one of the first and chief of the Federal Judges who promulgated that great crime against the human and civil rights of American workingmen of segregating them from the other classes of their countrymen, subjecting them to the odious, judge-made government by injunction, and denying them the right of trial by jury; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor express its profound

conviction that a great political party could not more wantonly affront and outrage the organized toilers of America than by nominating Mr. Taft for the Presidency. Opposition to government by injunction has become the first principle of American workingmen, and if Mr. Taft should become the nominee of his party for the Presidency, organized labor will subordinate all other matters, and make a supreme united effort to encompass his defeat at the polls.

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each and every organization subordinate to, or affiliated with, this body, together with the request that such organizations take such suitable action in conformity herewith as will make certain in every community in the United States labor's attitude towards the candidacy of Mr. Taft.

RESOLVED, That copies hereof be sent to all the labor press of the country, with a request that they exert their utmost endeavors to frustrate the ambition of Mr. Taft.

RESOLVED, That this body heartily approves the editorial in the October number of the American Federationists, entitled "Taft, the Injunction Standard Bearer," and President Gompers is hereby thanked for thus wisely and fearlessly rousing the attention of labor to this political menace which confronts it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 143**—By Delegate C. O. Young, Seattle Central Body:

WHEREAS, There are a number of men in the city of Seattle, Washington, who have made application for a charter from the International Association of Steam Fitters; and

WHEREAS, The men referred to are mostly all employed in places now on the unfair list of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, The Steam Fitters in Seattle as well as the helpers are organized in separate and distinct unions, thus placing any new organization in the capacity of a dual organization which will cause much industrial strife in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity did, on the 18th day of September, 1907, of-

Officially protest in the following language:

"Owing to the fact that the U. A. Steamfitters are now receiving \$6.50 per day for eight hours' work, and that the so-called Waterfront Fitters now seeking a charter from the International Association, are receiving some \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day for nine hours, we make the following suggestion: That the Central Labor Council communicate with the headquarters of both the A. F. of L. and the International Association of Steam Fitters, advising against the issuance of any charter until such a time as the Waterfront Fitters can command the same scale of wages and hours of employment as the organizations of steam fitters and steamfitters' helpers, now chartered in this city and affiliated with this Central Labor Council."

In view of the above protest and the conditions prevailing in Seattle, Wash., be it

RESOLVED, By this 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that we advise the International Association of Steam Fitters that it is not to the best interest of organized labor to grant a charter to the men in Seattle, who are all requested to make application to the organizations now existing in the city referred to.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate Geo. Finger, of Brotherhood of Painters:

WHEREAS, In the city of New York a condition of affairs exist which is anything but beneficial to the Trades Union movement; and

WHEREAS, Union men of all crafts in the building trades work alongside of non-union men, thereby encouraging the so-called open shop movement in the building industry; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the various crafts interested be urged to make strenuous efforts to establish conditions in the commercial metropolis of the nation under which every man employed in the building industry will be required to carry a union card.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 145—By Delegate

Geo. Finger of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

WHEREAS, Indirect taxation puts the burden upon the workmen of America, who, like proletarians of other countries, have large families, and therefore are taxed entirely out of proportion whenever they buy any necessities of life; first because they are poor, and whenever they buy they pay as much tax as the rich; second, by reason of usually having large families they multiply the indirect taxes they pay; and

WHEREAS, It ought to be the duty of wise and just legislators to put the burden where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of those able to pay: and

WHEREAS, The present mode of taxation, which is absolutely plutocratic and inhuman, has materially aided our big capitalists in accumulating huge fortunes; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby protests against a system of taxation which is entirely in favor of the small class of exploiters and against the wage class of producers. We demand the abolition of all indirect taxes, and only the small properties of the producers ought to be exempt. We declare in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income and are also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 146—By Delegates John Golden, James Whitehead, U. T. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, We believe the time is expedient when some definite action should be taken by the American Federation of Labor for the abolition of child labor in the several States; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, endorse a National Labor Law that will be uniform in its operation throughout the country, having for its object the total elimination of child labor. And be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the legislative committees of the various State organizations the necessity of making an aggressive agitation in their respective State Legislatures for

the enactment of laws abolishing child labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 147—By Delegate John Golden, James Whitehead, of U. T. W. of America:

WHEREAS, An organization has been formed known as a National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, having for its object the raising of the standard of education along industrial lines, and

WHEREAS, Some misapprehension exists in many quarters as to the attitude of organized labor upon this subject; be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, having in mind the experience of many of our national unions with the so-called trade school, which attempted to teach a short cut to trade and which on some occasions was used as a weapon against the trade union movement do not favor any movement having this ulterior object in view, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we do endorse any policy, or any society or association, having for its object the raising of the standard of Industrial Education and the teaching of the higher technique of our various industries.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegate Herman Robinson, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, There exists in the borough of Manhattan of the city of New York a so-called central labor body, which purports to be interested in the welfare of trade unionism, and

WHEREAS, Said body, not being a chartered, representative one, and consists of independent, dual and a few local unions whose internationals are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Said non bona-fide labor body has on several occasions interfered with the harmonious workings between locals of International unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and their respective officers, thereby causing unnecessary internece strife, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that local unions affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades Council, whose parent bodies are affiliated with the A. F. of L., be instructed by their respective International unions to withdraw from the

said United Hebrew Trades Council and the Executive Council be instructed to notify all international unions to that effect.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 149—By Delegates John Golden, James Whitehead, U. T. W. of A.:

WHEREAS—On account of the many crafts that come under the jurisdiction of the United Textile Workers of America, including Cotton, Woolen, Silks and Jute; and

WHEREAS, It is almost impossible for any organizer having no knowledge of the many technicalities surrounding this vast and complicated industry to make much headway in organizing the Textile Operatives; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to render all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers of America, in their earnest endeavor to bring about a better organization in the Textile Industry, and if possible place the work in the hands of one acquainted with the many difficulties that exist in the Textile Industry.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate John J. Jennings, Central Labor Union, Hudson County, N. J.:

WHEREAS, A portion of the men now engaged in the beer brewing industry are now on the outside of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th annual convention of the A. F. of L. instruct its President and the Executive Council to take steps immediately after the adjournment of this convention to organize all men employed in the beer brewing industry under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate J. P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union, New York and vicinity:

WHEREAS, It is assumed, that an appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen against the decision of the American Federation of Labor, at its Minneapolis Convention in November, 1906, which was, "that the said union must cease ad-

mitting engineers, firemen, coopers, teamsters, etc., into their union, and failing to comply that their charter be revoked," will be presented to the Norfolk Convention, and

WHEREAS, It is self-evident that as the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen refused to abide by said decision, they will not consent to obey that mandate in the future, and

WHEREAS, In line with said decision of the American Federation of Labor, there are other affiliated unions with the American Federation of Labor that have suffered because the International Union of United Brewery Workmen have permitted its local unions in various parts of the country to admit other than actual brewery workmen to membership, and

WHEREAS, Such cases exist in Greater New York, where members of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Horseshoers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Coopers, Brotherhood of Painters and other trades were forced into the Brewery Workers' Local Unions, be it

RESOLVED, That in the event of the appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen coming before the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., with a view of reconsidering the revocation of their charter, that no such action shall be taken until the said International Union of the United Brewery Workmen shall have transferred all such members to their various trade unions, and desist in future from admitting such men into Brewery Workmen Local Unions.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 152—By Delegates of International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council and the St. Louis Central Body continue to exist in these

bodies members of a dual organization of Teamsters contrary to the decision of 26th annual convention and the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to revoke the charters of these two central bodies within 90 days unless they comply with the law of A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 153—By Delegate J. P. Holland for the Central Federated Union, New York and vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity has, in obedience to the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, expelled all such unions that were not, and refused to affiliate with the national or International Union of their trade; and

WHEREAS, These unions so expelled were Building Trade Unions and were connected with rival and antagonistic Central bodies of Greater New York; and

WHEREAS, Local unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor while affiliated with the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity continue to sit with and support these expelled unions, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., instruct and direct all National and International Unions whose local unions are represented in rival and antagonistic Central bodies to withdraw therefrom at once and affiliate with the Building Trades Auxiliary now being organized

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

The convention then adjourned to 2:00 p. m. Thursday, November 14th.

## FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. Thursday, November 14th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kline, Mockler, Gocking, Winters, Newton, Wilson (J. T.), Walker, Valentine, Carroll, Carey, Sheret, Starr, Alpine, Calhoun, Berry, Quick (L. W.), Perham, Freed, Callahan, Entenza, Koonce, Langston, Johnson, Mahoney, Leighton, Richards, Mahoney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Welch, Piggott, Robinson (F.), Bogusse, Clinton, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Woodmansie, Virella, Edwards, Lowe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

"Denver, Colo., Nov. 12, 1907.

"Max Morris,  
care American Federation of  
Labor, Norfolk Va.

"In hearty accord with Joint Resolution No. 61 of the City Council of Denver, introduced by Supervisors Kennehan, Aronson, and Aldermen Hyder, Cochran, Cuthbertson, Mahoney, members of organized labor, and adopted unanimously, I hereby extend upon behalf of the city our invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its session for 1908 in Denver, and tender the use of our new Auditorium, being constructed entirely by union labor.

"ROBERT W. SPEER, Mayor."

Delegate Powell, chairman of the Committee on Treasurer's Report, read the following:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14, 1907.  
Committee on Treasurer Lennon's Report.

To the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Treasurer's Report has examined the same and beg leave to submit the following:—

We find that this report as submitted by Treasurer Lennon agrees with the reports of your Secretary and the Auditing Committee, and as the Auditing Committee has examined the

receipts, vouchers, etc., we feel that it is not necessary to make any further examination.

We also wish to congratulate this organization upon its wisdom in continuing in office for seventeen (17) years a man who has guarded the interest of this organization so conservatively as to make it possible to show the magnificent balance we have at this time.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. J. POWELL, Chairman.  
F. N. ZIHLMAN.  
M. M. HOLZSAGER.  
EDW. ANDERSEN.  
J. G. BROWN.  
H. G. NOBLE.  
E. B. GOLTRA.  
W. F. COSTELLO.  
THOS. CLARK.  
THOS. C. BADGLEY, Sec.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Ryan, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 5.—by Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, Post Office Clerks have for years contended for their right to fixed hours and pay, and bills in furtherance of these objects have from time to time been introduced in past Congresses, and

WHEREAS, The 59th Congress saw fit to classify and fix the pay of clerks in 1st and 2nd class post offices, but neglected to pass or act upon the hour measure before them, and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks in full affiliation with your honorable body give due credit to the A. F. of L. for the assistance given them in securing the passage of said salary act, and are of the belief the Federation can further aid us, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. as well as labor representatives in Congress, be, and are hereby instructed, to use their utmost means, power, and influence to secure for the officers of the

National Federation of Post office Clerks a hearing in committee on any legislation affecting their pay and hours that may be introduced and proposed in the 60th Congress.

Concurred in by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.) moved that the report be amended by striking out the words "as well as labor representatives in Congress." (Seconded).

Delegate Goltra accepted the amendment, and the report as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 9.—By James F. Scott, of Central Trades and Labor Assembly, of Tampa, Fla.:

RESOLVED, That the 1908 Convention of the American Federation of Labor be called to order in Tampa, Fla.

Referred to the Convention by the committee to be acted on at the proper time.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14.—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The system of the majority of the States in leasing the labor of convicts to persons and corporations for the manufacture and production of commodities and articles of commerce, is ruinous and detrimental to the interests of free labor, and as well also, to the persons doing business with free labor; and

WHEREAS, The several States have repeatedly tried to settle this question by statutes and by control of lessees of convicts, by limiting the output to exempted sources, etc., etc., all of which, while good or bad to some extent or other, have done but little to alleviate the harm done by the system aforesaid, but rather have brought on a condition of chaotic confusion; and

WHEREAS, The only manner in order to secure uniform and effective legislation in the abolition of the said harmful condition seems to be in the passage of laws by the Congress of the United States: therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention, that a committee of five members be

appointed to confer with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor during the time of this Convention, and that such committee and the Executive Council shall formulate and report to this Convention such a plan of campaign as will expedite and systematize the regulation of the convict labor question by the Federal Government.

The committee recommended that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "by the Federal Government," and concurred in the resolution as amended.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan the resolution was adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards and naval stations and arsenals are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in their line of duty; and

WHEREAS, The only relief civil employees can receive is by an act of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, endorse the following bill, and instruct its Legislative Committee to have same introduced in Congress, and use its best endeavors to have same incorporated into law.

#### BILL

To provide relief for such employees in the United States navy yards who may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, whenever any civilian employee of a United States navy yard, gun factory or arsenal shall be accidentally injured while in the performance of duty, he shall be entitled to relief as follows:

First, To such medical or surgical treatment at a government or public hospital as in the judgment of the superior medical officer of the yard may be deemed wise and necessary; and while thus under treatment such employee shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as enlisted men. But when the injury is such that the patient can be safely removed to his

residence, the commandant shall direct that requisite medical or surgical treatment shall be furnished at his residence and both at hospitals and residence the treatment and medicine shall be furnished free of charge.

Second. The wages or salary received by such injured employe at the time of accident shall be continued to him so long as in the judgment of the senior medical officer of the yard or arsenal he is thereby incapacitated for work in his vocation; but in no case shall such wages or salary be continued for a longer period than six months, unless upon the recommendation as approved by his department.

And when such employe shall be discharged from medical or surgical treatment he shall have the same preference as to employment as is now provided for in the rules at the United States navy yards, gun factories and arsenals.

#### Section 2—

That in the event of fatal casualties, or of death ensuing from accidents arising as described in this act, the wages or salary received at the time of accident shall be paid for six months succeeding the death of the employe to the widow of the deceased, if such survives, or to minor children or to parents who were at the time of the accident dependent upon the deceased for support.

#### Section 3—

That all moneys payable under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the regular disbursing officer of the yard or arsenal from the appropriations made for the use of that department in which the employe accidentally injured was employed at the time of injury.

#### Section 4—

That throughout this Act the expression "Navy yard and arsenal" shall be held to cover such establishments of the United States as may be designated naval stations and arsenals or by any term of like signification.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Furuseti, Ryan (W. D.), Creamer and Flynn.

On motion of Delegate Flynn the resolution was recommitted to the committee in order that other interested parties might have a voice in its consideration.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The general trend throughout the country is to give the wage earners a half holiday each week, and as many cities, counties and states have adopted a Saturday half holiday; and

WHEREAS, The federal employees of the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories have enjoyed a Saturday half holiday for several years during July, August and September by an executive order,

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct its Legislative Committee to prepare and have presented to Congress, a bill securing for the federal employees of navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories, the Saturday half holiday, or use its efforts in the direction of securing the adoption by Congress of any legislation that may be presented seeking to secure the Saturday half holiday during July, August and September of each year.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan moved that Resolution No. 16 take the same course as No. 15, as it was open to the same objections.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 18 was withdrawn by the introducer, Delegate Cohen of Massachusetts.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council, in pursuance of the policy of the American Federation of Labor, to reward its political friends and punish its enemies, is advised and instructed to render such assistance to the friends of organized labor in primary elections as may, in the opinion of the Executive Council, be feasible and practicable.

The resolution was non-concurred in, as the subject matter was covered by the political procedure enacted at

the Minneapolis Convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution, No. 25—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerril, of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, More than 600,000 agricultural and industrial workmen, including men, women and children, are at present in Porto Rico in the same deplorable condition as in the time of the Spanish regime, ten years ago; and

WHEREAS, The average wages paid to the bulk of the working population of Porto Rico engaged in the coffee and sugar industries is 15 cents and 45 cents, respectively, for ten hours work a day, thus creating a condition for them of a most desperate character; and

WHEREAS, The policy announced to the people of Porto Rico by the representatives of the American people and the American administration, at the time of the occupation of the Island, was to the effect that they had come to our shores for humanity's sake and work out the salvation of the people by giving them protection in their civil, political and human rights; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the condition prevailing among our Brothers in Porto Rico, has improved little as compared with the enslaved and abject condition under which they labored in time of the Spanish regime notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production and trade of the Island, wages being now as low as before and the main staple having increased in price about 40 per cent due to the coalition of business concerns; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have sought relief from their distressing condition by organizing trades unions, to reduce the excessive working hours and increasing the starving wages now paid them, as the only means of raising the standard of manhood and labor to the level on which our Nation stands; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican labor organizations, which are a part of the American Federation of Labor, having endeavored persistently to secure for Porto Rican workmen a fair share of the rights to which they are entitled, to command for them more respect, consideration and material advancement, and to work out their salvation, and their efforts having failed, due to the absolute lack of protection on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the law; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have been in the past, and probably will continue to be in the future, subject to untold persecutions

and shameful treatment at the hands of officials when they seek to improve their conditions by means of peaceful strike; and

WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has committed itself against the enactment of labor laws to better the condition of the workmen, and further more, no recommendation to that effect has ever been made by the Governor of the Island to the Legislature, while capital is afforded every opportunity to increase their resources and encroaching power to the detriment and injury of the labor interests, the needs and problems of which are ignored and contemptuously treated; and

WHEREAS, There are at present in Porto Rico, two hundred thousand children under 14 years of age who are being deprived of an education on account of the fact that the local government has failed to provide a sufficient number of schools and teachers; and

WHEREAS, A large number of said children are now being employed and exploited in factories and other establishments with great risk to their lives; and

WHEREAS, The American people and their administration, being well aware of their responsibilities toward Porto Rico, are in duty bound not to allow the prosperity and progress of the Island to be at the mercy of capital combinations, by making of it a factory worked by slaves with hardly any pay to cover the necessities of life; and

WHEREAS, The opportunities to reasonably improve the social and economic conditions of our agricultural laborers, which are far from being that enjoyed by their brothers in America, may be retarded indefinitely due to the spurious Americanization of the Island by the Executive Council.—Upper House of the Legislature appointed by the President—which absolutely controls the affairs of the Island, and which is wrongfully using its powers to grant franchises to corporations to the detriment of the people of Porto Rico at large, and especially of the working classes, while the latter are denied legislation to protect their lives and interests; and

WHEREAS, The Americanization thus carried on in Porto Rico could better be called the trusts' exploitation of our weak and impoverished workmen, whose present condition will not materially change unless the American people and the administration at Washington interfere in their behalf to put a stop to these evils; and

WHEREAS, The Insular Administration in Porto Rico is engaging in public work, an enormous amount of convict labor, without profit to the

people, and to the detriment of many thousands of laborers who are deprived of a honest living; and

WHEREAS, The present political status of Porto Rico is considered disgraceful by politicians and capitalists, the United States Congress having denied citizenship and self-government to Porto Rico and still worse, the social and financial tyranny in which both capitalists and politicians, arm-in-arm with the trusts have held the working population of the island under a system of government incompatible with American principles and American decency; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact in Porto Rico that certain corporations now engaged in business there and more commonly known as the sugar corporations or trusts, and the tobacco trust, actually own in violation of the Foraker act, more than 5,000 acres of land and hold the same through the agency of third parties, who pretend to be the actual owners, all of which is to the great prejudice of the laboring class and the small farmers, who are induced to dispose of their holdings by the offer of a fairly good price and the probability of a ruinous competition should they be differently inclined; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States may within his power effect a change for the better for the benefit of the population of the island by only directing the officials there to discontinue the policy followed heretofore for the Americanization of the island, and that new methods in harmony with American principles and ideas be established, and

WHEREAS, We have placed our confidence and trust and the defense of our case not only in the wise and farsighted American Federation of Labor, but also in the hands of the Washington officials. Therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, By the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a committee be appointed which jointly with the Porto Rican delegation, and presided over by the President of the American Federation of Labor, shall call on the President of the United States, and transmit to him the following recommendations:

1. That American citizenship be granted to Porto Rico;
2. That practical and necessary economies be introduced in the appropriations for the personnel of the Insular Administration;
3. That the school appropriation be increased to twice the amount now expended annually and that an investigation be made of the reasons why \$80,000 worth of school books have been destroyed during recent years by the Department of Educa-

tion;

4. That the salaries of the Porto Rican school teachers be placed on the same scale as those paid to American teachers;

5. That the eight-hour working-day act, and the labor-liability act of the country, shall be observed and enforced by the different heads of the Insular Department;

6. The radical abolition of convict labor in public works;

7. Payment to workmen engaged in government work in Porto Rico of living wages compatible with decent government, and proper increase over the 40 and 50 cents 10 hours a day scale;

8. That the Executive Council in Porto Rico be directed to investigate and prosecute all corporations holding more than 5,000 acres of land in violation of the Foraker Act, and enjoined from granting franchises which are a burden to the people of Porto Rico.

9. Enactment of the following acts by the Executive Council and Insular Legislature: An act to protect the agricultural laborer, working in sugar and other factories, from being paid in chips, tins of any other like device, but in American legal currency. An act to protect workmen from the mercilessness of trusts, sugar factories. An act providing for a thorough inspection of factories, shops, apartment buildings and all kinds of establishments, for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition thereof.

10. That the Insular Police force in Porto Rico shall not longer be used as an effective means of breaking strikes and terrorizing people while peacefully demanding better wages or better treatment.

11. The establishment of a branch of the Labor Bureau in Porto Rico for the benefit of the people of the island; and

12. The enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under the ages of 14 years in factories, work-shops and like establishments; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the aforesaid committee shall discharge the duties hereinbefore stated before the president of the United States, soon as possible after the adjournment of the 27th convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee concurred in Resolution No. 25, as amended by the committee, by some slight changes in the phraseology.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer an addition or amendment to the resolution as follows:

RESOLVED, That the American

Federation of Labor in convention assembled, believes Porto Rico to be a part of the United States, we therefore declare it to be our opinion that a territorial form of government should be initiated in Porto Rico by the Congress of the United States, without further delay, to the end that the people of the island be enabled to rapidly develop full and complete self-government.

Delegate Cohen stated that the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon was a separate resolution, and moved that it go to the committee and take the course of other resolutions. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate Walker (J. H.), Delegate Hayes (Max), Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Wilson (W. B.), Delegate Fur-  
useth.

The motion to recommit was carried.

Resolution No. 27.—By Edward Cohen, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demand that the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, be authorized to select a committee of three, one from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one from the International Association of Machinists, and one from the Shipwrights and Carpenters Union such members to be in good standing in their respective unions; this committee to organize and conduct a campaign in the United States, to the end that all ships built and repaired for the government shall be built and repaired in the navy yards, and that this committee meet as soon as possible after its selection and organize, and that each member of said committee receive \$24 per week, and all necessary expenses, viz: railroad fare and hotel expenses not to exceed \$1.50 per day. The said committee to report at the next session of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Edward Cohen, State Branch Massachusetts:

WHEREAS, Under our present postal laws, inadequate arrangements are made to convey small parcels through the mails, greatly to the inconven-

ience and expense of the general public, and

WHEREAS, The system prevailing has materially aided in accumulating large fortunes for express companies who, holding as they do, a monopoly in this direction, compel the public to pay a prohibitive price for the conveyance of small parcels.

RESOLVED, That the postal laws should be amended so as to provide for the conveyance of small parcels through the mails at reasonable rates and in conformity to the rates to foreign countries.

RESOLVED, That if approved, the Executive Council shall make this one of the preferred measures to secure to the people, at the next session of Congress, such legislation as will terminate the present unjust conditions.

The committee concurred in the resolution when amended by changing the word "in" in the second Resolved to "to" and striking out the words "so-called" in the second Whereas.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegate Abraham Rosenberg, I. L. G. W. U.:

WHEREAS, The political unrest and religious persecutions, now prevailing in several countries in Eastern Europe are resulting in the increase of the volume of immigration into the United States from the above countries; and

WHEREAS, These immigrants, ignorant of the American wage earners' methods of organized resistance against the oppression of their employers, are compelled to work for wages any unscrupulous employer may offer, and thereby becoming a menace to the welfare of the American wage earners, and

WHEREAS, The only method hitherto adopted by the American Federation of Labor in dealing with the immigration problem, has been in carrying on an agitation for restrictive legislation, which proved itself to be futile and ineffective; and

WHEREAS, The only method of organizing these immigrants is by carrying on among them written and verbal agitation for trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, The only literature accessible to them is either of a purely capitalist or socialistic character, and have no means of becoming imbued with ideas of trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, The trade union propaganda of the American Federation of Labor carried on by organizers and

writers who are ignorant of the language and character of the immigrants can therefore be of no use to them: be it therefore

**RESOLVED** By the delegates to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L. assembled in Norfolk, Va., that the Executive Council be instructed to devise ways and means of bringing these immigrants into the ranks of organized labor, by publishing trade union literature and appointing organizers who shall teach them the ideas of unionism in their own language.

The committee recommended that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, and that they use their best judgment in the matter.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 33.**—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, the Actors National Protective Union:

**RESOLVED**. That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor formulate an amendment to the anti-trust law, to be submitted to Congress at its session of 1907-8, which shall include in the statutes governing combinations restraining trade known as "The Trusts," the business enterprises known as the various "Theatrical Syndicates," placing them in the same position under governmental supervision as is defined under the present law covering these combinations of capital who practice practical and complete monopoly and criminal restraint of trade.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to Executive Council, with request that they make a full and complete investigation and act as their best judgment dictates.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

Delegate Cottrell asked the privilege of the floor for Delegate C. O. Young, spokesman for the delegation from the State of Washington.

Delegate Young made a brief address in which he spoke of a former visit of President Gompers to the State of Washington and his admiration of trophies of the chase shown him by members of organized labor in that State, and on behalf of organized labor in the State of Washington presented to President Gom-

pers a handsomely antlered elk's head.

President Gompers made a short address in which he expressed appreciation of the gift.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.) asked as to the reference of some resolutions introduced by his organization, and stated that they were not referred to the committees he wished them referred to.

After a short explanation by Secretary Morrison, Treasurer Lennon announced that all resolutions had been referred to committees in accordance with provisions of the constitution.

Treasurer Lennon introduced to the convention B. F. Chapman, Fraternal Delegate from the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, who made the following address:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15th, 1907.

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the American Federation of Labor.

It is, indeed, my pleasure, no less my privilege, to appear before this distinguished body of labor leaders on this occasion, and extend to you fraternal greetings from the organized farmers of the South and especially of Texas. I know your time is valuable and that much business demands your consideration; therefore, I shall crowd my remarks into a very few moments.

In accepting your kind and cordial invitation to attend this great convention and bring greetings from the organized farmers of Texas, this honor has fallen to my lot by reason of the inability of our President to attend your meeting. I want to assure you that he would have been here in person but for the cotton situation being so grave that he could not leave his post of duty, and I am here in his stead to bear this message from him and the organized farmers of Texas.

The great principle underlying your grand organization is the foundation stone of ours. The great incentive that moved your people to organization was the impelling force of ours. While we fill different spheres in life our common cause is the same. These great fraternal organizations have taught the world a great lesson that must abide in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The world is happier, wiser and richer than it could

have been without these organizations. Today the world's business is balanced and regulated by the different organizations.

The possibilities for the future are much greater than the accomplishments of the past. But a short while has elapsed since organized labor has been felt as a power. It is of very recent date that the world has properly understood the objects and aims of your organization and today public sentiment is rapidly changing in your favor. The spirit of fraternal feeling brings all the people nearer and nearer together. The time is coming when all the people will know the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. The millennium of peace spoken of in the scriptures must be fulfilled some time, and why not when all are brought within the bonds of a common brotherhood? The time is coming when all labor organizations will have some kind of organic union in utter sympathy with each other.

The farmer in his fight against the manipulators of markets is entitled to the sympathy of his fellow-men because he is only working to put out of business a system that robs mankind and is destructive to the best interests of our common country. Just so with all labor organizations; they are striving to obtain a just compensation for their toil without disturbing the legitimate business of our country.

Five years have elapsed since the farmers of Texas profiting from the examples taught by organized labor in its various crafts, chose to do for themselves what you have done, and are doing, for yourselves. The great need of our organization is best shown by our rapid growth. In Texas we now have a membership of more than two hundred thousand, and we number in all the States more than one and a half million members.

We, in our pursuits of toil, make possible the abundant supply of raw materials that feed and clothe the entire civilized human race. These materials when touched by the refining hand of labor in your lines are transformed into articles of more usefulness.

As first producers of wealth, we are anxious to see all labor share in an equitable distribution. While you sell your penned up energy of mind and muscle as labor, we sell ours in the form of some commodity; each is entitled to a fair reward.

It shall not fall within the province of my remarks to discuss our successes or failures, but more particularly to direct your attention to some of the principles of our organization. Our organic principle and maxim is: "Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule", and in making an application of these, we can certainly see the justice for all organized labor. Ours being a business organization is strictly non-partisan in politics. We recognize every individual's right to choose whatsoever political beliefs he may desire.

There are certain unfair laws on the statutes which we hope to see amended, and there are some needs of other wholesome laws we wish to see enacted. We have had our legislative boards to appear before the law-making bodies with good results, and in mentioning this I cannot refrain from referring to the valuable co-operation received from organized labor in Texas.

In our conventions are settled all legislative matters affecting us as a particular class. When our policies and measures are agreed upon, this information is furnished to our entire membership, who as individuals question aspirants to offices on all our measures. Those who are unfriendly are let stay at home.

At the end of each session of our legislature, a report is compiled showing each individual's vote on such measures as we present. These records are furnished in printed form to our entire membership, and occasionally results in the retirement of unloyal servants from public trusts. We have elected a national legislative board, who will present our claims to Congress.

We are committed against child labor in the mines and factories, and it is our further purpose to reduce child labor on the farms by making our industry a more remunerative one.

In the proper education of the

youth lies the destiny of any nation. We stand a united body for a compulsory school law.

As will be seen by referring to a part of your President's report, we are educating our people to patronize union-made goods. We are continually keeping the matter fresh before their minds. They understand that a union label means fair working conditions. We have adopted a label for our farm products, and we invite your patronage for the same.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am proud that I live in a time when labor organizations are doing so much for the uplifting of mankind. I welcome all organizations and bid them God speed that have for their aims the bettering of conditions for the working classes.

I thank you for this opportunity and sincerely wish that your entire meeting may be crowned with success.

Delegate Hayes (Max) moved that the address of Fraternal Delegate Chapman be made a part of the proceedings of the Convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Sullivan suggested that in addition to publishing it in the proceedings it also be published in the next issue of the *Federationist*.

The suggestion was incorporated in the original motion, which was then carried.

Secretary Morrison—The Adjustment Committee desires to refer Resolution No. 61 to the Committee on Organization and Resolution No. 52 to the Committee on Law.

No objection being offered, the resolutions were so referred.

Secretary Morrison—Quite a number of resolutions from various local unions throughout the country in regard to the Brewery Workers have been introduced. The Secretary can read them to the Convention if you wish, or they can be referred to the Adjustment Committee that has this matter under advisement.

On motion of Delegate Brinkman the resolutions were referred to the Adjustment Committee.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the various committees:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate James P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union holds a charter from the American Federation of Labor and is affiliated with the Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, A certain number of men, under the guidance of one Guthrie, alleged to have a National Union of that industry, and are represented in the Plan of Arbitration at New York City, together with Local Unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, This Mr. Guthrie and his men have and do embrace every opportunity to act as strike-breakers against the legitimate Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct and direct all National and International Unions whose Local Unions are connected with the said Plan of Arbitration, to vote for the unseating of all dual non-affiliated unions from said plan, and to recognize only such central bodies as are chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 155—By Delegate Harry Bosworth, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, hold a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and have a Local in every city of importance in North America, and

WHEREAS, The National Cut Stone Contractors' Association have organized a certain number of men under the leadership of one Guthrie and 15 members of an Executive Board in a so-called "National Union of Stone Cutters", who are represented in the "Plan of Arbitration" at New York City to disrupt the organization of Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, and

WHEREAS, This Guthrie and his hirlelins do embrace every opportunity to act as strike breakers and enemies to the Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America at the behest of the "National Cut Stone Contractors' Association," notably at Toronto, Ont., Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, D. C., Bedford, Ind., and many other localities. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct and direct all National and In-

ternational Unions that have Locals connected with the "Plan of Arbitration" in the city of New York, and other central bodies in other cities affiliated with the A. F. of L. to refuse to sit with or encourage in any way the so-called "National Stone Cutters' Association."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 156**—By Delegates T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, M. A. McMahon, Sarah Hagan, and S. L. Landers, representing the U. G. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, The Rochester Clothing Exchange, having been placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L. owing to their effort to exterminate the local unions of the United Garment Workers of America in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, As a result of said action of the A. F. of L., and the splendid assistance given by its allied organizations and individual membership, the city of Rochester has been reduced from a leading, first-line clothing industrial center to that of a deteriorating sixth-line clothing center; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm its previous decisions, and request its allied organizations to keep up the good work against the Rochester Clothing Exchange, until said combine deals fairly with its employees and the United Garment Workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 157**—By Delegate J. P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

**RESOLVED**, That the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., hereby directs that all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor order all of their Local Unions who are affiliated with State Federations or City Central Bodies, wherein are represented independent, suspended, dual or seceding unions, to withdraw from such bodies within 90 days after the adjournment of this Convention, or the Executive Council stand instructed to revoke the charter of such National or International Union which fails to enforce this mandate.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

**Resolution No. 158**—By Delegate J. P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

**RESOLVED**, That the Twenty-Seven-

th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., direct the Executive Council to enforce Art. XI, Sec. 2 of the Constitution, which reads:

"It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction."

And notify all National and International Unions to so instruct Local Unions in localities where such Central Bodies exist. Failure to comply within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention, the charter of such National or International Union to be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

**Resolution No. 159**—By Delegate Jas. P. Holland, Central Federated Union, New York:

We, the undersigned Local Unions, Nos. 553, 420, 586, 584, 483, 732, 490, 912, 141, 295, 352, 971, 587, 161 and 286, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, do hereby submit the following Grievances and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the Louisville convention of the American Federation of Labor a final decision was rendered on the application of the National Paper Hangers Protective and Beneficial Association of America. To-wit: That the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America grant the Paper Hangers the autonomy of their trade under their jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, In conformity with this decision a basis for amalgamation was had at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America with the National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, through their authorized representative, and later adopted by the Brotherhood by a referendum of the Brotherhood, granting absolute trade autonomy, and

WHEREAS, In compliance with the decision of the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the above action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, all Local Unions of the National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, and

WHEREAS, Two (2) years later the Constitution was (under protest, the Paper Hangers not voting) amended by

the Brotherhood, discriminating against the Paper Hangers; and

WHEREAS, At the Memphis Convention the Constitution was revised, and later adopted by referendum, also adopting a constitutional section reaffirming the agreement made at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood, and at the same time adopting three (3) sections entirely nullifying the section giving justice to the Paper Hangers, and

WHEREAS, The General Executive Board has failed to enforce the laws of the Brotherhood, also failed to render decisions fair to the Paper Hangers, and also allowed discriminations to be enforced against various Paper Hangers of the United States, also refusing to grant charters to Paper Hangers' Locals, organized since the Detroit Convention, which is against the spirit of the agreement reached at that time; also refusing to compel other members of the Brotherhood to transfer to the Paper Hangers' Locals, when working at Paper Hanging, which is an absolute violation of the Detroit agreement, thereby making it impossible for the Paper Hangers' Locals to control their trade, and has from time to time discriminated against the Paper Hangers, and we have from time to time appealed to the General Executive Board for redress and only to receive indefinite decisions; and

WHEREAS, We have exhausted every effort on our part to get justice and lawful decisions at the hand of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the undersigned Local Unions of the Brotherhood present this resolution and grievance to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as they were a party to the amalgamation of the Paper Hangers with the Painters, and appeal to them to assist us to compel the enforcement of the Constitution of the Brotherhood, as adopted at the Detroit Convention in 1901, and ratified by the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1901, and reaffirmed by the Memphis General Assembly of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America in 1905.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 160—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

WHEREAS, The American Labor movement as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federation Bodies, and Local City Central Bodies, duly chartered and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with

the principles of mutual protection, and

WHEREAS, The various independent United Hebrew Trades throughout the United States are interfering with the progress of the various associated and affiliated unions and are going to the extreme by recommending to supply their members in places where members of the A. F. of L. Unions are forced into a trade dispute, be it

RESOLVED, That all affiliated bodies with the A. F. of L. must withdraw from all such United Hebrew Trades within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention, or the charter of every union refusing to comply shall stand forfeited.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 161—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, Tailors' Union:

WHEREAS, The non-partisan movement for installing the Initiative and Referendum in our country's government, started by our Convention in 1892, and accentuated in 1901 by President Gompers, the Executive Council, and the Annual Convention, has since been taken up by most of the non-partisan organizations that are opposed to the ruling few, and during the past year the movement reached a place where it was sweeping everything before it, which caused the monopolists and their attorneys to openly combat it or suffer immediate and complete defeat; and

WHEREAS, The issue is so clear that the monopolists' deceptive arguments have not stayed the tide, which should be augmented by the systematic questioning of the candidates that are to come before the primaries and conventions of the parties not yet pledged to the people's rule, each candidate's attitude to be reported to the voters, followed at a later day by the questioning of the nominees, State and National, and the widespread publication of their replies; and

WHEREAS, For the purpose of organizing the liberty-loving people of this country to systematically do this work throughout the United States, also to publish and distribute a campaign text-book, and for the interro-gating, funds are absolutely necessary, and as the object is to terminate special privileges, the funds must come from the people in general, including trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Norfolk, that our Executive Council be directed to issue in behalf of this non-partisan Initiative and Referendum movement an appeal for funds, and to mail a copy to each affiliated union including the Locals attached to the Internationals and Na-

tionals, also to such of the Societies of Equity, Farmers' Unions, Granges, Woman Suffrage Associations and other organizations as it may deem advisable, using, if thought best, a News Letter entered as second-class mail matter, which publication may be issued as frequently as the needs of the situation may demand, provided the entire cost be defrayed from the special fund; and

RESOLVED, That the appeal shall designate a trade union official to receive trade union funds, the disbursement of which shall be by order of the Executive Council, or a committee to be named by it, also that the Executive Council be authorized to take such additional non-partisan action as in its judgment will promote the cause; and

RESOLVED, That every voter in the land is urged to agree with his fellow-citizens that he will vote only for such candidates and nominees as are pledged to the restoration of the people's rule. Today, as in 1776, the establishment of political liberty is the paramount issue. Why should voters choose between would-be rulers, when they can at once become the sovereign power? And, be it further

RESOLVED, That we proclaim to the world that the epoch-making achievement of restoring self-government to the American people will not be due to any political party, but to the non-partisan movement, a leading part of which is the Federated Trade Unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate J. B. Conroy, St. Louis Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, It has become apparent to all of the affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. that an attempt is being made to coerce their members employed in breweries to desert their respective unions, by an organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, A large number of men employed in the industry of beer making desire protection by affiliation with the A. F. of L. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to issue charters to such men employed in the beer making industry, as will comply with all the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 163—By Delegate J. M. Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Strike out Section 3 of Art. III of the Constitution, and substitute the following: The following committees,

consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: Rules and Order of Business, Organization, Labels, Local or Federated Bodies, Education, State Organization, Boycotts and Building Trades.

The Committees, consisting of fifteen members each, on President's Report, Secretary and Treasurer's Report, Resolutions, Laws and Adjustments, shall be elected in the following manner: Nominations for members of all these committees shall be made at one time. The election to determine the personnel of the respective committees. The nominees in the order of the highest number of votes received shall fill the committees in the order in which the committees are herein named.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 164—By Delegate D. L. Russell, of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, Two public service corporations, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Postal Telegraph Company, respectively, in return for extraordinary privileges, having obligated themselves to the people of the United States to accept for transmission, to forward rapidly over an electric wire, and to deliver promptly, all messages designated as telegrams; and

WHEREAS, It has been decided by unquestioned judicial authority that the said companies must accept all messages tendered to them in the proper manner, which are not contrary to public policy; and

WHEREAS, The said companies can legitimately evade responsibility of monetary loss or mental anguish caused by failure to deliver such messages promptly on only one ground, which is what is termed "Acts of God," such as fires, earthquakes, destructive storms, etc.; and

WHEREAS, The said companies, during a recent strike of its telegraphers, which lasted for more than three months, did, through the imposition of an unwarranted limitation; namely, a refusal to accept messages unless tendered "subject to delay," violate their obligations, and, in consequence thereof, cause heavy financial losses, unparalleled disturbance to the business interests of the country, and untold social inconvenience, by accepting messages under the "subject to delay" reservation, and then handling the same through the medium of the United States mails via the express companies and by other unlawful contrivances; and

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the companies employed inexpensive and prolix makeshifts for the purpose of disposing of messages entrusted to

their care, with the expectation that such messages would be expeditiously forwarded, the companies continued to charge the full telegraphic tolls for their vastly cheaper and outrageously inferior service, misleading and defrauding private persons, government officials, and commercial enterprises, by the publication of statements to the effect that their facilities were "normal"; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the existence or non-existence of strikes, the charters of the companies, except as hereinbefore indicated, do not enable them to exercise discretionary powers, nor to make use of unspecified privileges, nor to seek refuge under the cover of removable disabilities; but on the contrary, their franchises make it an imperative duty of the companies, regardless of how burdensome or exorbitant the exactations of the competent help necessary to the proper conduct of their business may appear, to fulfill their obligations at all times; and

WHEREAS, During the period mentioned, 15,000 idle telegraphers, the only available persons qualified to do the work for which the said companies were chartered to perform, offered their services, subject to terms and conditions which the said telegraphers had a perfect lawful right to demand; nevertheless, the companies refused the said offer, and for many weeks thereafter flagrantly and defiantly ignored both the spirit and the letter of the laws under which they were entitled to operate, in the meantime subjecting the messages of their patrons to disastrous delays and indescribable mutilation, because of failure to employ the requisite number of operators and because of the puny efforts and exhausted condition of a few grossly incompetent, misguided individuals who were bribed into the companies' hire; and

WHEREAS, The companies had absolutely no pretense of right, excuse, or justification for the denial of the efficient service they bound themselves to give to their patrons, especially when, as can be demonstrated, there was an abundance of skilled telegraphers in the country, which the companies had ample opportunity to engage; and

WHEREAS, This remarkable example of corporate abuse should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and, for many reasons, obvious and otherwise, the full extent of the injury done and hardships caused by the wholesale closing of thousands of branch offices, the unlawful practices and fraudulent devices resorted to by the companies can be effectually determined only by a Congressional investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the

recent country-wide strike of the Commercial Telegraphers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to draft and present, at the earliest possible moment, a petition to the Congress of the United States of America calling upon that body to forthwith institute and conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the causes of the illegal practices and fraudulent devices resorted to by the telegraph companies during, and the evil effects of the late strike of the Commercial Telegraphers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said petition contain a demand for the passage of stringent laws to prevent a repetition of the acts complained of and to protect and maintain the rights and interests of patrons of the telegraph service at all times, and particularly upon occasions when such service may be totally disabled or partially inoperative whether such disability or inoperation be due to strikes, storms, fires, earthquakes, or other interruptions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said petition contain a demand upon Congress to devise ways and means of effectively preventing the telegraph companies from handling the messages of their patrons "subject to delay," or by any method, or in any manner, other than the transmission of the same over electric wires, or through the authorized and usual channels of telegraphic communication, without first giving notice to and receiving express permission from the senders of such messages; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said petition contain a demand upon Congress to make it a felony for telegraph company officials to require or to tolerate the charging of telegraphic tolls for non-telegraphic service; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said petition contain a demand for a provision requiring the telegraph companies to refund all tolls, beyond actual cost, received by them on all messages mailed, expressed, or otherwise improperly handled, with or without the senders' consent, and without nullification or limitation of any existing legal right; and, further, that when messages have been unreasonably delayed, the full amount paid upon same shall be refunded upon request, without nullifying or limiting any existing legal right; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said petition contain a demand for the enactment of a law compelling telegraph companies to place conspicuously on each message sent out for delivery, the time such message was filed at its originating point as well as the time of receipt

in the delivery office at the point of its destination, and in such a manner as to clearly indicate the actual time elapsed between the two points.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 165—By William E. Blake, Bed Spring Makers' Union, No. 12,103:

WHEREAS, The Bed Spring Makers' Union has been in existence some seven or eight years, and as No. 12,103 is the only one of our craft which is organized, working under a charter from the A. F. of L., and as No. 12,103 is serious of having the trade more fully organized, it was unanimously adopted at the last regular meeting, held on Friday, Nov. 9th, 1907, to send Brother William E. Blake to the National Convention to be held in Norfolk, to appeal to the Convention to assist us as much as possible, through the organizers in the large cities, particularly to accomplish the same.

Believing this appeal to be a just one, in consideration that our organization has never asked for financial consideration through the A. F. of L. or affiliated bodies, I request respectful consideration of the same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 166—By Delegate James P. Holland, of Central Federated Union of New York City:

RESOLVED, That the request of Amalgamated Walters' Union of New York City to appeal from the decision of the International be granted, this decision being the revocation of their local charter.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 167—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and C. D. Wheeler:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the A. F. of L. to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association distinctly covers the Steel Range Workers, and

WHEREAS, The Stove Mounters' International Union are admitting to membership and using the name of Steel Range Workers, to which we most earnestly protest. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session instruct the general officers of the Stove Mounters' Organization to refrain from claiming jurisdiction over Steel Range Workers or admitting them to membership in their unions.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 168—By Delegate J. M. Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

WHEREAS, The Civic Federation assumes to advise the citizens on public questions and especially labor organizations in the matter of industrial disputes between employers and employees, and in these matters has favored the interests of capital to a marked degree; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares it has no confidence in the afore named organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 169—By Delegate J. G. Brown, of International Shingle Weavers Union:

WHEREAS, In each of the shingle mills of the country there is employed one or more engineers, and

WHEREAS, Because of the scattered location of these mills it is impossible for the International Union of Steam Engineers to organize and maintain local unions of their craft: therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recognize the agreement entered into between the above named organization and the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America, which shall provide that the last named organization shall have the right to organize into its own locals all engineers employed in shingle mills in places where locals of the International Union of Steam Engineers are not or can not be established.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 170—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne, and C. D. Wheeler:

WHEREAS, The Slate and Tile Roofers' International Association, whose charter was granted with the distinct understanding that they would confine their work entirely to slate and tile roofing; and

WHEREAS, They are now and have been for a long time past infringing on the jurisdiction of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance by permitting their members to do sheet metal work, to the detriment of our organization, notwithstanding the fact that repeated efforts have been made to have them cease infringing on our jurisdiction. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session that the general officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union be, and are, hereby instructed to confine their work to slate and tile roofing. Failure to comply, their char-

ter shall be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 171—By Delegate J. M. Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

WHEREAS, The question of universal peace, the abolition of war and disarmament is being generally discussed, and

WHEREAS, There appears upon the statutes of the United States a law known as "The Dick Military Law", which is wholly antagonistic to the general trend of thought upon military matters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the features of this law shall be treated by the Editor in at least three issues of the "Federationist" within the next six months. Further we recommend that the same course be pursued by all affiliated organizations in their respective publications.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 172—By Delegates O'Connor and Dwyer, Longshoremens'

International Association:

WHEREAS, Rule 9, Section 6, of the Government Rules of Steamboat Inspection reads as follows:

"Local Inspectors shall, when issuing a certificate, specify therein or thereon the number, class, or kind of licensed officers and crew required to navigate the vessel with safety at all times, but should the master or owner desire to operate the vessel not more than thirteen hours out of the twenty-four in any one day, the local Inspectors shall endorse on the certificate of inspection the number and class or kind of licensed officers and crew that are necessary for such reduced period of navigation;" therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. endeavor to have this rule made a law with the following addition: "But in no case will licensed masters, pilots or engineers be on duty more than twelve hours out of twenty-four in any one day."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention was adjourned to 9 a. m., Friday, November 15th.

## FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Friday, November 15th, Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kennedy, Kline, Mockler, Brinkman, Robinson, Loebenberg, Russell, Winn, Mangan, Williams, Rickert, Larger, Winters, Maher, Farrell, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, McArdle, Williams, Gehring, Harrison, Wilson, Grout, Wilson, Dempsey, Valentine, Schwab, Carroll, Miller, Archibald, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Calhoun, Berry, Ramsay, Colgan, Olander, Freel, Flood, Powell, Foster, Entenza, Koone, Langston, Lee, Johnson, Mahoney, Hirsch, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, McCollough, Maloney, Quick, Armstrong, Clark, Costello, Piggott, Robinson, Bradley, Bogasse, Clinton, Snyder, Hause, Vaughan, McGary, Rizzle, Conroy, Roberts, Justice, Roe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

A request was made that representatives of the Bricklayers and Operative Plasterers visiting the convention be seated on the floor. The request was complied with.

Delegate Bohm, for the Committee on Secretary's Report, read the following:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Bros:—The Committee to whom was referred the Secretary's report take pleasure in submitting the following:

We recognize the arduous labor necessary in conciently handling the voluminous business which of necessity must go through the office of the Secretary.

We find an important feature to be the compilation of the finances which tabulate the receipts and disbursements from 1881 to 1907 with

the splendid result of a balance on the year 1906.

Very valuable information is also contained in the tabulated statistics, which show the progress made by the affiliated unions, gain in membership and in conditions.

To continue this work it is necessary for the Secretaries of all represented unions to assist the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor by furnishing him with all data relative to change in membership, fluctuation in wages and in the hours of labor.

We note with interest and offer laudatory commendation upon the fact that in the twelve months just passed, 273,677 packages of express and mail matter were sent through the Secretary's office, which can be accepted as an illustration of the work necessary to be performed by the Secretary and under his supervision, so that the business of the American Federation of Labor continue without interruption.

We find that the report of the Secretary has been carefully composed, and bespeaks the efficiency, diligence and great ability required to satisfactorily perform the duties of Secretary of this great American Federation of Labor.

JOHN J. BARRY, Chairman.  
ERNEST BOHM, Secretary.  
E. A. McGINN,  
E. A. BOWERMAN,  
THOS. FEELEY,  
SARAH HAGAN,  
A. C. KUGEL,  
W. M. SHICKEL,  
M. E. KANE,  
JOHN R. DUNNE.

On motion the report of the committee was received and made part of the proceedings of the convention.

The Secretary called the list of committees, and the chairman of each in turn announced that no reports were ready to be presented.

Secretary Morrison read an announcement presented by the Committee on Entertainment. The announcement was that an old fashioned Virginia oyster roast would be given to the delegates on the sand dunes at Cape Henry. The announcement was made that special cars would leave from the front of the Armory Hall at 10:30 Sunday, but that tickets to be distributed would be honored on any

train either way from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Delegates were requested to wear their badges.

Vice-President Duncan moved an adjournment to 9 o'clock Saturday morning, to allow the committees to work and prepare reports.

The motion was seconded and carried and the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Saturday, November 16th.

## SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 16th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kennedy (A. J.), Kline, Mockler, Winters, Harrison, Dempsey, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sherset, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Kennedy (Frank), Goitla, Calhoun, Quicks (L. W.), Mahon, Freel, Powell, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Entenza, Heicken, Griffin, Behrens, Koonce, Langston, Iglesias, Johnson, Mahoney, Virella, Leighton, Sullivan (D.), Richards, Mahoney, Quicks (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bogasse, Clinton, Dunkel, Sanchez, Hansen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, Bucornell, Thompson, Lowe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley (P. E.).

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolution No. 15 was recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions. The committee has made some changes in the resolution, and recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegates James O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and all civilian employees of the United States government are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in their line of duty; and

WHEREAS, The only relief civil employees can receive is by an act of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorse the following bill, and instruct its Legislative Committee to have same introduced in Congress, and use its best endeavors to have same incorporated into law:

### BILL.

To provide relief for employees of the United States Government who are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in

their line of duty, who may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, whenever any civilian employee of the Government is accidentally injured while in the performance of duty, he shall be entitled to relief as follows:

First. To such medical or surgical treatment at a government or public hospital as in the judgment of the superior medical or other officer of the department wherein employed may be deemed wise and necessary, and while thus under treatment such employee shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as enlisted men. But when the injury is such that the patient can be safely removed to his residence, such officer shall direct that requisite medical or surgical treatment shall be furnished at his residence, and both at the hospitals and residence the treatment and medicine shall be furnished free of charge.

Second. The wages or salary received by such injured employee at the time of accident shall be continued to him so long as in the judgment of the medical officer of the department he is thereby incapacitated for work in his vocation; but in no case shall such wages or salary be continued for a longer period than six months, unless upon recommendation approved by his department.

And when such employee shall be discharged from medical or surgical treatment he shall have the same preference as to employment as is now provided for in the rules of the department.

Section 2. That in the event of fatal casualties or of death ensuing from accidents arising as described in this Act, the wages or salary received at the time of accident shall be paid for six months succeeding the death of the employee to the widow of the deceased, if such survives, or to minor children, or to parents who were at the time of the accident dependent upon the deceased for support.

Section 3. That all moneys payable under the provisions of this Act

shall be paid by the regular disbursing officer of the department from the appropriations made for the use of that department in which the employee accidentally injured was employed at the time of injury.

Section 4. That throughout this Act the expression "department" shall be held to cover such establishments of the United States as may be designated by any term of like signification.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—I move to amend by striking out of the second clause of the first section of the bill the words, "but in no case shall such wages or salary continue for a longer period, unless upon recommendation approved by his department." (Seconded)

The question was discussed by Delegate Wilson (W. B.), Vice-President O'Connell and Delegate McKee.

The amendment offered by Delegate Wilson was lost, and the motion to concur in the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), for the Adjustment Committee, asked that Resolution 47 and Resolution 81 be referred to the Committee on Building Trades.

No objection being offered, the resolutions were so referred.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 16 be amended by striking out the words, "of navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories," and inserting in their place the words, "on public works." The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when so amended:

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The general trend throughout the country is to give the wage earners a half holiday each week, and as many cities, counties and States have adopted a Saturday half holiday; and

WHEREAS, The federal employees of the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories have enjoyed a Saturday half holiday for several years during July, August and September by an executive order;

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct its Legislative Committee to prepare and have presented to Con-

gress, a bill securing for the federal employees on public works the Saturday half holiday, or use its efforts in the direction of securing the adoption by Congress of any legislation that may be presented seeking to secure the Saturday half holiday during July, August and September of each year.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, and the resolution adopted as amended

Resolution No. 25.—The committee recommended that Resolution No. 25, introduced by Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin A. Becerril from Porto Rico, be amended by striking out the Recommendation No. 1, "That American citizenship be granted to Porto Rico," and substituting in its place the following amendment introduced by Treasurer Lennon:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, believes Porto Rico to be a part of the United States, we therefore declare it to be our opinion that a territorial form of government should be initiated in Porto Rico by the Congress of the United States without further delay, to the end that the people of the island be enabled to rapidly develop full and complete self-government.

Also that the words "Pending the establishment of the foregoing, the following reforms be inaugurated," follow Treasurer Lennon's amendment.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, by instruction of Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, At a regular meeting of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, held September 9, it was regularly moved and adopted that a committee of five be appointed to consider the matter of building a temple as a home for organized labor in the District of Columbia. The said committee after two weeks' careful consideration, reported favorably, and advised that a board of trustees, comprising twelve members, be appointed in lieu of which seven more members were added to said committee with power to act.

THEREFORE, The committee of twelve realizing the essential utility of such a work, as well as the heavy

burden that has been placed upon them do hereby pray, that it may have the approval of your honorable body, also your moral support to the end that we may all share in the glory of our common cause.

The committee made the following recommendation: As this resolution deals with a purely local matter, we believe the American Federation of Labor has nothing to do with the erecting of a labor temple in any city, and therefore do not concur in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate J. G. Brown of International Shingle Weavers' Union:

WHEREAS, The increase in freight rates on forest products recently introduced on the Hill and Harriman systems of railroads, and now being held up by Federal injunction pending a hearing of interested parties before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will if put into operation, work to the decided disadvantage of all wage workers engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles as well as reducing employment in construction by lessening the consumption, and by the advance in the cost of raw material, increase the rent of buildings occupied in all sections of the country; and

WHEREAS, This new rate becoming operative will be an incentive of employers of labor in the lumber and shingle industries to attempt to reduce wages and lower working conditions generally, thus forcing a defensive struggle upon the comparatively few organized workers in these industries. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the injury to the wage workers likely to result from the establishment of the new rate, and ask that due consideration to the wage workers' position be given when the hearings are held.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and action.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Brown.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

The committee announced that resolutions No. 50 and No. 88, dealing with the same question, would be reported upon together.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate William L. Johns, Granite City (Ill.) Central Trades Council:

RESOLVED, That the salaries of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall be as follows:

The President shall receive a salary of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

The Secretary shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

The Treasurer shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per annum.

Resolution No. 88.—By John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the salaries of the President and Secretary of the Federation be increased to four thousand and three thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, respectively.

The committee reported non-concurrence on both resolutions.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Bradley.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was lost.

Vice-President Morris—I move that the salary of the President shall be \$4,000 a year. (Seconded)

Delegate Ramsay—I move as an amendment that the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor be \$5,000 a year.

The question was discussed by Delegates Ramsay, Kennedy (W. E.), Sullivan (T. J.), Klapetzyk, Newton, Bahlihorn, Berger.

The amendment was declared carried on a *viva voce* vote.

A roll call was asked for by Delegate Berger, but the request was supported by only twenty delegates.

The motion as amended was then adopted.

Delegate Conway—I move that the salary of the Secretary of the Am-

erican Federation of Labor be placed at \$4,000 a year.

The motion was seconded and carried, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Tracy (T. F.)—I move that the salary of the Treasurer be placed at \$500 a year.

The motion was seconded and carried, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Hayes (Max)—I desire the unanimous consent of the convention for the introduction of a proposition. Between the hours of nine and ten the President of the United States has signed the necessary papers admitting Oklahoma to statehood. At the request of several delegates, especially those from Oklahoma, I have prepared several telegrams I desire to place before the convention, and ask that they be sent by the convention.

The telegrams are as follows:

C. H. Haskell,  
Governor of Oklahoma, Guthrie,  
Oklahoma.

The American Federation of Labor, in twenty-seventh annual convention assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, sends you and through you to people of Oklahoma greetings upon this the birthday of the admission of Oklahoma to the Union of sovereign States, and we desire particularly to congratulate you and the people of the new Commonwealth in having the most progressive constitution of any State on the American Continent. It is our earnest wish that the new State will continue to march forward as the torch-bearer in establishing a grander civilization and greater economic and political liberties for the people who have made the State an actuality and for posterity.

E. A. Bowerman, President  
State Federation of Labor,  
Guthrie, Oklahoma.

The American Federation of Labor, in twenty-seventh annual convention assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, sends you greetings upon this auspicious occasion and through you to compliment our fellow-workers of the State of Oklahoma for their part in securing the adoption of the most progressive constitution now existing on the American Continent. Let the good work for the betterment of humanity go on.

J. A. West, State President of the  
Farmers' Union of Oklahoma,  
Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The American Federation of Labor, in twenty-seventh annual convention assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, sends

you fraternal greetings upon this auspicious occasion and through you to compliment your membership in Oklahoma for their part in securing the adoption of the most progressive constitution now existing on the American Continent. Let the good work for the betterment of humanity go on.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the telegrams be adopted as the sentiment of this convention, that they be signed by the President and Secretary and forwarded by them.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report as follows:

Resolution No. 51—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The seamen are still subject to imprisonment for quitting work in a foreign port in the foreign trade, and

WHEREAS, Passenger vessels are still sent to sea with inefficient and insufficient crews with which to manage the vessels and especially the boats thereof; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have caused and are continually causing great inexcusable loss of human life; therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention reiterate its former action in this matter by urging remedial legislation by Congress; and, further

RESOLVED, That we specifically endorse the bill to amend the laws relative to seamen introduced in the 59th Congress by Hon. Mr. Spight of Mississippi.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Furuseth, who cited several cases where sailors in both foreign and domestic ports were oppressed and unjustly treated.

A motion to concur in the report of the committee was, adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. G. Brown, International Shingle Weavers:

WHEREAS, A movement is reported to be on foot by the lumber

interests in the United States and the Dominion of Canada to secure a reciprocity between the two governments, with an aim in view of allowing the free exchange between the two countries of all raw and finished forest products; and

WHEREAS, A treaty of this sort would throw the white labor of the United States into open and fatal competition with the Oriental labor which has the lumber and shingle industries nearly monopolized in the Dominion of Canada; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is strongly opposed to the competition of white with Oriental labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to co-operate with the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America and other interested labor organizations in an effort to defeat any attempt to establish the competition of white with Asiatic labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for a full and complete investigation before any definite action is taken by the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Brown stated that he had no objection to its being referred to the Executive Council if results could be secured as quickly in that way, but stated that an investigation could be made more quickly by the method suggested in the resolution.

The question was discussed by Delegate Ryan (W. D.), and Delegate Wilson (W. B.).

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegates Lennon, Robinson and Lantz, Journeyman Tailors' Union:

WHEREAS, The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, Cal., in co-operation with the Manufacturers' Association of said city, have locked out every journeyman tailor of Los Angeles Cal., upon their refusal to surrender their membership in the Journeyman Tailors' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Not only the union tailors of Los Angeles are locked out, but the non-union members of the craft in Los Angeles have almost to

a man walked out with the members of our union, and are now making common cause with the union men for the right to organize; and

WHEREAS, The employers of all classes in Los Angeles are making common cause with the Merchant Tailors to destroy the Tailors' Union of said city by the importation of scabs, and every disreputable method that unscrupulous employers can adopt; and

WHEREAS, The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, in flagrant violation of existing agreements, locked out the tailors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we pledge the tailors of Los Angeles our support in their contest and bid them, in the name of the great labor movement of America, to stand solid until victory shall crown their efforts and they shall be conceded the rights of men and citizens to free assemblage, free speech, free press and free organization in the union of their craft.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Treasurer Lennon, who explained in detail the cause of the strike.

Delegate Lynch asked if there was any objection to considering Resolution No. 8 with Resolution No. 55.

The Chairman of the Resolution Committee stated that inasmuch as Resolution No. 8 asked for financial assistance for the strike, it would be considered separately; and also stated that the committee wished to confer with the Executive Officers of all national and international organizations represented in the organization in regard to Resolution No. 8.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegate F. S. Lyon, of Newport News (Va.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In turning back the pages of time and reviewing the vicissitudes of governments which have been established among men, developed, waned and fallen, and those which still exist, we can but be impressed with the fact and feel with pride, that our own great American Republic has been placed upon the

most firm and lasting foundations of all governments of all ages—the ballot in the hands of the masses; and realizing that the corruption and misleading of voters and the false counting of their ballots are the highest crimes which can be committed under our form of government, aye, high treason against the Republic, and the corruptors, deliberate misleaders falsifiers of the ballot, traitors to their country, more harmful than open public enemies; and the importance of every citizen being impressed with the responsibility and duty imposed upon him by reason of his citizenship and the mighty power of the clean ballot, we feel constrained to place the American Federation of Labor on record as a strong advocate of clean elections; and, therefore

**RESOLVED—**

1. That we unequivocally condemn the use of large campaign funds as a blow at the very foundation stone of American liberty and which can have but one purpose, the corruption of the voters and falsifying of the returns, and if continued, end in but one result, the undermining of American manhood, and the final destruction of the Republic.
2. That we regard the widespread ownership and use of the newspapers and magazines of the country by large corporations and vested interests to misinform, prejudice and mislead the people in public matters as one of the most corrupt uses of capital and as a shame and disgrace to our advanced civilization.
3. That we recommend laws, both State and National, which will compel every party in every election to have but one person to receive the campaign funds contributed to his party, the names of such receivers of funds to be filed with some officer in his State and in national elections also with some officer of the National Government, and that each receiver shall be compelled to report daily, on oath, to such officers, and in national elections, to such national officer, all contributions received by him since his last report, the amounts of the contributions and the names of the contributors, and as well all disbursements made by him each day since the last report, to whom made, and for what purpose, which reports the said respective State officers shall publish in a conspicuous place in the next issue of the daily paper in his State having the largest circulation in his State, with head line and body type of a size prescribed by law, and that the amounts and uses of campaign funds shall be limited and regulated, and that any violations or evasions of such laws shall be punishable with a felon's stripes.
4. That we recommend laws requiring the nominations of all parties to be made by primaries which shall be held subject to the State election

laws, and the expense of same borne by the respective States and the party committees shall be prohibited by law from demanding or receiving money from any candidate who offers for his party nomination for any office within the gift of the people, and that the use of money by candidates, in primaries and general elections, shall be limited and restricted and such candidates required to account for every cent used by them in their campaigns.

And we are further Resolved.

That it is the patriotic duty of every laboring man, whether a member of a union or not, a duty to his country, himself and his children, to set to work at once to qualify himself and keep himself qualified to exercise his right of franchise, and that he should see to it that the sun does not go down upon any election day before he has cast a clean, unbiased and conscientious ballot.

On Resolution No. 67 the committee reported as follows: We recommend that the American Federation of Labor go on record in favor of direct primaries for the nomination of all municipal, township, county, state and federal officials, and the restriction of the use of money by candidates seeking nomination or election to public office.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—I move to amend by adding to the substitute offered by the committee the following: We also favor the publication of campaign, party and candidate expenses by the different parties.

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Feeley, and carried.

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

**Resolution, No. 70—By Delegate F. S. Lyon Central Labor Union, Newport News, Va.:**

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor provide ways and means and take steps towards having the charters granted to local unions of the several trades after this, provide that no person who is entitled to qualify himself as a voter in the vicinity of the local which he seeks to join, shall be admitted to membership until after he has qualified himself as a voter and that any member of such local who shall lose his right to vote, shall be suspended until he is again qualified as a voter; and that the charters of all existing locals of the several trades be amended so as not to allow new members to be admitted, who are entitled to

qualify as voters in the vicinity of the locals which they seek to join until after they have qualified themselves to vote, and that all present members of existing locals who are entitled to qualify as voters in the vicinity of their locals shall be allowed a reasonable length of time to qualify themselves to vote, after which time all members of such locals who lose their right to vote shall be suspended until they have requalified themselves to vote; and those who do not qualify shall be suspended until they do so qualify themselves, and that this matter be taken up by the American Federation of Labor with the International unions of all of the trades at their next regular meetings and urged at all regular meetings hereafter until such provisions are incorporated in all the charters of all locals of all trades, existing and hereafter formed.

The committee recommended non-currence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Ryan—At the suggestion of President Gompers, the committee wishes to add to its recommendation: But urge all of our wage earners who are members of trades unions, or applicants for such membership, qualify themselves for citizenship as soon as possible.

The question was discussed by Delegate Lyons and Ryan (F. M.).

A motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Carpenters.

Amend Economic Platform, on page 239, proceedings of Minneapolis Convention:

Insert after the word "of" in paragraph 11, the words: "Mines, Railways" making it read:

11. The nationalization of Mines, Railways, Telegraph and Telephones.

Also

After paragraph 17, on page 239, of Minneapolis proceedings, add a paragraph to read as follows:

18. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

The committee recommended non-currence in the proposed amendment to paragraph 11, and concurred in the proposed new section 18.

A motion was made and seconded

that the report of the committee be adopted.

President Gompers—The chair is of the opinion that the subject matter deals with two propositions, and that they should be considered separately. The committee will therefore report on the first proposition under consideration.

A motion was made and seconded that paragraph 11 read: "the nationalization of mines, railways, telegraph and telephones." (Seconded)

The question was discussed by Delegates Crampton, Hayes (Max), Kennedy (W. E.), McKinlay, Walker (J. H.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Berger, Flannery, Rodier, Perham, Feesley, Barnes (J. M.), Furuseth and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried on a viva voce vote.

A division was called for, and resulted in 154 votes being cast in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee and 50 against its adoption.

The committee concurred in the recommendation that the following be made Paragraph 18 of the Economic Platform adopted at the Minneapolis Convention: "We favor a system of United States government postal savings banks."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Resolutions asked that Resolution No. 115 be referred to the Committee on President's Report. No objection being offered, the resolution was so referred.

Delegate Manning (J. J.) asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced and referred to its proper committee:

Resolution No. 173—By Delegate John J. Manning of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, The Court of Appeals of the State of Oregon has declared the ten-hour workday law for women unconstitutional, and

WHEREAS, The Laundrymens' Association of Oregon has appealed said decision to the United States Court of Appeals, and

WHEREAS, A copy of the progress of this law is now available to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; be it

**RESOLVED**, That this matter be referred to the Executive Council for their consideration and assistance in defending this law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Holland asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced and referred to its proper committee:

Resolution No. 174—

WHEREAS, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the last Convention held at Baltimore, Md., June, 1907, elected me to the office of President, and

WHEREAS, As President I feel it my duty to do that duty that is required of an International President, and

WHEREAS, I am somewhat handicapped in the work of trying to make the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union one of the foremost organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, This is impossible on account of conditions that exist among the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor at its Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the affairs of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and reorganize said International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union if necessary, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the committee shall begin this investigation within thirty days after this convention adjourns. The committee to have full power to order a reorganization if necessary.

MORTIMER JULIAN, President.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Delegate Homer D. Call was excused from further attendance on the convention on account of illness, and President Gompers asked that the chair be given the privilege of placing another member on the committee to which Delegate Call belonged. No objection being offered, President Gompers stated that a member would be appointed on such committee.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Hon. G. O'Donahue,

Barrister of Toronto and Solicitor for the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. O'Donahue spoke at some length of his connection with and work for organized labor in Canada. He spoke especially of a suit brought against the Sheet Metal Workers' Organization in Canada and said in part:

"About five years ago in the City of Toronto we had a number of employers in the Sheet Metal Trades meet the representatives of the local unions. Thirty-nine out of forty employers signed the agreement and continued it from year to year since. One of the employers in the exercise of his rights refused to sign. The workmen, in pursuance of their rights, refused to work for him. The employes in their local union voted in favor of a strike. For that the courts have determined that the local, and the international, which contributed some strike pay, are liable in damages to the Metallic Roofing Company, on the broad principle that the men were coerced by the resolution to strike. The local union, out of deference to other employers with which they had contracts, gave notice that on and after certain date the members did not intend to handle the goods of the Metallic Roofing Co. The courts have interpreted that to be a boycott and that the local and international are responsible in damages. In time judgement was given against the local and international unions. The local is endeavoring to carry the case to the Privy Council in England. That is the highest court of appeal for any of the British possessions, our court of final resort. I visited England last year and obtained a high legal opinion that the local union is sure to succeed in that appeal. First, however, we must pay into court \$2,000 security and other expenses run up to four or five thousand dollars. The union has the \$2,000, but would like to bring before your notice the necessity of help in getting the case there. The Metallic Roofing Company has had a receiver appointed to collect the per capita tax that is to go to the international union. The judgment allows them to take the per capita

tax, not only of the local unions in Toronto, but all the local unions in Ontario. The result will be the local union will not collect per capita tax, which will make it difficult for the international body to secure money to pay the necessary expenses. This company can sue upon the judgment in any province in Canada or any state in the United States. Whether

they will succeed in the states is another story, but the chances are they will succeed in any province in Canada. That is the situation from an international standpoint, and it is very important that it be brought before you."

The convention was adjourned at 12:30 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. Monday, November 18th.

## SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Monday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Dwyer, Gengenbach, Malloy, Conway, Russell, Morton, Dunlap, Winters, McSorley, Harrison, Wilson (John T.), Dempsey, Sullivan, Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Calhoun, Mahon, Freel, Lantz, Powell (G.), Entenza, Park, Langston, Lee, Johnson, Mahoney, Virella, Leighton, Richards, Maloney, Quirk (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Hauzen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Carty, McCallum, Thompson, Lowe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley, Chapman.

Delegate Wheeler—Delegate Dold of Chicago is compelled to leave the convention and return to his home on account of illness of his family.

President Gompers—Unless objection is interposed, Delegate Dold will be excused from further attendance. Hearing none, he is excused.

A communication was received by the secretary from George F. Dunn, International President Brotherhood of Boilermakers, asking that William Kellas be allowed to serve as a delegate in place of Delegate Thomas Noland, who was obliged to leave the convention.

The request of the president of the Boilermakers was complied with and Delegate Kellas seated in the convention.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), for the Committee on President's Report, presented the following:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18, 1907.  
To the Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

**GREETING.**—We have carefully examined the report of President Gompers and desire to express our commendation of the clearness with

which the various subjects are presented and particularly to call attention to the wide scope and importance of subjects considered. It is one of the many things that show the growth of the labor movement, and its great benefits to the cause of advancing civilization, when it becomes necessary for the president of our organization in making his reports to the convention to deal with so many phases of economical and social conditions.

We desire to urgently recommend to working people the careful reading of this report. It all deserves and should receive our careful attention as working people, and there are in it matters which today are, and in the near future will be, of supreme importance to the preservation of our civilization and dominion on this continent and the preservation of individual freedom amongst our people.

In dealing with the several points in the report we shall endeavor to call special attention to subjects that we think of most immediate and pressing importance, and shall treat each subject item by item under captions used in the report itself.

### AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS EX-

#### TENDING—THE LAW OF

#### GROWTH.

We desire to express our gratification at the healthy growth of the organization during the past year. A steady substantial growth is of greater value to the labor movement and the accomplishment of its purposes than a rapid mushroom growth that brings a membership into our organization so rapidly that the real purpose of organized labor may be endangered by the accession of large numbers of people not versed in or familiar with those purposes. A well known economic truth is expressed that should be more generally heralded.

ed to the world by the statement that "the great rank and file of organized labor in all its ramifications are earnestly engaged in the movement to bring betterment and light into, not only their own homes, but into the homes and lives of all." The non-union men of today, as well as some trades unionists, frequently and unthinkingly overlook the fact that conditions have not always been as they are now. They look upon it as a matter of fact, that has just happened so, that they are now required to work only eight, nine or ten hours per day in their respective vocations, and yet it has been the hard fighting, persistent effort and good generalship of organized labor that has wrung from reluctant employers the reduction from twelve, thirteen and fourteen hours' work to the present standard, firmly establishing it, first at one point and then at another, so that all business, whether on a union or non-union basis, is finally forced to conform to the shorter work-day standard. What is true of the hours of labor is equally true as applied to every law enacted for the protection of men, women and children; the promotion of better sanitary conditions in mines and workshops; the safeguards required about machinery and every other enactment for the protection of life and limb—the conservation of the health of the workers, and the defense of their liberties against the encroachments of organized greed. It is also a well known fact that whenever wages are increased in any particular craft or industry the wages of non-unionists are also increased, although not always in the same ratio or to the same extent that the trade union is able to secure for its members. With the growth of the movement these facts are becoming better and better known and justice to ourselves requires that they should become still better known to those at present outside of our movement and we therefore recommend that this phase of the report be given as much publicity as possible.

On motion of Delegate Bablitz, duly seconded, the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS—DEFENSE FUND.

We are pleased to learn that such excellent results have been secured in the trade movements of the local unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor, and recommend that the same sound, conservative methods be continued in handling their affairs.

Concurred in.

#### TO FEDERATE THE ORGANIZED.

We regret that there are some trade organizations that as yet do not seem to feel the need of federation and trust that the time is not far distant when every bona fide trade union on the North American continent will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We commend the steps that have been taken to that end and recommend that they be continued.

Concurred in.

#### TRADE UNIONS NOT RIGID—EXPAND WITH INDUSTRY.

We fully agree with the president that trade unions can not be rigid and inflexible in their forms. Like all other affairs they must be so conducted as to conform to changing conditions. Experience has shown that the various trades may be fully trusted to change the forms of their respective organizations in such manner as shall be most effective for the protection of their interests.

Organisms have, no matter how produced, a life and an individuality peculiarly their own. Any sudden change in environments or any great divergence from the natural law of its growth means injury, deformity or death because of the inherent impossibility of sudden changes in its own structure. In accordance with this law organizations of labor will develop in obedience to the fundamental ideal underlying and nourishing its very life, but like other organisms slight variations in outward form will necessarily be produced by environments.

Concurred in.

## NO WAGE REDUCTIONS.

We certainly are in hearty accord with the president in his declaration against reductions in wages. The only reason that can be assigned by any employer for reducing the wages of his employees is to enable him to meet the competition of other employers in the same line. If he succeeds in getting a reduction his competitors will undertake the same course and he is then no better off from a competitive standpoint than before the reduction took place, while the employe is made to suffer. This process can be repeated until there is neither a living wage for the worker nor profit for the employer. With this goes inevitably a reduction in the standard of living not for the worker only, but within the entire society, carrying with it industrial, social, intellectual, physical, and moral degeneration. We would desire specifically to bring to the attention in as forcible a manner as we may the following quotation from the report submitted to the Boston convention and quoted in this report: "If labor shall resist all attempts at reduction in wage, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is a firm resolve that we would rather resist and lose than not resist at all." We desire to repeat what this committee said on this subject at the Minneapolis convention in addressing itself to the class of employers who yet persist in treating labor power as a commodity instead of an attribute of life. "Make your future profits out of something else than my flesh and blood. I am going at least to keep what I have got and to get as much more as I can. Reckon it, then, as a fixed factor in your business calculation that labor's share in the joint product shall never more be scaled downward."

Concurred in.

## RAISE FUNDS—PAY BENEFITS—

## PERPETUATE UNIONISM.

Our president says that he feels it his duty to again impress upon all unions the urgent necessity to provide

themselves with ample funds to protect their membership in strikes or lockouts, and this committee feels it to be its duty to call upon all members of organized labor to act upon the recommendations herein submitted without delay. We do not think that its importance can be overestimated or that it can in anywise be neglected without serious danger to the life of the labor movement.

Concurred in.

## SUPPLY AND DEMAND NO

## LONGER DISCUSSED.

We are in full accord with President Gompers when he says: "That the law of supply and demand has its place in nature and in primitive, natural conditions, no thinking man will dispute; but when we realize what science has done and what progress has been made to overcome the primitive conditions of nature; what has been accomplished in machinery and tools of labor; in the means of transportation of products and of man, the means of transmission of information and intelligence, the fact becomes immediately patent that man has made nature conform to his wants and that the original conception of the law of supply and demand has been largely overcome, and can be still further overcome by intelligent, comprehensive and determined action of the wage earners who by their associated effort shall refuse to have their brain and brawn, their hearts and the hearts of those beloved by them, weighed in the same scale with the side of a hog or a bushel of coal."

The law of supply and demand applies to supplies for and demands of men, but does not apply to supplies of and demands for men who are living intelligent organisms capable of regulating the supply of, if not the demand for, the use of their own labor power.

Concurred in.

## CONTEMPTIBLE CAPITALIST AN-

## TAGONISM—IT WILL NOT

## AVAIL.

At all periods in the world's history

there has existed a class of people who were unable to see or realize that any benefit could come from change. They represent the reactionary element in human nature. Their antagonism is natural as coming from them, but they might just as well attempt to stem the flow of a mighty river with a pebble as to stop the onward movement of labor by the use of the fund they have raised to educate the working people to return to the past. They represent and work for the preservation of industrial absolutism, while organized labor hopes and works for industrial democracy, and we are confident that industrial democracy will as surely succeed industrial absolutism as political democracy has been and is displacing political absolutism.

The trade union movement has a definite purpose publicly expressed; it has nothing to conceal and, therefore, does not fear the employment of 12,000, or any other number of spies, which they may desire to squander money upon. We condemn it as unwise, as producing unnecessary distrust and class antagonism.

Concurred in.

#### THE UNION SHOP.

We endorse all that our president says concerning the use or the terms "open" and "closed" shops. There are no such terms applicable to the trade union movement. They are absolutely misleading. The union shop is open to all workmen capable and willing to perform their work and assume their share of the responsibilities connected therewith; the non-union shop is the only closed shop made so by the employers themselves.

We condemn unwise and injurious to the wage workers the agitation that has recently been inaugurated against the trade agreement. As long as the condition of employer and employee exists there will necessarily have to be agreements actual or implied. They may be either written or oral, for a specific period or terminable at will; they may be entered into individually or collectively, but the moment any person accepts employment that moment a contract begins. The interests of the worker as well as

the basic philosophy of the trade union movement require that whenever possible contracts for wages and conditions of employment should be made collectively. While it is not the province of this committee or of the American Federation of Labor to direct the various trade unions in the manner or form of their contracts we desire to point out the fact that as employers of labor can not in the very nature of things guarantee continuous employment to all of our members neither can we, nor should we in our wage contracts, guarantee to them that we will furnish them all the workers they desire.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We are extremely pleased to learn of the healthy growth of the labor movement in Canada and trust that every assistance possible, to still further develop the movement there, will be given by the American Federation of Labor and all organizations affiliated therewith.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR IN PORTO RICO.

As this subject has already been dealt with in the convention, we deem it unnecessary to make any further comment at this time.

Concurred in.

#### CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

We commend President Gompers for the assistance and advice given to the Cuban workmen and are pleased to know that the leaven is working. We recommend that all national and international unions give as much assistance towards the elevation of the Cuban workmen as is within their power to give.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR CONDITIONS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

We protest against the action of the Fifty-ninth Congress in depriving the workmen on the Panama Canal of the benefits and protection of the eight-hour law. We consider it unjust and inhuman to require any man in a

tropical climate and miasmatic atmosphere to work more than eight hours per day, even though he may be of a different race or different nationality from us, and we recommend that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use its influence to secure the repeal of that measure. We further endorse the recommendation contained in the following quotation:

"Recently the request was made to me to visit the Panama Canal district and to report thereon to the Government, with a view to making such recommendations as might seem to me necessary and advisable. The request has also been made of one or two other men in our movement to perform a like service. The duties devolving upon me have interfered with my acceptance, but I suggest that though I may not be able to go, authority be given for the recommendation of some one now and then to undertake the mission and fulfill the duties."

Concurred in.

**CHILD LABOR MUST BE  
ABOLISHED.**

We endorse the position of President Gompers on the question of child labor, and recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to draft a uniform bill for introduction into the various State legislatures, where such laws do not already exist, and for introduction into Congress to apply to the District of Columbia, the different territories and our dependencies.

Concurred in.

**ORGANIZING WOMEN WORKERS.**

We commend the work already performed in the effort to organize the women wage workers, and recommend a continuance of the same. We fully realize that it is only by organized and persistent effort that the great goal of equal pay for equal work can be reached.

Concurred in.

**INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AND  
PEACE.**

We regret that the recent Peace Conference at The Hague did not ac-

complish as much in the interests of International Peace as its friends had anticipated and hoped for. We hope to see a continuance of these efforts toward International amity and good will, nevertheless, we are strongly imbued with the idea that International Peace will come sooner and be more permanent as a result of the growth of the International Trade Union movement than would possibly be the case by the establishment of an International Court with no power behind it to enforce its decisions.

Concurred in.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON LABOR.**

We note what the report says on this subject and the suggestion made and recommend that it be referred to the Executive Council for their favorable consideration.

Concurred in.

**EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY—MAKE  
IT UNIVERSAL**

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee.

**EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN PRINTING  
INDUSTRY.**

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee.

**COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS'  
STRIKE.**

We note what the report has to say about this effort on the part of the telegraphers to redress wrongs which have been borne with more or less patience, caused possibly by a lack of hope and faith in their own ability to compel the redress of these wrongs, owing to the concentrated power of their employers. We share the feeling of regret that for the time being it has not had a greater success, but we desire to say to the men who have been and are engaged in this struggle that no serious effort, made by men united for a good purpose, is ever wasted. Every organization has had similar experiences and has come out of them with a clear conception of what is needed and a greater determination to find the means of redress and apply

them. We feel that the telegraphers will stay by their organization and we know that if they do so it will not be long before they will again be in a position to submit requests for improvements in their condition to the company, and that these requests will be given a more sympathetic hearing, and a readier compliance because of the manly effort thus far made, and because the ability to endure and to grow from adversity has been shown by the men.

Your committee recognizes that the telegraph companies are a monopoly created and sustained by the law; that they are using their power on one hand against their employees, on the other hand against the general public, and we recommend that the Federation reiterate their former position in favor of the government itself assuming the postal function of conveying intelligence.

Concurred in.

#### FARMER ORGANIZATIONS—OUR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

We note with pleasure the efforts that have been made to bring the organizations of farmers and those of the wage worker into closer relationship with each other so that they may co-operate for the benefit of all. There are many things in which we have a common interest and can effectively make common cause. It is gratifying to know that the farmer is being educated to call for union made goods, knowing that in so doing he is assisting in advancing our civilization to a higher plane, and we should reciprocate by purchasing the products of the members of their associations for the same reason. Whether a workman receives his pay in wages or by the sale of the product of his labor he is interested in getting full value for the labor performed, and every effort should be made to create and maintain harmonious relations with all organizations of labor that have this end in view.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR'S BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

We have carefully considered the

president's report regarding the issuance of injunctions as used in labor disputes; we endorse what he has said, the efforts that have been made and the bill drafted and introduced. We urge upon every trade unionist, friend of free institutions, and of human liberty, the earnest and careful consideration of the use now being made of the equity power given to our courts. This power comes to our courts from the irresponsible sovereigns of the old world, when, by the sovereign delegated to the Court of Chancery, it was gradually so extended and abused that in England it became necessary to prohibit its use except for the specific protection of property and property rights when such were in immediate danger and there was no adequate remedy at law. This was the practice in England at the time our Constitution was adopted and it was with all the limitations and safeguards then and there provided and in use that it was adopted into our system and conferred upon our judges. If, under the mistaken idea that thus shall we prevent crime, it be permitted to invade criminal jurisdiction, it will absorb the whole domain, destroy trial by jury, the indictment by grand jury and all other safeguards which society has found it necessary to place around those accused of crime. If it be permitted to extend itself so to deal with personal rights, it will, being absolutely an irresponsible power, be used to destroy all personal liberty. The theory upon which it is used in labor disputes seems to be that conducting of a business is a property right, that business is property and that the earning power of property engaged in business is itself property which can and ought to be protected by the equity power in the same way and to the same extent as property, tangible property, itself. Inasmuch as the earning capacity of property used in business depends either upon the labor employed or patronage enjoyed, such theory would carry with it an admission that in our country the ownership of the tools of production gives to the possessor thereof a vested right in so much labor as will make his business profitable or in so much patronage as will

give him an assured income on his investment.

We recognize that under our laws and form of government the employers may have a property right in the real estate, houses, machinery, and other appliances necessary to conduct their business, but we absolutely and positively deny that they have any property right in the workmen, either as producers or as consumers.

If the present theory of the courts shall be finally accepted, a corporation running a department store and having destroyed and absorbed all competitors may, through the assistance of a judge sitting in equity, prevent any other corporation or individual from entering its field and by competition reducing its income. Your committee believes that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearle Bill, endorsed by the Minneapolis Convention, into law, and we further recommend that candidates for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

We concur in the recommendations that the report of the special committee and the brief filed by the Federation thereto be, if possible, printed as a Federal document.

Concurred in.

VAN CLEAVE'S SUIT AGAINST  
THE A. F. OF L.

Referred to Special Committee.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee.

IMMIGRATION LAW AND INTERPRETATION.

We have studied with deep interest and serious apprehension the figures quoted; the facts about the last law and the new constructions given to the old law upon this subject. Seven and a quarter millions, men, women and children, coming into and mingling with the working population of this land in the short period of ten years must indeed have had a tremendous "influence for good or evil." Coming as they do from every part of the globe; some of them belonging to the Caucasian, some to the Semitic, some to the Mongolian, and some to the Malayan race. The two last named alien to us in race and so different from us in religious and social development that it has taken our race more than two thousand years, under favorable conditions, to move from their present stage to the one which we now occupy. With a closer and more sympathetic study of immigration there has arisen a conviction that the two streams of people coming one from the continent of Asia to the Pacific, the other from Europe, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic coast, must be given a fundamentally different treatment. When immigrants come in greater numbers than can be assimilated, no matter how great the resource of the country to which they come, if they are of a lower standard of living, they necessarily must be harmful to the working people of such country; and if they can not be assimilated at all, then, the immigration becomes still more dangerous because it is immigration for the purpose of colonization ultimately followed by conquest. It matters not whether the weapon be the gun or the spade the result will be the same. We, therefore, demand the absolute exclusion from this land of all those of alien race coming from the continent of Asia or islands of the Pacific. Nothing short of this will, as time flows on, preserve to the people now on this continent and their descendants, the future possession thereof. The greed of the past is responsible for such race troubles as we have had, and we now have, and the greed of the pres-

ent, if not checked by law, will bring to this land further, and perhaps still more dangerous race complications. We deeply regret the failure of the last enactment to bring any relief from the constantly growing current of Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

The immigrants coming from Europe or other countries bordering on the Mediterranean are, speaking generally, capable of assimilation. It would therefore be sufficient to curtail the numbers within a reasonable proportion through a sifting process by which we would be able to save ourselves from those whom European countries are most desirous to see depart. While our law in theory does this, at least to some extent, the number that are coming is a plain proof that the law is inefficient and it is with great regret we learn that the educational test for which this organization has petitioned from time to time was not inserted in the last law. We desire further to express our emphatic disapproval of the decision rendered by the Attorney-General, which substantially means that working men on strike or locked out are not in the country. It seems to us that a reasonable care for the welfare of the rest of the population, leaving the working people out of question, should have given us a better law and a better decision.

One feature of the last law enacted providing for a Division of Information seems to us to be capable of much good or evil in accordance as it shall be used, and we recommend that the Executive Council be authorized, and all unions affiliated, be requested to co-operate with this division to the end that the most good possible will be accomplished thereby.

The question was discussed by Delegates Young, Feeley, and MacArthur.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

#### CONVICT LABOR BILL.

We regret that the convict labor bill as introduced by Representative Hunt of Missouri, failed of passage in the Fifty-ninth Congress, and we recommend that it be re-introduced and its enactment urged.

Concurred in.

#### LAW REDUCING HOURS OF LABOR OF RAILROAD MEN.

We congratulate the railroad men upon their success in securing the passage of the Lafollette bill. While it is not all that was desired it is at least a step in the right direction and we recommend a continuance of the agitation for such amendments as will reduce the hours of labor of men engaged in railway service to a point that will safeguard their health and lives and the lives of the traveling public.

Concurred in.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEMERS.

It is with sincere gratification that we note the report of the defeat of the Ship Subsidy Bill in the last Congress. We realize the watchfulness and earnestness necessary to accomplish this and desire to congratulate the President and the Legislative Committee on their success in this matter; and since our experience warrants the belief that it will be reintroduced, we desire to reprint the declaration and recommendations made by the Minneapolis Convention which is as follows:

The theory upon which the bill is drawn and the reasons given by its advocates are that we have not the vessels needed as auxiliaries to the navy, and not at all the men needed to man the navy in time of war. Accepting these contentions as facts it is contended as reasons therefor that the cost of building a vessel in an American shipyard and the cost of sailing a vessel under the American flag in the foreign trade is so much higher than that under other flags that a subsidy is necessary. It is further contended that with an adequate subsidy we shall have more vessels, and having more vessels we shall have all the native or naturalized seamen needed.

That we have not now the necessary number of native or naturalized seamen needed for the merchant marine and the navy is a fact not disputed; it is patent to all who are at all acquainted with maritime conditions. The American boy is not seeking the sea as a means of livelihood, and the American man at sea is seeking and finding more agreeable and more remunerative employment on shore.

There is employed at present, according to the census, about 120,000 men as seamen or deep-sea fishermen under our flag, and among the seamen from ten to fifteen per cent are either natives

or naturalized, the rest are men owing allegiance to other flags and not subject to draft upon order of the President.

If the seamen and fishermen employed in our fisheries and our coastwise and lake trade were either native or naturalized Americans, the number of men necessary for the navy could at any time be obtained. The difficulty, therefore, lies not so much in the number of men as in the number of men available, and the primary cause is that for some reasons the American does not seek the sea or remain there. If the American can not seek the coastwise trade, where there is no competition with the foreign vessels and small wages, and onerous conditions are not caused thereby or an excuse therefor, there seems to be no reason why he should seek employment in the foreign trade where the ship owner has the reason of competition for the wages and conditions which he imposes upon the seamen. The American ceased to go to sea because he could do better on shore than he possibly could at sea, where, no matter what his industry and thrift, he could not and cannot earn sufficient upon which to keep a family.

As to the cost of operating a vessel under the American flag the contention that American vessels in the foreign trade provide better quarters, more and better food, that they carry more men, and pay more wages than vessels under other flags, is not based upon facts. When the steamers "Paris" and "New York" were placed under the American flag the number of firemen and coal passers and of able and ordinary seamen was reduced.

The wages of sailors and marine firemen depend upon the port in which they are engaged and the voyage they are about to make, and not at all upon the flag under which the vessel sails, and our law, enacted in 1884, gave to the ship owner the right to hire his crew in a foreign port, bring them to the United States and back to a foreign port without re-shipping them in the United States. This puts him on an absolute equality as to wages, exclusive of officers with any country with which he trades. He pays English wages if he trades with England, French wages if he should trade with France and Chinese wages if he trades with China; the law gives him this privilege and he avails himself of it to the fullest extent.

The other costs of operating a vessel are, coal, lubricating oils, and provisions; like other vessels, he buys it where it is cheapest. If it be a sailing vessel it consists in spars, canvas, ropes and blocks, and these things we furnish to other nations to a very large extent.

Since the organization of our government no industry has been as well cared for through absolute authority over the men employed therein, through immunities granted and special privileges conferred, as has been the mer-

chant marine. By law enacted in 1790 the seaman was made the property of the vessel upon which he served. If he sought to withdraw himself from the servitude of his master he could be and he was arrested, put in prison, there to remain until called for by such master. If he succeeded in escaping from his service and his master he could be and he was pursued from State to State, or from one country into another, forcibly returned to his master and compelled to continue the labor on pain of imprisonment. When involuntary servitude was taken off the negro, by war and the Thirteenth Amendment, and the Statutes revised accordingly, the vessel's ownership of the seaman remained undisturbed. Conditions as to quarters on board, food and working hours were by Congress left at the discretion of the owner. Some improvements have been made but the seaman's status yet remains that of a serf or a peon. He is still compelled to live in a place six feet long, six feet high and two feet wide. In this place he has to eat, live, and to sleep, when off duty. It has been described as too large for a coffin and not large enough for a grave. He is still compelled to sign away in the foreign trade a certain sum of the wages to be earned in order to obtain employment. He must obey any order from the master or any other officer or go to prison. But if crippled for life by injury thereby received he has no remedy. He must, in obtaining employment, compete with the unskilled and destitute, not only in this country, but from all nations and races. The vessels are under-manned, both as to skill and number, and the ship owner is resisting every improvement by every means within his power.

In the meantime the ship owners have been relieved of: Risks arising from acts of God or dangers of the sea through a system of insurance; arising from piracy through the present perfect policing of the seas; from those arising from popular local disturbances through damages paid by such localities or States; of liabilities to the shipper, passenger or seaman through limited liability laws and judicial decisions; of taxes on floating property by several States; of fees to be paid for the enforcement of navigation laws, except in some unimportant instances; of care and cure of sick seamen, cost of which is now borne by the public treasury, and the burial of dead seamen who are handed over to the coroner and then buried by the community; of the duty to carry a certain number of citizens in the crew of the vessel; of the duty of training men for the sea service now done by foreigners or in training ships at public expense. In addition to this he may carry as many or as few men as he pleases, with such skill or lack of skill as he chooses; he may carry as much cargo on deck and load his vessel to any depth that he thinks profitable. There are no laws or regulations on these subjects.

He may hire, and, in a foreign port in the foreign trade, by assistance of the police, keep the cheapest men that can be found in any part of the world.

Under our coastwise navigation laws he is has an absolute monopoly of all trade from one American port to another.

Under the act of 1892 he may make contracts to carry the mail through which he receives more pay for this service than he pays in wages to every man and boy employed on his vessel as a seaman in any capacity.

Having been relieved of risks and liabilities, and having been given immunities as have been herein mentioned, and having driven the American from the sea, thereby weakening our navy, and now employing and thereby training foreigners and men of alien and antagonistic races, making them ready to be employed by other navies, he insists upon continuing these conditions, while he urges upon Congress to further tax the whole American people to help him carry on his private business.

Your committee recommends that the American Federation of Labor reiterate and emphasize its condemnation of any such legislation and especially against this bill with its un-American provision for conscription.

Concurred in.

#### ANTI-PILOTAGE BILL KILLED.

We note with pleasure the defeat of this bill. Its defeat is in the interest of the safety of life and property at sea. We freely admit that the law as it stands works a discrimination against sailing vessels in favor of the steam vessels, but hold that the proper way to abolish the discrimination is to restore compulsory pilotage as regards steam vessels. A proper regard for the life of passengers, leaving the crew out of consideration, demands nothing less, and we recommend that the Legislative Committee be instructed to continue opposition to the abolition of compulsory pilotage in sailing vessels and to give any assistance that they can to any bill which shall endeavor to re-introduce a safe and proper pilotage to all steam vessels, whether carrying passengers, cargo, or both.

#### WAGE INCREASE IN POSTAL SERVICE.

We are glad to learn that there has been secured from Congress an increase in the salaries of letter carriers,

postoffice clerks and employees of the railway mail service, and recommend that the Legislative Committee continue its efforts to secure better conditions and shorter hours for those engaged in this branch of the government service.

Concurred in.

#### TRUST LEGISLATION — ORGANIZED LABOR NOT A TRUST.

We are in full accord with the position of President Gompers concerning trust legislation and particularly his position when he declares that "workmen have not any products for sale." Labor power can not by any stretch of imagination be considered a product or a commodity. It is the mental and physical means by which products and commodities are produced. Being the creator of them it is superior to them and must be treated accordingly. No matter what trust legislation is enacted it must not in any manner interfere with the right of workmen to organize for the protection of their own interests. We, therefore, recommend that our Legislative Committee be on the alert when the subject matter is again under Congressional consideration to the end that all organizations of labor may be properly informed.

Concurred in.

#### OKLAHOMA — NEW STATE — ITS CONSTITUTION.

We are delighted to know of the great progress made by the new State of Oklahoma in the formation of its constitution. In many ways it is far in advance of the constitutions of its sister States. We are satisfied that if the people of Oklahoma, through its legislature, live up to the high standard in the enactment of its laws authorized by its constitution, their rights and liberties will be better protected than has been the case heretofore in other States.

Concurred in.

**JURISDICTION CLAIMS—ADJUSTMENTS—CONTENTIONS—POWER TO DECIDE.**

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**PROGRESS OF UNION LABEL WORK.**

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**EDUCATION—LABOR—PROGRESS.**

Referred to Committee on Education.

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT AT JAMES TOWN.**

Referred to Committee on Education.

**AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST—EXTEND ITS INFLUENCE.**

Referred to Special Committee.

**AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.**

Referred to Committee on Education.

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ORGANIZERS.**

Referred to Committee on Organization.

In conclusion we again desire to impress upon our fellow trade unionists the importance of matters dealt with in this report and urge that it be carefully studied.

A. FURUSETH, Chairman.  
 H. J. CONWAY.  
 W. B. MACFARLANE.  
 J. L. RODIER.  
 J. A. CABLE.  
 P. J. McARDLE.  
 THOS. F. TRACY.  
 T. J. CREAGER.  
 D. A. CAREY.  
 J. C. SHANESSY.  
 JAS. J. CREAMER.  
 W. B. WILSON, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Carey asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. Unanimous consent being given, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 175—By Delegate J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, In January, 1906, part of our organization seceded and formed what is known as the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; thereby causing strife and discord in the paper and pulp making craft, which strife has handicapped the work of organizing the unorganized of the paper and pulp making craft, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has conspired with certain manufacturers to lock our members out and operate their paper mills on Sunday where our organization is striving to maintain twenty-four hours shut down on Sunday for all paper mills, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers have conspired with certain manufacturers to secure help to fill the places of our locked out members at a lower rate of wages than requested by our organization, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor condemns the unfair Manufacturers' Association for the various methods they pursue to deprive labor of its rights, and especially condemn the action of the officers of the seceding organization known as the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers in assisting the Great Northern Paper Company in securing men to fill the places of locked out men at Millinocket, East Millinocket and Madison, Maine, and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention reaffirm the jurisdiction rights of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and reaffirm the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, through the President, instruct all affiliated organizations that the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers is the only recognized organization and that the President of the American Federation of Labor instruct all International Organizations and Central Bodies that they must refrain from giving any assistance to the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers under penalty of having their

charters revoked.

Referred to Adjustment Committee.

Delegate Wallace asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. Unanimous consent being given, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 176—By Delegate James L. Wallace, of International Union of Pavers and Rammermen:

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor direct its organizers to co-operate with the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters in the organizing of the Street Paving industry throughout their entire jurisdiction.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Delegate Clark asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction and immediate consideration of a resolution asking for an increase in the salaries of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. Objection being offered, the resolution was not introduced.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The Committee desires the correction of a typographical error in their report in the Sixth Day's Proceedings. In the report on Resolutions 55 and 88 the recommendation should be "non-concurred" instead of "concurred."

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 49 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 49—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Etc.:

WHEREAS, The Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, Mo., of which J. W. Van Cleave is president, has attempted to disrupt the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, Brass and Silver Moulders Union of North America, and in pursuance of said object has arbitrarily abolished the nine-hour workday, which has existed in factory for over eighteen months, and instituted a ten-hour work day.

WHEREAS, The said J. W. Van Cleave, the president of said Company, is also president of the National Manufacturers' Association an or-

ganization which constitutes a small minority of the manufacturers of the country, and which has declared its hostility against all labor organizations, and it was through the recommendations of the said J. W. Van Cleave that the said Manufacturers' Association has undertaken to raise a fund of \$1,500,000 in 3 years for the alleged purpose of education, but which at the present time is being used under the direction of said J. W. Van Cleave in an attempt to disrupt the labor organizations of the country, especially the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, as well as the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, with whom his company has a dispute, and,

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that the funds of the Manufacturers' Association are being expended under the said Van Cleave's direction for the employment of detective bureaus throughout the United States, who are now conducting a campaign of vilification and slander against the officers and members of labor organizations for the purpose of creating distrust among the entire membership and to deceive and mislead them. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each Central body affiliated with the A. F. of L be and is hereby requested to appoint a committee who shall conduct and manage a "campaign of education" among the membership affiliated with their central body, as well as dealers in stoves and ranges in their locality and thoroughly inform them of the entire facts of the dispute between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, the Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, also as to the attitude of J. W. Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association towards organized labor. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L the progress of the "campaign of education," together with a complete list of all dealers in their locality who are handling and selling the product of the Buck Stove and Range Company. Be it further

RESOLVED, That all Commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L the progress made in "this campaign of education" by the different committees of the different central bodies in their respective districts, and also render such aid to all committees as lay in their power.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Dele-

gate Grout and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegates F. Duffy, T. M. Guerin, J. E. Potts, A. M. Swartz, J. D. McKinlay, W. B. MacFarlane, W. D. Huber, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, within the past few years, petitioned the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Canada to correspond with the home office in the United States requesting that the per capita tax be paid direct by the home office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said congress, through its official secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, also petitioned our last General Convention, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17th to 28th, 1906, to pay per capita tax direct from our international office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said request was granted in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and we are now paying tax on our membership in Canada to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as well as to the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be exempt from paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on its Canadian membership, as it is unfair to be called upon to pay more than once on our membership, or any part thereof.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Guerin and Duffy (Frank) stated that the resolution was introduced for the purpose of obtaining a ruling on the question and stated further that their organization did not object to paying per capita tax on their Canadian members to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Walker (J. H.), Delegates Stevenson, Newton, Carey (D. A.), McKinlay, Landers, Deveaux, Wilson (W. B.), and

Vice-President Simpson, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Duffy (Frank), for the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of the Buck Stove and Range Company, announced that a report from that committee was ready.

Delegate Wilson (James)—I move that that report be made a special order of business for 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

After a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and Delegate Ramsay, for the Special Committee read the following:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Special Committee, to which was referred the subject matter contained in the reports of President Gompers and of the Executive Council relative to the suit brought by J. W. Van Cleave, of the Buck Stove and Range Company, against the American Federation of Labor and its officers, and all matters in connection therewith, begs leave to report as follows:

We have given the reports, the evidence and all other matters in connection with the suit, our deliberate consideration. There is not the least doubt in our minds but that the suit in question, the scurrilous and scandalous campaign of vilification against the officers of our great movement, the rampant antagonism of the worst elements of the capitalist class as manifested in Los Angeles and elsewhere, are all of them of a kind, leading up to and the result of the creation of the million and a half dollar War Fund by the Manufacturers' National Association—raised in the effort to weaken and ultimately destroy the effectiveness of our great movement, our movement which protects and advances the interests of the toiling masses of our country against the greed and aggression of those who seek to profit if the toilers were rendered defenseless.

We have read with the deepest interest the fundamental principles involved in the Van Cleave suit as set forth in President Gompers' report, both under the caption dealing specifi-

cally with the suit and also in that part of the report dealing with the "injunction abuse". We venture to assert that in no document of a similar kind or in any treatise upon the subject have constitutional guarantees and inherent principles been set forth more clearly, logically and truly than in the President's report.

There is involved in the Van Cleave Buck Stove and Range Company suit against the A. F. of L. and its officers fundamental rights which strike at the very root of free institutions. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are involved; and, as President Gompers so ably and amply sets forth, there are involved the right of man's ownership of himself, his ownership of his labor power, of the wages he receives in return for the exchange of his labor power, and the use to which these wages may be devoted.

Freedom was never taken from a people by one attack. The process was and is gradual. It is the denial of the rights of one portion of the people at one time, the infringement upon the liberties of another portion at another time, that step by step make inroads into the citadel of freedom and undermine the entire structure.

So with the injunctive process as typified in the present suit. The attempt to deny to the men of labor the right of the freedom of speech and of the press should not only arouse the resentment of the great masses of our people, but it should appeal strongly to the newspapers and magazines of our time.

The freedom of the press implies not merely that one shall print and say the things that please. For such a purpose guarantees are entirely superfluous. The constitutional guarantees of the freedom of the press were designed to protect the dissidents, the opponents, in their right not only to protest but to make public that protest in speech and print, in an appeal to the people against existing power and conditions. In it are involved the guarantee of the right to say the things that displease, man being responsible for his utterances and never to be enjoined or prohibited from expressing himself.

The blow in this instance against labor and its official magazine, the American Federationist, may to-morrow in some form be directed against another publication, and though labor may be called upon to bear the brunt and make the contest in the present proceedings, we urge upon the press of our country the consideration of the principle of free speech and free press involved in these proceedings.

If the rights and the interests of the people are to be protected and defended against modern greed, avarice, chicanery and unlawful power, we can not, and we will not, surrender or yield the exercise of the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press.

We protest against and repudiate the theory, either expressed or implied, that there exists any direct or indirect property right in workmen other than by the workmen themselves, and in defense of our position upon these great fundamental principles made sacred by history and traditions, we pledge our united efforts.

We commend the action thus far taken by the President and the Executive Council, in taking the necessary legal steps to maintain our Constitutional rights. Your committee believes it is of vital importance that this suit be fought to a successful termination, and, therefore, to raise an available fund for that purpose we recommend that this convention authorize the President and the Executive Council to issue a special assessment of one cent per capita, and that the President and the Executive Council aforesaid be further authorized to make such other and further assessments, should occasion require, as they in their judgment may deem necessary.

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman.  
D. G. RAMSAY, Secretary.  
JOHN P. FREY.  
S. L. LANDERS,  
JOHN T. SMITH,  
JOHN A. MOFFITT,  
EMMET T. FLOOD,  
J. G. NOYES,  
GEORGE FINGER,  
W. D. MAHON,  
JERE L. SULLIVAN,  
JOHN FITZPATRICK,

Delegate Ramsay—I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was seconded and car-

ried by unanimous vote of the convention.

Delegate Ramsay for the Special Committee, read the following supplementary report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your special committee to which was referred the subject matter of the suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, begs leave to make the following supplemental report:

Referring to Resolution No. 49, hereto attached, by Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers Union, relative to a "campaign of education," we fully agree with the purpose of the resolution, but recommend that the details and manner of carrying out the spirit and object of the resolution be left in the hands of the President and Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman,  
D. G. RAMSAY, Secretary.  
JOHN P. FREY.  
S. L. LANDERS.  
JOHN A. MOFFITT.  
JOHN T. SMITH.  
JOHN FITZPATRICK.  
EMMET T. FLOOD.  
GEORGE FINGER,  
J. C. NOYES.  
W. D. MAHON,  
JERE L. SULLIVAN.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers—We have with us the Rev. Charles Stelzle, head of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church. He has done much in advocacy of the real cause of labor, and to bring home to the ministry of the Gospel and to the men and women who believe that their activity in the church is sufficient to solve the social problem, the fact that they are mistaken. While in no way diverting their attention from the spiritual, he calls their attention to the things material and necessary for the human uplift. Mr. Stelzle is not only a minister of the Gospel with high attainments and a graduate of colleges of theology, but primarily he is a graduate of the Machinists' Union, and both as a union man in heart and spirit, God-fearing and God-loving, I ask that he be heard at this time and

that Vice-President Valentine will escort him to the platform.

Fraternal Delegate Stelzle—Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: Somebody asked me the other day, "Stezie, how long do you expect to hold your job?" I said "I don't know, but I am not very anxious about it." There are several reasons for this. In the first place, I have a couple of union-made overalls in a trunk in my attic, and I carry a union card of the International Association of Machinists in my pocket, so I can go back to the bench if necessary. But I do not anticipate using the overalls or my union card in a practical way in the very near future, because at a convention of representative men of the Presbyterian Church, which church has established this Department of Church and Labor, I recently received a most enthusiastic reception. I noticed during our three days' convention that no address of any note appealed more strongly to those men than an appeal to fight for the rights of the workingmen of America. Because of this I feel very strongly encouraged in the job I undertook five years ago at the request of the National Presbyterian Church.

I suppose every fellow has his own little plan for the solution of the labor question; the division of profits: "getting that which is coming to him," as we say in the shop. A couple of Germans sat at a table in a restaurant and ordered fish for their dinner. The waiter brought it and one of them proceeded to carve it. He then presented to his neighbor across the table the small end of the fish, consisting principally of the tail, some skin and bones. The other said, "Jakey, is that right?" "What is the matter," asked Jakey. "If I were to divide that fish I would give you the big end and I would take the little end." "Vell," said Jakey "you have got it, ain't you, what are you kicking about?"

I rather think a good many of us are trying to solve the labor question in that way. I speak now of men as a whole, not of men in the Unions. We fail to get the view point of the other fellow; and that is the thing the great mass of men need to get hold of. Too long have we been hearing arguments in favor of things which have been recognized for many generations, but the era of the common man has arrived, and this great labor movement is bound to win. No human power can prevent it, and no divine power will, because fundamentally this great labor movement is a moral and a religious

crusade. There are thousands of men who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. These men forgot that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be wiped today the labor question would still be present, and I sometimes think in a more aggravated form than we find it today. There are many forces, organized and unorganized, which are included in the labor movement. It includes the twenty-five million socialists of the world. It embraces the eight million trade unionists from every land. It includes that movement among the Russian peasantry, twenty thousand of whom last year suffered martyrdom; it includes the movement among the British workingmen who today practically control the British Parliament. It includes forty per cent of the population of Germany who are working for social democracy in that country. It embraces the movements among the working people in Italy, in France, in Austria, in Australia, to say nothing of the social unrest which exists in our own country. In view of all this it does not require a very wise man to see that this is the era of the workingman, when he is coming slowly but surely to his own. Whatever comes to you in the way of better conditions will come to you almost entirely through your own efforts as workingmen. You may enlist other organizations, and it is my privilege to present to thousands of people, educators, thinkers and leaders in various walks of life, the moral and ethical as well as the practical aspects of this great movement. It behooves us as workingmen to enlist every organization and every institution throughout the world in order that they may help us in our struggle towards better and nobler things.

The President said I graduated from the machine shop. Yes, and the eight years I spent in that big machine shop in New York city were of more value to me than any training I received in preparation of the work of the Gospel minister. There I came into contact with the actual every-day things of men. But before those days spent in the machine shop I got to know something of the struggles of the working people. I went to work when I was eight years old in the basement of a New York tenement house. My mother and four sisters and I lived in two rear rooms in a rear tenement. My mother

worked at wrappers, getting \$2 a dozen for the finished garment. I often awoke long after midnight to see her sitting by my bed working to finish the last dozen wrappers so that I might take them to the Jew's sweat shop in the morning to get the \$2 for them, that we might have something to eat for breakfast. Often she went supperless in order to give the children something to eat, and frequently that was only a stale roll with a pinch of salt sprinkled upon it. That was often all we had to eat for a week at a time. With that experience back of me, if I were not sympathetic with workingmen to get better conditions for themselves, social and economic, I would be faithless to myself, faithless to my mother, faithless to you, and I believe faithless to God. If I felt that the church cared nothing about the abolition of child labor, about securing better conditions in the work shop and tenement; if it cared nothing for bettering the conditions of the working workers of our country, I would leave the church and line up with some other organization that is working to wipe out these curses of our modern civilization. Some of you, I am sure, have had such mothers, not yet old in years, but broken in health, and sometimes crippled in body, because of those awful earlier experiences. I need simply think of that mother and those four sisters and all they passed through—yes, and all they might have passed through—to make me an agitator, a despised labor agitator, if you please, working with all the power God has given me against every condition and every institution of human society which I believe stand in the way of the progress of my people—the working people.

But the church does care. It does not care as much as it should, I grant you; but if the church did not care, I would not be on this job for five years and I would not be on it today. And if the church does not care more one year from today than it does today I will hold myself largely responsible because I will have failed to make good.

I said a moment ago that this great labor movement is a moral and a religious problem. I believe the day will come, and it is not far distant, when Christian men will give their lives to the cause of labor, as many of them are today giving themselves to the work of the Christian ministry. In other words, they will become professional Christian agitators, because they have come to believe that this great labor movement is fundamental, a

Christian movement. And parents will consecrate their little children to the cause of labor, who, when they come to the years of maturity, will go out in the name of God and for the sake of our common humanity and fight the battles of the working people.

President Gompers—I am sure it is

unnecessary to say anything; the demonstration that followed Brother Stelzle's address shows he has our warmest appreciation and gratitude for the splendid work he is doing.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the convention was adjourned to 2 p. m.

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## SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

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The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. Monday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Conway, Comerford, Nugent, Larger, Winters, Sullivan (W. Q.), Davis, McSorley, Harrison, Wilson (J. T.), Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sheret, Starr, Alpine, Clark, Kennedy (Frank), Calhoun, Perham, Quirk (L. W.), Mahon, Free!, Whitehead, Powell (G.), Colbert, Entenza, Peete, Park, Koonce, Langston, Virella, Leighton, Richards, Maloney, Quirk (G. F.), Engle, Armstrong, Humphrey, Costello, Piggott, Bowerman, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Carty, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

Secretary Morrison—On page 7 of the sixth day's proceedings a motion was omitted. The motion was to adopt as Paragraph 18 of the Economic Platform adopted at the Minneapolis Convention the following: "We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks." The motion was carried. This correction will appear in the printed proceedings.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the credentials of the following delegates from the American Society of Equity: John T. Touhy and M. Wesley Tubbs, with one vote each.

On motion of Secretary Morrison the

report of the committee was accepted and the delegates seated.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolution No. 98—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—armed workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against unarmed workmen out on strike, and ordered to shoot down their defenseless brothers, and

WHEREAS, History has proved over and over again that only armed nations have ever remained free nations, and the American masses are the most defenseless on the face of the earth; if we except the Chinese and Russians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instructs all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the militia system in vogue in Switzerland or some other orderly and well organized method of arming every sober and re-

putable citizen is adopted in the United States.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.) moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate Berger, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Feely, Mahoney, Barnes (J. M.), Newton, Wilson (W. B.), Walker (J. H.), Bablitz, Colgan, Hart, Nelson, Bradley.

Vice-President Morris in the chair.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill providing for the abolishment of the appropriations which are made by the Government to the railroad companies for the handling of the United States mails between depots and postoffices, and to provide that contracts be made with citizens for the handling of the mails at each postoffice.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all value, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve

and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States, and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger, Walker (J. H.), Crampston, Huddell, Brown and Secretary Morrison.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—I move as an amendment to the report of the committee the following:

"We favor the principle of an old-age pension, and advise that the Executive Council be instructed to make an investigation of methods by which that end can be attained under our laws, and report the same to the next convention."

The amendment was seconded.

Delegate Huddell offered the following as a substitute:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled favors old-age pensions; that the affiliated organizations advocate such a system and ask the locals to agitate it in the different States.

The substitute was declared out of order, and Delegate Huddell offered it as a suggestion.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Strait and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate McKee moved that the resolution, the report of the committee

and the substitute be recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions. (Seconded).

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.), moved as an amendment that the entire subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to investigate and report to the next convention. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegates Berger, Hayes (Max), and Bablitz.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate and report to the next convention was carried, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

**RESOLVED**, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and furthermore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines, can the American working class compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The committee non-concurs in this resolution on the ground that it is unconstitutional. In this connection I wish to read to you Section 8 of Article III of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor:

"Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

Your committee takes the position that this resolution deals with party politics, and under the constitution can not be discussed in this convention. I therefore move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded)

Delegate Berger began a discussion of the question. Delegate Ryan arose to a point of order, and stated that any discussion of the subject was out of order under the section of the constitution quoted.

President Gompers ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Delegate Berger appealed from the decision of the chair.

President Gompers requested Delegate Berger to make a statement

of his grounds for appealing from the decision of the chair.

Delegate Berger—I want to call your attention to the fact that we are endorsing no party of any kind, therefore we are not discussing party politics. I want to make the statement at this time that party politics are always the political expression of economic conditions, and we are going to enter into a discussion of economic principles.

Delegate Berger proceeded to further discuss the question when a delegate arose to a point of order and stated that he was not giving his grounds for appealing but discussing the resolution.

President Gompers ruled that the point was well taken, and asked that Delegate Berger proceed to state his grounds for appealing from the decision of the chair.

Delegate Berger again proceeded to discuss the question, and a point of order was raised that he was not stating his reasons for appealing from the chair.

The chair ruled that the point of order was well taken.

President Gompers—The chair will give the grounds for his decision in sustaining the point of order without any personal reference to his own likes or dislikes in the disposition of a matter of this character. The resolution offered upon the subject matter with which this resolution deals can never be non-partisan. It declares that the subject with which it deals can never be non-partisan and therefore declares that the resolution is partisan. The constitution declares that party politics of whatever character shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The chair has no alternative, but to decide as he has, and the question recurs, shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of this convention? All who favor the decision of the chair will please raise their hands.

All the delegates present except ten voted to sustain the decision of the chair.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—If the chair will allow me to introduce a motion I will do so. It pertains to the subject covered by the motion that was ruled out of order. As the subject is a very important one, if I am permitted, I will introduce a resolution. I expected to offer this while the other

resolution was being discussed, and would like to place it in the hands of the committee at this time.

No objection being offered, Delegate Walker introduced the following:

Resolution No. 177, by Delegate J. H. Walker, of the United Mine Workers of America.

**RESOLVED**, That a document prepared by the Executive Council, setting forth the reasons for a political movement being inaugurated by the workers of our country, be sent to every international, national and State organization, and every central body and federated union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; also to the different farmers' organizations and all bona fide labor unions and organizations of workers not affiliated, with the request that they give it serious consideration and notify Secretary Morrison of the result of their action, and that Secretary Morrison prepare a complete record of same and present it to our next convention to be acted upon.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 111—By International Molders' Union of North America:

**WHEREAS**, After every effort to secure an adjustment by conferences with the representatives of the employers had proved fruitless, on May first, 1906, the members of the International Molders' Union of North America in Milwaukee, Wis., inaugurated a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. As soon as the strike was declared members of the Foundrymen's Association secured the services of private detectives, armed guards and thugs for the purpose of laying the foundation for the obtaining of injunctions. In this instance the absolute accuracy of this statement has been established before the court; two of the employees of the Herr and Burr Detective Agency having confessed that they had been directed to assault prominent strikers, officers of the Molders' Union and others. As a result of these confessions, which have been supported in court by a mass of corroborative evidence, prominent officials of one of the firms and members of the above named detective agency have been placed under arrest and are at present under

one thousand dollar bonds each. And

**WHEREAS**, Members of the Foundrymen's Association, through their agents, incited disturbances of the peace and offered premiums for the assaulting of the leading members of the Molders' Union. The courts were then informed that the firms' employes (secured since the strike) were being assaulted, intimidated and coerced and that a number of their workmen, recently arrived immigrants, some of whom were imported in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law (one of the firms, the Allis-Chalmers Company, having already been found guilty in and punished by the Federal Court for this violation of the law) were being deprived of earning a livelihood as free and independent workmen. It mattered not that the firms came before the court with unclean hands, the injunctions were issued by the State and by the Federal Courts. Following these injunctions came the usual contempt proceedings, and union men were punished and imprisoned for contempt. And

**WHEREAS**, These contempt proceedings deprived them, as they were intended to do, of the right of trial by jury, and of all the other safeguards guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. The men, however, did not lose courage—they fought, and they are still fighting for their cause, supported by their national organization and its local unions. And

**WHEREAS**, On May 20th, 1907, the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, presided over by Judge Sanborn, of Madison, Wisconsin, issued a permanent injunction against the Molders' Union, its members, its sympathizers, and friends so sweeping in character that it prohibits the men on strike and their sympathizers from doing anything, even that which was heretofore regarded lawful. It practically abolished the right to strike, and its decision makes every member of a labor union a conspirator when engaged in the strike and subject to dire punishment by the court. So sweeping are its terms and provisions that any act which could be construed by the court as interfering with, or in anyway hampering the firm in the conduct of its business is made a contempt, and the machinery of the Federal Court has already been set in motion to imprison strikers and their officers for having continued in carrying on the strike and for having told the truth

concerning the strike to workmen and others. And

WHEREAS, The decision rendered in the case is without precedent since the notorious Jenkins injunction was handed down, and what little comfort may have heretofore been given to union men by the courts in permitting them to strike, or in permitting them to indulge in peaceful persuasion and peaceful picketing was swept way. The decision is of such far reaching significance that it cannot be permitted to stand as law, for it strikes a hard blow against all organized labor. Already throughout the country the enemies of organized labor are making use of this decision, and they quote it with avuncular glee, whenever labor is sought to be encircled against their rights, in the event of strikes. The Sanborn injunction is the most far reaching of all and marks a new epoch in the history of injunctions, and is now in the firing line of capital's war against Organized Labor; and

WHEREAS, This injunction cannot, and must not, be permitted to stand, for its meaning is of paramount national importance, it affects the right of every laboring man; it is of so sweeping a nature that it is no longer a fight of the Molders alone, but a fight of all organized labor against the repetition of the issuing of like injunctions. The courts must regard the rights of organized labor. Their constitutional rights must be respected; and

WHEREAS, The International Molders' Union has appealed from said decision and said appeal is now pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh (7th) Circuit of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, that it does hereby protest against said injunction and declares the same to be un-American in spirit and in contravention of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor and all organizations in convention assembled under its auspices, do hereby jointly and severally, morally and financially, endorse the fight of the International Molders' Union of North America against the said injunction, and that ways and means be adopted for the

calling upon the various labor organizations to join in this great war against said injunction; and be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor shall not cease in its moral and financial support of the said International Molders' Union of North America until said injunction shall have been dissolved and rendered for naught upon the books of law; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Department of Labor at Washington and that the same be given to the press of America, and that all labor organizations are authorized to call meetings at such times and places as may be convenient with due expediency to agitate the reversal of said injunction; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we do herewith extend our sympathy to our brethren in Milwaukee so engaged in the strike and send them words of courage and cheer in their heroic efforts for their betterment and that of all mankind.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for consideration, and to take such action as in their judgement is deemed advisable.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 112—By Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The lasters employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., declared a strike in an attempt to force the firm to recognize an independent union of lasters, and conspired against and violated a contract between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which contract has been in existence since November, 1st, 1898,

WHEREAS, The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the proper pursuit of its obligations under the contract, assisted the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. to fill the places of the contract-breakers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., disapproves of independent unions hostile to the legitimate trade union movement; we disapprove of contract breaking; we disapprove of that kind of unionism which

applies the term "strike breakers" to those who work for the protection of contracts between employers and unions. We heartily approve of the attitude of the Douglas Company in observing the terms of their contract against the attack of a hostile body calling itself a trade union, and we reaffirm our endorsement of the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in recognition of our approval of the course of that union in protecting its contract obligations.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County, Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It is well-known that a large percentage of the working class die each year from the dread disease, tuberculosis, and it has been demonstrated that this disease can be curtailed by the establishment of sanitary conditions in work shops, also cured when once contracted by the patient receiving proper medical attention, such as only can be provided in a properly conducted sanitarium; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention of the A. F. of L. instruct the Executive Council to have prepared for the consideration of the twenty-eighth annual convention the probable cost of building and maintaining a sanitarium under the direction of the President of the A. F. of L.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes (J. M.), Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Grout.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 137 was read by Delegate Ryan, who made the following ex-

planation in regard to it:

Some of the labor unions interested in West Virginia have had no organizers in that State. For years the organization which I represent in part has kept a corps of organizers in West Virginia, and expect to keep them there. I am informed by President Gompers that the American Federation of Labor has kept one or two organizers in the State of West Virginia, and intends to keep them there. We do not desire to have the impression go out that none of the organizations are working there. For that reason we recommend adding the words, "or have not already done so." With this amendment the committee concurs in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon and Delegate Duffy.

Delegate Barnes moved that the resolution be recommitted to the committee. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegate Furuseth, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates McNulty and Brinkman.

Delegate McNulty stated that he had copies of the injunction and would place them in the hands of the committee if the question was re-referred.

The motion to recommit was carried.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Mr. George P. Overman, Secretary of Progressive Harbor No. 9, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots of Norfolk.

Mr. Overman—As a representative of the Masters, Mates and Pilots plying on waters of Virginia and North Carolina, I appear here as a committee of one to ask the privilege of the floor for a committee that will come before this body tomorrow, or some other date that you will set. We wish to express our appreciation of the interest you have taken in our behalf. A newspaper clipping shows that some steps have been

taken by which our hours of labor can be shortened. Without going into details, I will be pleased to receive permission for our committee to appear for a few minutes tomorrow.

Unanimous consent was given to the request of Mr. Overman, and the hearing of the committee was made a special order of business for three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The announcement was made that F. R. McDonald, Aurora, Ill., was called to his home on account of illness of his

family. Mr. McDonald was excused from further attendance on the convention.

A letter was received from the ladies of the W. C. T. U. thanking the convention for allowing them the use of Armory Hall on the evening of the 21st, and inviting all the delegates to be present at an entertainment to be given on that evening.

At 5 p. m. the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 19th.

## EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Tracy (T. F.), Conway, Russell, Wilson (J. T.), Wilson (W. B.), Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Carey, Sheret, Starr, Calhoun, Quirk (L. W.), Freel, Powell (G.), Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Mahoney (M.), Virella, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, Maloney (R. S.), Quirk (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson (F.), Bradley (J.), Bogasse, Clinton, Donken, Hause, Vaughan, Rizzie, Justice, Roe, Behen, Carty, McCallum, Thompson, (K. R.), Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

Treasurer Lennon announced that he had received a letter from Vice-President John Mitchell, in which he extended greetings to personal friends and his best wishes for the success of the Convention.

Delegate McKee, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

We, your Committee on Boycotts, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolution No. 10—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:

**WHEREAS**, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Trust;" and

**WHEREAS**, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers

in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

Concurred in by the Committee.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegates John Weber and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

**WHEREAS**, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and

**WHEREAS**, The 26th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of this long-standing controversy, and if unsuccessful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make this declaration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the Executive Council to do all in its power to induce the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Concurred in by the Committee with the recommendation that the subject matter be given immediate attention.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26—By A. E. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has after thorough investigation declared the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., to be unfair to organized Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company are still antagonistic to the organized labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled at Norfolk, Va., re-affirm the former action of the American Federation of Labor in declaring the said Washburn-Crosby Milling Company and all of their products unfair, and we urge that all affiliated unions and their members take steps that will make this declaration of unfairness still more effective.

Concurred in by the Committee.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate J. Morton, Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, For the past three months organized labor has been engaged in a struggle with the firm of Theo. A. Koch Co., barber's supplies, of Chicago, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, The above named firm with the co-operation of the Employers' Association has attempted to convict men under the new vagrancy law of Illinois in their attempt to break the strike. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the firm of Theo. A. Koch Company, of Chicago, be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the A. F. of L.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, of Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The George M. Hill Bindery Co., of Chicago, is actively opposed to the employment of union labor in the various departments of their establishment; and

WHEREAS, This concern employs a

large number of women and children at long hours of labor and at such small rates of wages, that they are not only a menace to the organized crafts in the bindery industry, but to the community as well; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor and the organizations in interest have exhausted every possible means in their power to bring about union conditions in this establishment, all of which have failed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the George M. Hill Bindery Co. be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Edward Cohen, of Massachusetts State Branch:

WHEREAS, The Warren Hotel, of Worcester, Mass., has been declared unfair by the Worcester Central Labor Union and endorsed by the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we endorse the action of the same and the Warren Hotel be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, for their unfairness to organized labor.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, of Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The firm known as Montgomery, Ward & Co., located in the City of Chicago, engaged in the mail order business, are known as the most vicious opponents to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, This concern is nothing more nor less than a clearing house for the products of non-union labor baiting manufacturers of various products; and

WHEREAS, Montgomery, Ward & Co. manufactures such goods as they

cannot purchase at prices they can dictate, all of which are manufactured under non-union, unsanitary and other intolerable conditions; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor and affiliated unions have striven for years, believing and hoping that some reasonable understanding might be reached between this concern and union labor organizations, but after many years we find our efforts futile. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor place the goods and products of the mail order house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, By request of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, the following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the American Society of Equity at their last convention held in the City of Indianapolis;

WHEREAS, At the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, November 12th to 24th, 1906, representatives from the American Society of Equity made application for representation therein, which application was favorably considered by the Convention and the delegates seated; and

WHEREAS, Said delegates entered into an agreement with the American Federation of Labor, whereby the products of each bearing the union label should be favored above others and that each should do their utmost to encourage organization of farmers upon the one hand and the toilers of our country upon the other; and

WHEREAS, A local union of Carriage and Wagon Workers was organized in the City of Owensboro, State of Kentucky, known as Local Union No. 169 of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, and the American Federation of Labor, during the month of December, 1906. On account of the condition of the workmen employed in said city in the Carriage

and Wagon Factories thereof, with a view of bettering their condition by increasing their wages and at the same time their consuming power, and through association one with the other, promote their social well being and engender the spirit of co-operation in times of calamity, administering to the sick and burying the dead; and

WHEREAS, In order to stifle organization and keep down the use of the union label, The Hickman-Ebbert Company, The Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Company—all manufacturers of carriages and wagons, in the City of Owensboro, State of Kentucky—instigated a lock-out of all their employees, until such time as they would resign from the union and sign the following contract, which is a travesty upon human liberty and an insult to American institutions:

"In taking a position with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, I agree, in consideration of the wages per hour or piece work, as may be agreed upon from time to time being paid me weekly, that the same is to apply for all extra time put in nights, holidays and Sundays; that I will diligently and faithfully serve them to the best of my ability. That I am not now, nor will I become a member of any labor union during my employment with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, and that in the event of taking a position elsewhere, or to leave their employ, that I will give reasonable notice. I also agree that while I am in their employ I will not participate in any strike, nor unite with any other employees in any concerted action with a view to securing greater compensation or shorter hours. I further agree to a strict compliance with the printed rules of the Company;" and

WHEREAS, Those members of the Union who refused to sign away their birthright of individual liberty to join whatever organization they pleased, were compelled to walk the streets while their families suffered from hunger and cold, realizing it were better to suffer for a season than permit heartless corporations and individuals who had grown rich and powerful by the sweat of their brows, to keep them forever in wage slavery and abject poverty, denied the opportunities of education and that association so essential to good citizenship; and

WHEREAS, A representative from the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers went to Owensboro, Ky., for the purpose of dissuading the manufacturers named herein to desist from further persecution of their men and abridging their rights as citizens, but without avail; and

WHEREAS, The matter was referred to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment and was taken

up by President Gompers of that body with a view of adjustment, but without success; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has declared these firms unfair to American labor and placed them upon their "We Don't Patronize" list, in order to convince them that it is more profitable to treat their workmen fairly and use the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their carriages and wagons, and by so doing show the union farmers of the country their interest in organization and the welfare of the men who operate their factories; and

WHEREAS, The farmers' organizations as represented by the American Society of Equity, having agreed to discriminate in favor of Union Labeled products of all National, International and Local bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of mutual protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED By the American Society of Equity, in National Convention assembled in the City of Indianapolis, State of Indiana,

First. That it hereby endorses the Union Label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America and pledges itself to advise all its members to purchase carriages and wagons bearing the same.

Second. That the National officers be, and are hereby directed to communicate with all local bodies in affiliation with the American Society of Equity, laying before them the status of the Hickman-Ebbert Company, the Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Company, and request them and each of them to refrain from purchasing any carriages or wagons from the said firms until such time as they permit their employees to exercise their God-given right to affiliate themselves with their trade organizations or place the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their product.

Third. That the National officers be, and they are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the constituent bodies of this National organization, the three firms named herein, the American Federation of Labor and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, as well as use their good offices with the parties at interest with a view of adjusting the matter.

(Signed)

B. A. BAMIT, President.  
O. D. PAMLEY, Secretary.

Adopted October 25, 1907.

and

WHEREAS, Believing the American

Federation of Labor should endorse the same resolutions and co-operate with the Carriage and Wagon Workers in bringing the controversy now existing between the firms mentioned therein to a speedy settlement; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in the City of Norfolk, State of Virginia, that it heartily endorses the resolutions adopted by the American Society of Equity and promises its individual support to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union in its fight with the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers of Owensboro, Kentucky, who have arrayed themselves against Union labor by locking their employees out until such time as they resign from the union and sign an individual contract.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Brinkman, who urged that the Convention endorse the resolution, in order that it might have more weight when presented to other farmers' organizations.

Delegate Lynch, Chairman of the Committee, moved that the resolution be endorsed by the Convention.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Fraternal Delegate Tubbs, of the American Society of Equity, asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a proposition. Unanimous consent being obtained, Delegate Tubbs presented the following:

To the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor—

GREETING—To further encourage, nurture and assist in establishing closer fraternal and trade relations with the organized producers as represented by the American Society of Equity, and to bring about a better understanding among the farmers as to the principles of Trade Unionism and

the deplorable and pernicious conditions obtaining in sweat shops and other non-union institutions, and the value and importance of the Union Label in correcting these evil and pernicious conditions, we, the delegates representing the American Society of Equity and its auxiliary organization, The Equity Exchange, respectfully request that this convention appoint two committees to meet with us at the earliest moment possible to consider matters mutually important to both the A. F. of L. and the A. S. of E., or Farmers' Union, and to guide in such selection we suggest that one committee be composed of delegates from those organizations most deeply interested in the promulgation of Union Labels—the other to assist us in further developing plans for further cooperation along national and international lines.

Respectfully submitted,

M. WESLEY TUBBS.

J. T. TUOHY.

Delegate Lynch—I move that the request of the delegates from the American Society of Equity be complied with.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate McKee, for the committee on Boycotts, continued the report, as follows:

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate Butterworth, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since August of this year the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been on strike against the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, of South Amboy, New Jersey; said strike being called to protect the members of the organization, employed by the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, efforts made by the International to bring about a settlement has been unavailing; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed to use its good offices to bring about a settlement satisfactory to the International organization. Failing in this, the firm shall be placed on the unfair list.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Ex-

ecutive Council in accordance with the law.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 86—By Cigarmakers' delegation:

WHEREAS, The inception and history of the American Tobacco Company conclusively proves its absolute opposition to the trade union movement, as well as its determination to destroy all manufacturers and dealers friendly to our cause, by methods inimical to the laws of our country and a menace to the morals of our nation. To pauperize labor, it constantly seeks to lower the standard of living, to crush its trade competitors, it hesitates not to violate the ethics of a square deal, common among fair and honest employers.

President Roosevelt pleads with the brave mothers of our country to do their full share of increasing the wealth and influence of our peoples by a generous inclination to a home population.

The American Tobacco Company, in its sordid and polluted patriotism takes advantage of this noble impulse of our President's plan by reaching into the family homes and taking therefrom the innocent and helpless children, thus robbing the schools, blunting and stunting the growth of our nation, placing idle men and women on the streets, thus curtailing the purchasing and consuming ability of our people, causing stagnation in trade and a general tendency to that relentless and remorseless state of hardships known as a "period of panic."

We are so thoroughly convinced that the organization of the American Tobacco Company is a disgrace to our civilization, a blot upon our morals and a blight upon our prosperity that we have no hesitancy in urging organized labor and its friends to do all in their power to destroy its pernicious and criminal tendency, and to this end be it

RESOLVED, That we urge that laws be enforced to punish this company, and, if necessary, that others be enacted to wipe out its destructive purposes; and to this end the organizers and officers and members of the affiliated unions are requested, and those of the American Federation of Labor instructed, to utilize all private and public opportunities to acquaint the men and women of this land with the facts, and to urge a continuous public warfare against this firm, so that American manhood, wo-

manhood and honest employers may receive a square deal.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegate Butterworth, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since April 1, 1907, the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been engaged in a strike against the Marion Brick Company of Montezuma, Indiana, said strike being called to resist an attempt to establish the non-union shop; and

WHEREAS, All the efforts of the International to bring about an amicable settlement has failed by reason of the fact that they would not agree to the non-union proposition advanced by the company; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Marion Brick Company of Montezuma, Indiana, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with the law.

Vice-President Duncan—It would be well to have the words "open shop" and "closed shop" stricken out of the resolution, and the words "non-union shop" and "union shop" inserted.

Delegate Butterworth, author of the resolution, asked that the change be made in the resolution by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has been for years expending many thousands of dollars each year in its fight against the unfair Los Angeles Times, and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times is the recognized mouthpiece of The Citizens' Industrial Association, and is a persistent and malignant enemy of organized labor generally; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor render such moral and financial aid to the Inter-

national Typographical Union as shall be deemed necessary by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to continue and to make more effective the unrelenting fight against the Los Angeles Times, so nobly begun by the Typographical Union, until that organ becomes fair to organized labor.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 116 be changed to read:

Resolution No. 116—By Cigarmakers' delegation:

WHEREAS, The National Cigar Stands Company, a part of the American Tobacco Company, better known as the Tobacco Trust, and who is attempting to control the sale of cigars in the drug stores of this country, and in so doing are attempting to displace the product of union labor with the labor of underpaid non-union and child labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the moral assistance of all men and their friends be given the Cigarmakers' International Union of America in their efforts to frustrate the American Tobacco Company in trying to disrupt the C. M. I. U. of A., and that all central labor bodies be requested to lend their assistance, to the end that fair drug stores will not give space to National Cigar Company cigar stands.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate French and Vice-President Morris.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 133—By Delegates International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The printers of the United States and Canada, in their fight for the eight-hour day have unearthed some business men and merchants who are wholly supported by working people, lined up in the ranks of the opposition and doing everything in their power to defeat the ends sought by the International Typo-

graphical Union; and

WHEREAS, The John D. Larkin Soap Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the firms referred to, its president (John D. Larkin) being an open advocate of the non-union shop and having emphatically refused to have the printing for his concern done under fair conditions; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., place the said Larkin Soap Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., on its unfair list and direct all organizations represented in the Federation to notify the people in their respective sections of the country of the said Larkin's unfair attitude toward organized labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all delegates present convey this information to the ladies' auxiliaries of labor organizations, so that their members may not be misled into dealing with this very unfair Larkin Company.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

A motion was offered by Vice-President Duncan that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be authorized, where such change is proper, to strike out the words "open shop" and "closed shop" in all the literature of the A. F. of L., and insert instead the words "union shop" and "non-union shop."

The motion was seconded and carried.

Résolution No. 156—By Delegates T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, M. A. McMahon, Sarah Hagan, and S. L. Landers, representing the U. G. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, The Rochester Clothing Exchange having been placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L., owing to its effort to exterminate the local unions of the United Garment Workers of America, in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, As a result of said action of the A. F. of L., and the splendid assistance given by its allied organizations and individual membership, the city of Rochester has been reduced from a leading first-line clothing industrial center to that of

a deteriorating sixth-line clothing center; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm its previous decisions and request its allied organizations to keep up the good work against the Rochester Clothing Exchange until said combine deals fairly with its employees and the United Garment Workers of America.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee presented the following:

**"WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST."**

We desire to call your attention to the action of the Minneapolis, Minn., Convention on this important matter, and particularly to the recommendations thereon as concurred in by that convention. Conditions have not been materially changed since that time and we therefore recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to remove from the "We Don't Patronize List" the names of firms in all instances wherein the Executive Council has knowledge that the National or International Union responsible for the boycott are not aggressively pushing the same. We feel that the boycott should only be resorted to after all efforts at adjustment have failed, but when instituted by National, International, State or Central Bodies, it should be made so effective that speedy agreement between the International Union and firms will follow.

JAMES M. LYNCH.

JAMES B. CONROY.

R. A. MCKEE,

W. A. ENGLE,

THOMAS J. DUFFY,

WILLIAM TATEMAN,

A. BABLITZ,

• TIMOTHY HEALY,

JOHN H. MAHONEY,

FRANK W. COTTERILL,

JOHN BRADLEY,

MICHAEL MULDOON,

A. A. MYRUP,

F. C. GENGENBACH,

GEORGE G. GRIFFIN,

Committee on Boycotts.

Vice-President O'Connell—I move

you that the special order of business for Wednesday morning be the report of the Committee on Adjustment.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President O'Connell asked that Resolution No. 154 be referred to the Committee on Building Trades. No objection being offered, the resolution was so referred.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

**ARTICLE VIII.**—(Duties of Treasurer.)—Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the A. F. of L. exceeding fifteen thousand dollars shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signature of the Treasurer, the President, and the Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months, and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon whom the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

The committee reported favorably and recommended the adoption of the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegates Cha. W. Petry, Central Labor Council, Oakland, Cal.:

WHEREAS, Recent events have again demonstrated the necessity for a more concerted action on our part, and

WHEREAS, Numerous organizations are being, and have been formed, for

the purpose of destroying organized labor; be it, therefore

**RESOLVED,** That the word "must" be inserted after the word "or" in Sec. 3 of Article XI, 5th line.

Referred to Committee on Law.

The Committee made the following recommendation on Resolution No. 4: Your Committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, substituting the word "shall" for the word "must", and recommends its adoption.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

**ARTICLE III.**—(New Section)—Section 12. No decision upon a jurisdictional dispute between two or more affiliated national or international unions shall be rendered by the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled, or by the Executive Council between Conventions, unless all parties to the controversy have agreed by a Convention, a referendum vote, or such other method as shall bind officially their respective unions to abide by the decision, when rendered.

Referred to Committee on Law.

The Committee offered the following as a substitute for Resolution No. 11:

"No arbitration upon a jurisdictional dispute between two or more affiliated national or international unions shall be authorized by the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, or by the Executive Council between Convention, unless all parties to the controversy have agreed by a Convention, a referendum vote, or such other method as binds officially their respective unions to abide by the decision when rendered."

Delegate Brinkman moved the adoption of the report of the Committee. (Seconded).

President Gompers—This would prevent the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, or the Executive Council between Conventions, from attempting to act as arbitrators in any matter unless the organizations, by referendum, by Convention, or such other method as they may have, declare in advance they will abide by the decision

when rendered. The chair makes this explanation in order that the delegates will have full knowledge of what they are voting on.

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Johnson, Walker (J. H.), Mahon, Deveaux, Healy (T.), Secretary Morrison, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Driscoll, Tobin, Wilson (W. B.), Klapetzky and Pratt.

Vice-President O'Connell moved the previous question. The demand was supported by a sufficient number of delegates, and on motion, debate was closed.

**President Gompers**—It will require a two-thirds vote to carry this amendment to the Constitution. The vote will be upon the motion to adopt the report of the Committee.

The vote was declared lost on a *viva voce* vote. A division was called for, which resulted in 128 delegates voting in favor of the report of the Committee and 98 delegates voting against the report of the Committee.

Vice-President Hayes in the chair.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—I call for a roll call on this motion, Mr. President.

The request for a roll call was supported by a sufficient number of delegates, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, which resulted as follows:

**AYES**—Myrup, Weber (John), Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanassy, Fischer (Jacob), Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Dwyer, Duffy (Frank), Guerin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, Macfarlane, Swartz, Crampston, Nelson, Brinkman, Malloy, Barnes, Holzsager, Bablitz, Fay, Flannery, Flynn (J. J.), Rosenberg, Lafferty, Duncan, Coombe, Cruickshank, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, Stemburgh, Lillian, Fitzpatrick, Driscoll, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, McArdle, Davis, Lewis (L.), Pfeiffer, Keefe, O'Connor, Noyes, Dwyer, O'Connell, Creamer, Ireland, Ward, Call, Grout, Dardis, O'Sullivan, Wheeler, Frayne, Wilson (W. B.), Valentine, Frey, Schwab, Carroll, O'Neill, Weber (Joseph N.), Skemp, Finger, Murphy, Alpine, Badgley, Clark (Thos.), Kennedy (Frank), Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Moore, McCarthy, Brown (J. G.), Russell (B.), Hart, Barry, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Lantz, Golden, Whitehead, Fischer (Henry), McAndrews, Lynch (J. M.), Stevenson, Colbert, Marx, Fos-

dick, Puckett, Kuernermerly, Perkins, White, Cohen, Griffin, McEwen, Behrens, Reynolds, Lee, Johnson (Horace), Woodman, Bradley, Cotterill, Berger, Jones, Hirsch, Crouse, O'Leary, Duffy (P. F.), Hayes (Max S.), Seaber, Allen, Tracy (M. F.), Coldren, Kossick, Engle, Zahn, Feeley, Welch, Leary, Scott, Kugel, Powell, Shickel, Snyder, Young, McGary, McCracken, Creager, Byron, Flynn (J. P.), Scott, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon, Rodier, Hunter, Hall, Cody, representing 7,292 votes.

**NAYS**—DeVeaux, Kennedy (T. A.), Sheehan, Flynn (T. H.), Johnson (W. L. A.), Nolan, Glockling, Tobin, Tateman, Dullea, Hatch, Warren, Butterworth, Gengenback, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Morris, Manning, Robinson (Herman), Loebenberg, Russell (D. L.), Cable, McNulty, Kennedy (W. E.), Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Winn, Ketter, Champ, Healy, Morton, Mangan, Nugent, Kellington, Bechtold, Rickert, Larger, McMahon, Hagan, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), West, Nestor, McSorley, Liebig, Manning (J. J.), McCafferty, Price, Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (W. D.), Walker, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Miller (Owen), Winkler, Carey, Holton, Lucas, Carey (J. T.), Wilson (James), Wallace, Perham, Quick, Ramsay, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Sands, Furuseth, Olander, Harrington, Andersen, Evans, Bosworth, Gervais, Flood, Sheehan, Wendelken, Callahan, McDonald, Leps, Morrison, Hatch, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebel, MacArthur, Heicken, Dihle, Park, Jaekle, Shea, Islesias, Huddell, Sullivan (Daniel), Johnston, Freidenbach, Mahoney, Strait, Lee, Johns, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Doherty, Humphrey, Costello, Holland, Lyon, Petry, Tracy (W. J.), Reardon, Lopez, Johnson (G. J.), Schunk, Conroy, Nancarrow, Cullen, Voss, Blake, Beccari, Foley, Bohm, Creamer (Francis), Dunne (J. R.), Grant, Curtis, representing 6,931 votes.

**NOT VOTING**—Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Dunlap, Winters, Newton, Archibald, Sheret, Schwartz, Dold, Starr, Calhoun, Vanderherchen, Noble, Freel, Powell, Fischer (Henry), Entenza, Pette, Koonce, Langston, Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, McDonald, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, Miller (J. G.), Ertle, Zihlman, Jennings, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Young (John), Armstrong, Clark (M. J.), Piggott, Bowerman, McGinn, Robinson, Bradley (John), Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Kane, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Dunn (J. J.), Ramsdell, Roe, Behen, Carty, Woodmansie, McCallum, Thompson, Edwards (G. C.), Stevens, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Ryan (E.), Freedman, Conley, Hodge, Shackleton, Trotter, Chapman, Tubbs, Tuohy, representing 692 votes.

Vice-President Hayes—The report of the Committee, not having received a two-thirds vote, is lost.

**President Gompers** in the chair.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution offered by Treasurer Lennon (No. 11) be adopted.

The motion was lost on a *viva voce* vote.

The Convention was adjourned to 2 p. m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Feeney, Winn, Rickert, Winters, Newton, Wilson, Sullivan, Frey, Carroll, Sheret, Starr, Kennedy (F.), Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Free, Gervais, Powell, Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Mahoney, Virella, Leighton, Richards, Ertley, Maloney (R.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Clark, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzi, Devine, Justice, Ramsdell, Roe, Behen, Carty, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following Special Committees, provided for in resolutions adopted at former sessions:

**Special Committee on Convict Labor**—M. Mahoney, Andy Marx, Robert Fechner, Horace Johnson, W. W. White.

**Special Committee American Society of Equity**—Co-operation with the A. F. of L.—James Duncan, James Lynch, Carlton Park, Charles H. Lee, D. J. Keefe, J. E. Strait, George C. Edwards, James A. Creamer, P. F. Duffy.

**Special Committee American Society of Equity**—To Consider Union Labels—John F. Tobin, F. H. Brinkman, J. T. Butler, J. E. McCracken, C. W. Woodward, James P. Maher, Thomas F. Tracy, Henry Ketter, Thomas A. Rickert.

**Delegate Andersen**—I received this morning two resolutions in a special delivery letter. I would like the unanimous consent of the Convention to their introduction.

No objection being offered, Delegate Andersen introduced the following resolutions:

**Resolution No. 178**—By Delegate Ed. Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The fishermen have been excluded from many provisions of the maritime law which protects the seamen of our country; and

WHEREAS, The lack of this protection is taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons to impose many hardships upon the fishermen; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Session assembled, that the Legislative Committee hereby stands instructed to secure, if possible, from Congress to fishermen better protection under the law.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 179**—By Delegate Ed. Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar Strauss, has been requested by the Alaska Fishermen's Union, the majority of companies operating in Bristol Bay, Alaska, and by several Western United States Senators

to prohibit salmon traps in the Nushagak and Wood rivers, Bristol Bay, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, The salmon traps in these rivers are rapidly destroying an industry in which millions of capital are invested and several thousand workers employed, also wantonly diminishing the world's food supply; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual session assembled, that we endorse the request for prohibition of salmon traps in Wood and Nushagak rivers, and the President hereby stands instructed to so notify Secretary Strauss.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Russell asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution.

No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 180—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to petition the Congress of the United States of America to test the possibility of governmental telegraphy, by constructing, controlling and operating an experimental telegraph line between the cities of New York and Washington.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

ARTICLE IX.—(New Section)—Section 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated national or international union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

A motion was made and seconded

that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Ketter, Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Crampton, McKee, Brinkman, Morton, Sullivan (T. J.), Cable, Holland, Duffy (T. J.), Wilson (W. B.), and Secretary Morrison.

Vice-President Keefe in the chair.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was declared carried on a *viva voce* vote.

Vice-President Duncan—This is a constitutional amendment and requires a two-thirds vote, and a show of hands is necessary.

Another vote was taken, which resulted in 137 votes being cast in favor of and 43 votes against the motion to adopt the report of the committee, which was then declared carried.

Vice-President Keefe—The delegates will give undivided attention to some information Vice-President O'Connell wishes to impart to the Convention.

Vice-President O'Connell spoke at some length in regard to the exchange of fraternal delegates between the United States, England and Canada, speaking particularly of the first delegates sent by a Convention of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress. He also spoke of the high regard in which all the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada have been held by the American Federation of Labor.

At the close of his remarks, Vice-President O'Connell presented each of the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Messrs. Shackleton and Hodge, on behalf of the delegates to the Convention, a handsome case of silver. The articles in each case were suitably inscribed, and on the cases were inscriptions stating by whom they were presented.

A gold watch was presented to W. R. Trotter, Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and a gold bracelet to Mrs. Shackleton.

The Fraternal Delegates and Mrs. Shackleton each made brief addresses, in which they thanked the delegates

for their tokens of appreciation.

In concluding his address Fraternal Delegate Shackleton said:

I have a little request to make. I don't know how far I may be in order, but I am commissioned by my executive in London to make a request. This week you will be appointing your Fraternal Delegates. We have no desire to suggest that the ordinary rule should not apply, or that more than two delegates should be appointed; but my Council has asked me to convey to you their sincere request that our friend, Mr. Gompers, visit us once again, even if it is necessary to appoint him a third delegate. We want to show him the Trade Union movement in our country. If you can see your way clear to appoint your two delegates in the regular way, and add your President to the number, we will take care of them and make them comfortable.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge joined with Mr. Shackleton in making the request that President Gompers visit the British Trades Union Congress.

Fraternal Delegate Shackleton in the chair.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

WHEREAS, International, Local or Federal Trades Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall not enter into any working agreements with any association of any trade or calling not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, when such trade or calling shall be recognized by a duly chartered organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, without the consent of said affiliated organization; neither shall they render any moral or financial assistance to such unaffiliated organization without the consent of the International, Local or Federal Trades' Union recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That a violation of this resolution shall carry the penalty of suspension of International charter, and that when a local organization shall violate this resolution, said local shall, on proofs being submitted

of the same, be suspended from the International organization.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate DeVeaux, the introducer of the resolution, who urged its adoption. The question was further discussed by Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers in the chair.

The President announced that the special order of business was the hearing of a committee from Progressive Harbor No. 9, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

President Gompers introduced Captain Wood of the committee.

Captain Wood said in part: It is an honor and a pleasure to meet and greet delegates of the American Federation of Labor. We are before you as a committee to extend to you the good will and support and respect of our Association. It is a matter of sore regret that we are not a part of the American Federation of Labor. A majority of us regret this, but there are certain statute laws which prevent our affiliation.

Mr. Overman, another member of the committee, also made a brief address to the convention, and asked the assistance of the members of the American Federation of Labor in getting a bill through Congress which would limit the hours of labor for members of the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported, as follows:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That no person carrying a card of any recognized affil-

fated organization chartered by the American Federation of Labor, shall act as an Employer, Employing Agent or Contractor of non-union labor, help or talent.

RESOLVED, That on proof of violation being presented to the local or international organization which recognizes such person as a member, said member shall be suspended from said International or Local organization.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate DeVeaux discussed the question at some length, and at the conclusion of his discussion asked that it be recommitted to the Committee on Law in order that something might be brought in covering the subject of his resolution which could be adopted in the convention.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Brinkman and Treasurer Lennon.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge in the chair.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee on Resolution No. 36 was carried.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Gompers, of Cigarmakers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That Article XIII, Section 11, be amended as follows:

Strike out the words "it be imperatively ordered that no" on last line of page 19 and the first line of page 20, and insert in lieu thereof "under no circumstances shall a"

Strike out the word "shall" in line 2, page 20.

Between the words "peen" and the word "authorized" line 4, page 20, insert the word "first"

Strike out the word "their," Section V, line 7, page 21, and insert in lieu thereof the word "its"

The committee concurred in the changes suggested, and recommended that the resolution be adopted.

The resolution was divided, the last paragraph being considered separately.

On motion the report of the committee on the first part of the resolution was adopted.

After a short discussion a motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee on the last paragraph of the resolution be adopted. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 52 was reported on by the committee, but at the request of Delegate Barnes (J. M.), consideration of the resolution was deferred until Delegate Walker could be present.

President Gompers in the chair.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Much of the strife over jurisdiction arises from an assumed right on the part of affiliated organizations to change their names so as to cover a wider field of jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This change in name and jurisdiction changes the contractual relations of such organizations and the A. F. of L. as well as between such organizations and other affiliated bodies; therefore,

RESOLVED, That no such change be allowed except after approval by a Convention of the A. F. of L.; such action only to be taken after notice of intention so to do has been given at the previous Convention.

The committee recommended the following as a substitute for Resolution No. 58:

Insert in Section 11 of Article IX between the words "unions—and," on line 11, the following: "No affiliated international, national or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name without having first obtained the consent and approval of a convention of the American Federation of Labor."

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. The question was discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Brinkman, Gurnin, Walker (J. H.), Furuseth and Wheeler.

Vice-President Duncan offered the following as an addition or amendment to the report of the committee:

Insert after the words "title or name," "If any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization."

The amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan was accepted by the committee as part of their report.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegate John A. Seaber, City Federation, Columbia, S. C.:

RESOLVED, Amend Article 13, Section 4, by adding after the word "year" the following:

Except such members of a newly organized local union who may be discharged or locked out for the sole reason that they have joined or organized a union of their craft; provided, such discharge, or lock out, occurs within thirty days after joining, or organizing, such union; such persons to receive benefits as per Section 5, Article 13, A. F. of L. Constitution.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

Treasurer Lennon, Chairman of the Committee—The question of lockouts is covered by another section of the constitution. This is an administrative matter, and justice has been done, and will be done, to the members of those unions that are entitled to benefits under the constitution and laws of the American Federation of Labor. We believed it not advisable to make such a law, as it would give opportunity for imposition.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegate P. J. Doherty, Central Trade Council, Mobile, Ala.:

WHEREAS, The various crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. have suffered considerable setback by such organizations known as the Employers' Association and Citizens' Alliance; and

WHEREAS, The seating of Employers as Delegates in Central, State or National Bodies of Labor has, and will have the effect of attempting legislation by such organizations to the detriment of the individual; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That no employer of labor shall be allowed a seat in any Central, State, or National Body.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 84: Your committee approves of the sentiment embodied in the resolution, and recommends the same to city, central, state, national and international unions.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

In answer to a question by Delegate Doherty, Treasurer Lennon said: This is a matter within the control of city, central, state, national and international unions, and the report of the committee is that it be recommended to them by this convention.

President Gompers—The committee did not deem it advisable to make this a part of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, but believes the resolution to be true and sound in sentiment and principle and recommends that it be recommended to the central and state bodies, national and international unions for their endorsement as a resolution.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Amended Section 5, of Article III, of the Constitution by striking out the word "Third" and inserting the word "Fourth."

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 163—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Strike out Section 3, of Art. III, of the Constitution, and substitute the following: The following committees, consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: Rules and Order of Business, Organization, Labels, Local or Federated Bodies, Education, State Organization, Boycotts and Building Trades.

The committees, consisting of fifteen members each, on President's Report, Secretary and Treasurer's Report, Resolutions, Laws and Adjustments, shall

be elected in the following manner: Nominations for members of all these committees shall be made at one time. The election to determine the personnel of the respective committees. The nominees in the order of the highest number of votes received shall fill the committees in the order in which the committees are herein named.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 163: Your committee concurs in the resolution as to change in number of members of committees from eleven to fifteen, but non-concurs in the balance of the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes (J. M.), Vice-President Duncan, Treasurer Lennon, President Gompers, Delegate Walker (J. H.), Delegate Conroy and Delegate Cramp-ton.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers—The chair desires to make an announcement. Newspaper statements reflecting upon the officers of our labor movement and particularly upon myself, have appeared. It was my purpose at some period earlier in the proceedings of this convention to make a statement to the delegates. Business has thus far prevented me from doing so. I have not had time for ample preparation, by reason of the work of the convention, together with committee

work and conferences; but in whatever form I can present the matter to this convention, during some time tomorrow I should like to have the opportunity of so doing. My only purpose in making the statement is to advise you of some things which have transpired, and to keep you advised of some things which may be in anticipation. If it were not that advantage might be taken of my not referring to the matter in this convention, and the charge made that I was afraid to make the statement, I should make no reference to it at all; but I want you, before leaving this convention, to know that that which I have said in the American Federationist, that which I have said in my reports and that which I have said elsewhere of the machinations of the National Association of Manufacturers is not only true, but it has not thus far been fully told. And I ask you, though it may take an hour to make the statement, that some opportunity may be presented not later than some hour tomorrow for the presentation of that subject.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—Owing to the fact that we have a special order for tomorrow morning, I move that the statement from President Gompers be made a special order of business for 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The convention was adjourned at 5:30 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. Wednesday, November 20th.

## NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 20. Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Brinkman, Tracy, Dunlap, Winters, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, Wilson, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Skemp, Sheret, Starr, Goltra, Calhoun, Quirk, Mahon, Freil, Powell (G.), Entenza, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Richards, Tracy, Johns, Bahlhorn, Maloney, Quirk (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hauser, Vaughan, Rizelle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Carty, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Ryan, Freedman, Conley.

The announcement was made that Delegate Wilson of the Maintenance of Way Employees, was obliged to leave the city, and that his delegation wished to have Mr. Ward seated in his place.

On motion the request was granted and Delegate Ward seated.

Delegate W. L. Johns, Madison, Ill., representing the Tri-City Central Trades Council, was excused from further attendance on the convention, as he was obliged to leave for his home.

Delegate Schwarz asked unanimous consent to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was presented:

**Resolution No. 181—By Delegate Louis A. Schwarz, International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America:**

WHEREAS, The monetary situation throughout the United States is in such a shape, at the present time, as to cause grave fears of an industrial as well as a financial panic; and,

WHEREAS, The unscrupulous banking methods that are in vogue in some of the large financial centers of the country, are directly responsible for this state of affairs, thereby temporarily destroying public confidence

and causing it, to a great extent, to withdraw its savings from the banks and trust companies and thus creating a scarcity of available currency; and,

WHEREAS, These conditions are directly and most seriously affecting the interests of the laboring classes, and are depriving them of the benefits enjoyed through years of continued prosperity; and,

WHEREAS, Anything that so directly concerns the working people of the United States as to seriously interfere with their means to secure a livelihood, and that makes conditions such as to demoralize business and trade, and reduces the demand for labor to a minimum, is, and should be, of deep concern to this convention; and,

WHEREAS, The causes leading up to this deplorable manipulation of the currencies of this country should be denounced and condemned in the fullest extent, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the banking methods which are responsible for the present stringency in the money market be severely censured, and that this convention go on record, being the voice of organized labor, as being unanimously in favor of any efficient methods that may be employed, to place the currency of the United States upon a more elastic and safe basis to prevent the possibility of the scarcity of currency, and that this convention, representing the working people of the United States, demand of the people's representatives in Congress, that immediate steps be taken toward this end; and be it further

RESOLVED, That organized labor is opposed to the hoarding of currency, and advocates the restoration of all money saved in this manner, to the different channels that serve to keep the currency of the United States in healthy circulation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, and also, that they be given to the daily press throughout the country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Treasurer Lennon—The special order for this morning is the report of the Adjustment Committee.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

## REPORT OF ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19, 1907.

We, your committee appointed to hear complaints and disputes of International, National, State and City Central Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have given all representatives interested a careful hearing, and submit for your consideration and approval the following report:

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate D. Sullivan, of Brooklyn Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article XI of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. requires national and international unions to instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered central bodies; and

WHEREAS, In Brooklyn, the following unions: Butchers' Unions Nos. 211 and 342; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 3; Beer Bottlers and Drivers, Nos. 345 and 347; Silk Ribbon Weavers' Union, Textile Workers, No. 2; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Nos. 12, 32, 291, not only do not affiliate with the Central Labor Union, but maintain a dual and antagonistic Central Body known as the Brooklyn Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. take immediate steps, through the proper National and International Unions, to compel the above mentioned locals to withdraw from the central body and affiliate with the chartered central body, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and that the several other unaffiliated locals of National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. also be instructed to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

Committee recommends that the words "scab" be stricken out of the resolution and endorsed as amended, and that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council to be compiled with according to the laws of the A. F. of L.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Potter stated that the two local unions of Butcher Workmen mentioned in the resolution were not affiliated with Amalgamated Meat

Cutters and Butcher Workmen's International organization. He stated further that if the Brooklyn Central Labor Union would support the organization he represented in an effort to organize the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of that city in a local affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's organization, such local would be seated in the Brooklyn Central body.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the protest filed by the Actors' National Protective Union in answer to the decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granting the jurisdiction to the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes over that branch of the theatrical profession recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the past fourteen years known as Picture Machine Operators, who are part and parcel of a theatrical performance, recognized as such for many years, and who have been during that time members of the Actors' National Protective Union; therefore

RESOLVED, That this decision be reopened and that the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes, the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, and the Actors' National Protective Union confer with the (Grievance) Adjustment Committee of the A. F. of L. convention.

Committee non-concurs in the resolution and sustains the decision of the Executive Council for the reason that no claim was made that the decision was unjust.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate DeVeaux, who moved as an amendment that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, that the organization he represented might have an opportunity to present its claim. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Treasurer Lennon, and Delegate Hart.

The amendment offered by Delegate DeVeaux was carried and the original motion as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

**RESOLVED**, That it is hereby conceded that all parts of a theatrical production occurring behind the footlights and in front of the scenery after same has been placed in position by the stage mechanics, the same being specialties, acts, illusions, acrobats, and any and all forms of entertainment presented as such in any theatre, music hall, circus, fair ground or park, in which any form of entertainment is produced shall be under the jurisdiction of the Actors' National Protective Union.

**RESOLVED**, That this resolution shall in no way conflict with the rights recognized by the American Federation of Labor, giving the American Federation of Musicians the privilege of producing band concerts, in the various theatres, music halls, fairs and parks.

The committee offered the following as a substitute for the second "Resolve:"

**RESOLVED**, That nothing in the resolution is to be construed so as to interfere with the legitimate performance of musicians recognized as such by the American Federation of Musicians, or in any way conflict with the jurisdiction already conceded to International or National Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Committee concurs in the resolution as amended.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate J. Wallace, International Union of Pavers, etc.:

**WHEREAS** The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters made application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter to cover the above named work; and

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor granted the said International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the charter to cover and have

jurisdiction over the above named work; and

**WHEREAS**, The peace conference held in New York City on February 4, 5, and 6, 1907, decided to allow the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters to remain an independent local body and around Greater New York to the detriment of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters; and

**WHEREAS**, In many large cities the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters have properly affiliated themselves with the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, appeal to this convention to non-concur in the recommendation of the peace conference in so far as Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters are concerned; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this convention grant the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters the full jurisdiction claimed in their application for charter, and approved and granted by the American Federation of Labor, and which application is on file in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the third paragraph of the preamble and the first "Resolved" be stricken out, with the consent of the author of the resolution. The committee concurred in the resolution as amended.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Barnes (J. M.), Lewis (T. L.), Vice-President O'Connell, Secretary Morrison, President Gompers, Delegates Wallace, Flood, and Sullivan (T. J.).

The motion to recommit to the committee was carried.

The Committee on Adjustment asked that Resolution No. 47 be referred to the Committee on Building Trades; Resolution No. 52 to the Committee on Laws, and Resolution No. 61 to the Committee on Resolutions. No objection being offered, the resolutions were so referred.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' Inter-

**national Union of North America:**

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of the City of Washington, D. C., has affiliated with it a body known as the Carpet Mechanics' Union; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction over all carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics' Union is an antagonistic and rival body to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is required to use its good offices for the purpose of endeavoring to have said Carpet Mechanics' Union apply for a charter from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and unless the Carpet Mechanics' Union applies for admission to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is hereby directed to suspend that union, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That all central bodies holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor, are directed to take similar action against affiliated unions of carpet mechanics who are not connected with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee concurred in Resolution No. 69 when amended by striking out all after the word "re-affirmed" in the fourth line of the last resolution, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 69—By Delegates W. L. A. Johnson, Thos. H. Flynn and Thos. Nolan of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and I. S. B. & H. of A.:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America in January, 1904, presented a trade jurisdiction dispute with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to the A. F. of L. Executive Council at Washington, for adjustment. A conference was held with the B. & S. I. W. of A. and the points upon which an agreement could not be made was referred by both parties to a committee of the A. F. of L. Executive Council which committee gave both parties a hearing and made an award which was delivered

to both organizations July 1, 1904. The B. & S. I. W. of A. ignored the award and continued to perform the disputed work. An appeal for the enforcement of the work was taken up at the San Francisco Convention and after an investigation by the Grievance Committee of the A. F. of L. at that Convention they made a report to reaffirm the former award made by the A. F. of L. and ordering the same carried into effect (See page 212 proceedings, 1904). The B. & S. I. W. of A. continued to refuse to live up to that award, and numerous conferences have been held with committees and officers of the Structural Iron Workers endeavoring to secure an amicable adjustment of this matter, but all to no purpose.

At the Minneapolis Convention, 1906, President Ryan of the B. & S. I. W. of A. agreed if no action was taken by the Boilermakers in presenting this, in stating to that Convention he would meet with our International officers and Mr. Thomas Flynn, a representative of the A. F. of L., immediately after the Convention and adjust the dispute.

Meeting was held in Chicago, December 4, between the officers of the two conventions, but no agreement was reached because the Structural Iron Workers wanted to deviate from the award. Another conference was held at Indianapolis, 1907, but no agreement was reached for the same reason, the Structural Iron Workers either refusing to agree to enforce the award of the A. F. of L. as made or denying their authority and power as International officers to enforce the award.

The Structural Iron Workers at the present time and during the past year, have insisted on doing boilermakers' work—such as steam and water tight tank work, smoke stacks, breechings, etc.—even to the extent of striking jobs through the building trades' councils to enforce these unwarranted claims. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the award above referred to be re-affirmed.

The motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Johnson, who moved that the report of the Committee be amended so as to concur in the resolution in full.

Treasurer Lennon—That is practically a negative motion, and the same result can be obtained by voting down the original proposition.

Delegate Johnson moved that the

resolution be recommitted to the Committee, and that he be given an opportunity to appear before the Committee.

The question was discussed by Delegates Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (F. M.), Flynn and Sullivan (T. J.).

On motion the debate was closed, and the motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, for the Upholsterers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The hanging of all tapestry fabrics and for interior decorations, such as wall hangings in private residences, hotels and exposition buildings, etc., when such hangings are tacked upon the wall, has been recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the upholsterers craft, and

WHEREAS, Flag and bunting decorations on the interior and exterior of buildings, expositions, etc., is recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers International Union of North America; be it

RESOLVED, That the claim of jurisdiction as herein set forth by the Upholsterers International Union of North America over this work is endorsed and recognized by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee made the following report:

The Committee finds that the officers of the Upholsterers' International Union have held no conference with other organizations interested to adjust their differences, and the Committee recommends that the representatives of the organizations interested be instructed to hold a conference to adjust their respective jurisdictions.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hatch moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee, and that all the parties appear before the Committee. (Seconded)

Vice-President O'Connell — I will state for the Committee that we could not make any other report. The law of the American Federation of Labor requires that parties at interest must first hold a conference and endeavor to adjust their differences.

The amendment was withdrawn by

Delegate Hatch, and the motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, for the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Article 2, Section 2, of the American Federation of Labor directs "the establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies," and

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union has within its ranks men who are employed as vehicle upholsterers, and these men of right and according to the said Article 2 and Section 2, should be transferred and affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and

WHEREAS, A conference was held at the city of Washington during the present year between representatives of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union and the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, This conference has been arranged by President Samuel Gompers, but resulted unsatisfactorily, and

WHEREAS, There are a great number of men employed in this industry who are unorganized, and who cannot be successfully organized until the question of jurisdiction has been finally adjusted; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., direct the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to transfer all such vehicle upholsterers to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention.

Committee non-concurs in the resolution and suggests that Secretary Morrison continue negotiations with a view of bringing about a speedy settlement.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hatch—I desire to ask the chair whether the recommendation of the committee means that the convention recognizes the authority of Secretary Morrison to settle this question.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—Secretary Morrison was

authorized to try and bring about an understanding between the contending organizations, and while they had one conference which was without final results, the committee is of the opinion that they should continue negotiations; and that Secretary Morrison continue to lend his good office to bring about an understanding, because there are some matters in the resolution the committee believes could not be carried into effect, even though it were adopted.

Delegate Hatch—I desire to offer as an amendment to the recommendation of the committee: That the matter be referred to the Executive Council and the representatives of both sides required to come before with full power to act. (Seconded)

Delegate Brinkman offered as an amendment to the amendment that the word "required" be stricken out and the word "request" inserted in its place.

The amendment to the amendment was declared lost on a *viva voce* vote. A division was had, and the amendment to the amendment was again declared lost.

The amendment offered by Delegate Hatch: That the matter be referred to the Executive Council and the representatives of both sides required to come before it with full power to act, was carried.

Delegate Brinkman—My organization seldom holds conventions. Most of its work is done by referendum. I suppose time will be given for that.

President Gompers—Judging from the actions of the Executive Council in the past, it is fair to assume that for the future the Executive Council, regardless of its personnel, will be fair to any organization and give it ample, reasonable time for such a purpose.

The Committee desires to report on a section of President Gompers' Report and also on Resolution No. 64.

#### SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

In connection with the general subject of jurisdiction disputes, your attention is called to the fact that in the dispute existing for a considerable period of time between the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association,

national Longshoremen's Association, the Pittsburg Convention directed that the two organizations should select two representatives each, these four to select a fifth, to determine the right to the use of the name, "Marine and Transport Workers," in addition to that of the International Longshoremen's Association, and as to certain classes of work coming under their respective jurisdictions. The conference was held under these instructions, and an effort made to have both parties come to a mutual agreement, but without success.

The representatives of both organizations selected a fifth person as arbitrator, one in whom they both expressed their confidence as to his ability, honesty and impartiality. They declared in advance that their respective organizations would abide by the decision and award which he might render; yet within a few weeks after the award and decision were rendered I was officially informed that the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association had rejected it.

This case is cited first, as a matter of fact and record; and, second, to show that at times when representatives on behalf of their organizations declare in advance that they will abide by a decision or award of an arbitrator, their organizations may decline to hold themselves bound thereby.

#### Resolution No. 64—

WHEREAS, There has been for some years a controversy between the International Seamen's Union of America and the International Longshoremen's Association on account of the additional name assumed by the Longshoremen's Association of Marine and Transport Workers; and

WHEREAS, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor in its Pittsburg Convention provided for an Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, This Arbitration Board met in Erie, Pa., April, 1906, and selected Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as Chairman of Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, On June 26, 1907, Mr. Gompers rendered his decision on the controversy in which he used the following words: "The use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Transport Workers is not essential to its rights and interest and is essentially prejudicial to the rights and interest of the seamen, therefore, and for fur-

ther reasons hereinafter given, the further use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Transport Workers is to be discontinued." And

WHEREAS, The International Longshoremen's Association in Convention on July 9th, voted that "the decision of the Arbitration Board be rejected and that we retain our name"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor condemns the action of the Longshoremen for refusing to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board, after agreeing to do so.

The Committee finds that "International Longshoremen's Association" is the name recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and recommends that the International Longshoremen's Association be instructed to discontinue the use of the words "Marine and Transport Workers" as a part of the name of their organization.

Committee further recommends that the credentials of no organization be accepted by the Secretary of the A. F. of L. unless such credentials are made out in accordance with the name recognized and listed by the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

Vice-President Huber in the chair.

The question was discussed by Delegate Keefe, President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell and Delegate Furueth.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer an amendment to the report of the Committee: In their last resolution, which reads, "The Committee further recommends that the credentials of no organization be accepted by the Secretary of the A. F. of L. unless such credentials are made out in accordance with the name recognized and listed by the American Federation of Labor," that after the word "that" it read:

"The International Longshoremen be, and are hereby required, to change their name in accord with the decision rendered by President Gompers as arbitrator, and that in furtherance of this object President Gompers and one

other member of the Executive Council attend the next convention of the Longshoremen and urge upon them the change referred to." (Seconded)

The question was further discussed by Delegate Lewis (T. L.), and Treasurer Lennon.

The amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon was adopted by a vote of 106 to 53, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted by a *viva voce* vote.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. Alex Fairgrieve, President of the Montana Federation of Labor.

Mr. Fairgrieve spoke at some length of the work of the Montana Federation, and said in part: It is true that in the past we have stood aloof from the great labor movement of this country, and are still in that condition so far as our Federation is concerned. There is no reason why we should not be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor except the neglect of the national and international officers of the great labor unions to have their locals in Montana affiliated with the State Federation. One reason for that is that differences have grown up between the organizations in Montana. In the past the Montana Federation has been controlled by those who rebelled against the other States and against the American Federation of Labor. That is not so today. The organization is now practically in the hands of the international movement, and there is no reason why we should not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor in this great movement.

Mr. Fairgrieve spoke at some length of the legislation in favor of labor, particularly the Eight-hour Law and the Child Labor Law that have been secured in Montana through the State Federation. He stated that the Montana Child Labor Law was superior to that of any other civilized country. In closing he expressed the hope that at the next Convention representatives of the Montana Federation of Labor would appear as delegates, not as visitors.

Secretary Morrison announced that the Entertainment Committee had se-

cured tickets for all delegates and their wives to attend the Friday evening performance at the Colonial Theatre. The Committee asked the dele-

gates to make no other engagements for that evening.

The Convention was adjourned at 12:30 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Wednesday, November 20th, Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Mockler, Dwyer, Cable, Winters, Noyes, Wilson, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Clark, Goltra, Moore, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Freel, Gervias, Powell (G.), Entenza, Griffith, Koonce, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Virella, Frank, Jones, Leighton, Richards, Johns, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Carty, Woodmansie, McCallum, Thompson, Edwards, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley, Chapman.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the credentials of Thomas Nolan, Portsmouth Central Labor Union.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Adjustment Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate J. Wallace, International Union of Pavers, etc.:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Pavers, Ramermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, made application to the American Federation of Labor, for a charter to cover

the above named work; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted the said International Union of Pavers, Ramermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the charter to cover, and have jurisdiction over the above named work; and

WHEREAS, The peace conference held in New York City, on February 4, 5 and 6, 1907, decided to allow the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters to remain an independent local in and around Greater New York, to the detriment of the International Union of Pavers, Ramermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters; and

WHEREAS, In many large cities the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters have properly affiliated themselves with the International Union of Pavers, Ramermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters now; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the International Union of Pavers, Ramermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, appeal to this Convention to non-concur in the recommendation of the peace conference in so far as Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters are concerned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention grant the International Union of Pavers, Ramermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the full jurisdiction claimed in their application for charter, and approved and granted by the American Federation of Labor, and which application is on file in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 38 was re-committed to the Committee. The Committee finds the charter name claimed by the rese-

lution is not in accordance with facts, as the charter was granted under the title of International Union of Pavers and Rammermen. We further find that the resolution is practically an application for an extension of charter, therefore, we recommend the same be referred to the Executive Council for full investigation and action.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has made application for affiliation to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Objection has been interposed by the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union to the granting of a charter to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has demonstrated its capacity to fully protect the interests of those engaged in clerical work in railway service as proven by its past record in securing improved conditions for its members, its steady increase in members and its rapid advancement along trades union lines; and

WHEREAS, There ought to be no question as to the right of jurisdiction over railway clerks as between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a charter of affiliation be granted the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and that the Executive Council hereby stands instructed to issue said charter.

The Committee reported as follows:

The representatives of the Railway Clerks, who is author of the resolution, and the representatives of the Freight Handlers' Union having arranged a settlement of their differences, a request was made that the resolution be withdrawn and your Committee endorses the request.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate James F. Scott, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Tampa, Fla.:

WHEREAS, Ship Carpenters, Join-

ers and Caulkers of America, Local No. 60, located at Tampa, Fla., protest against the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 696, usurping the places of the members of Local No. 60, and it is claimed at a lower wage scale than obtained by the ship carpenters.

Local No. 60 also claims that members of No. 696 work with non-union caulkers and others on marine and floating work claimed by the ship carpenters. To these charges the officials of Local No. 696 has never made an official denial.

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., to whom the protest was first made, tried by every means to have the two locals affected arrive at a satisfactory agreement. In this the central body was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that Local 696 claimed jurisdiction over every branch of work where a nail is driven.

The matter was then referred to President Gompers for a decision, and the president decided that as the matter was one of trades jurisdiction, it should be settled by the national organizations.

As the dispute in question has developed into a dispute between two internationals, the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa begs that the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopt some method by which this dissension can be eliminated and peace restored by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

The Committee reported as follows:

No conference having been arranged to settle the matter in dispute, the Committee recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the General Officers of the two organizations interested for adjustment.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne, C. D. Wheeler, of A. S. M. W.

WHEREAS, The members of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders permitted their members to take the places of sheet metal workers who were on strike for better conditions in Salt Lake City, Utah; and

WHEREAS, Such action resulted in preventing our members from establishing a higher wage rate per day in that city; and

WHEREAS, The general officers of the Sheet Metal Workers have repeatedly asked the general officers of the

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders that they withdraw their members from shops on strike by Sheet Metal Workers, which has not been complied with; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, that the general officers of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders be, and is hereby instructed to immediately withdraw their members from the shops in Salt Lake City, where they have taken the places of our men on strike.

The Committee reported as follows:

The representatives of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and the Sheet Metal Workers' Organizations were requested to try and reach an agreement, and as a result of their conferences the following agreement was drawn up:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16, 1907.  
To the Delegates representing the A. S. M. W. I. A. in the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled:

In consideration of the above representatives withdrawing the protest entered against the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders for permitting its members to take the place of Sheet Metal Workers, who were on strike for better conditions in the shops of Utah M. M. Supply Company of Salt Lake City, Utah,

We, the representatives of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, agree to immediately withdraw our members from said shops.

It is mutually agreed by both parties hereto that in the event of a settlement being arrived at between the Sheet Metal Workers of the U. M. M. Supply Company, that in the jurisdiction dispute existing between both parties, we agree to a conference to draw up demarcation lines covering jurisdiction.

For the Sheet Metal Workers:

(Signed)

M. O'SULLIVAN, G. P.  
HUGH FRAYNE,  
C. D. WHEELER.

For the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders:

(Signed)

GEORGE F. DUNN,  
THOS. H. FLYNN,  
W. L. A. JOHNSON.

The Committee endorses this agreement and recommends it for your approval.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 66—By Delegates Jas. J. Nugent and John Mangan, International Association of Steam Fitters, etc.:**

WHEREAS, Steam fitting is recognized and admitted as a trade, separate and distinct from plumbing, and

WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, etc., is endeavoring by unfair means to prevent the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., from exercising the rights duly accorded to them under their affiliation with the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that the restrictions or conditions now attached to the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be removed, thereby granting the above association full jurisdiction and absolute control of their trade; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the United Association of Plumbers, etc., be and is hereby instructed to remove the words "Steam Fitters" and "Steam Fitters' Helpers" from their charter.

Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to have the International Association of Steam Fitters to select three representatives and the United Association of Plumbers to select three representatives. Those six representatives, with President Gompers, or some person he may select, to meet within ninety days, for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

Committee further recommends that in the event of the Committee selected failing to meet or agree, that the Executive Council is empowered to define lines of jurisdiction for the International Association of Steam Fitters and the United Association of Plumbers, etc. The decision of the Committee of seven or the Executive Council to be final and binding on both organizations.

The question was discussed by Delegates Nugent and MacArthur.

Delegate MacArthur offered the following amendment to the report of the Committee: Amend by adding: "In the meantime all affiliated organizations are hereby advised and instructed to grant full recognition to all locals and

members of the National Association of Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers." This to be pending the proposed conference, or the results of the conference.

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Brinkman.

Delegate Moffitt—I move you that we proceed with the business that was made a special order for 2:30.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order has arrived and the pending subject will be deferred until the close of that special order. I ask Delegate Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union to occupy the chair during the special order.

Delegate Lynch in the chair.

Chairman Lynch—The time for the special order having arrived in which President Gompers is to make a statement, the President has the floor.

President Gompers—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: Yesterday I made a statement, or an announcement, requesting the consideration of the delegates to this convention and their indulgence that I might have an opportunity to make a statement regarding the assertions, the insinuations and the attacks of the National Association of Manufacturers and their hirelings. You were kind enough to set an hour for the hearing of that statement. In the meantime I have prepared a statement, which has been reduced to writing. There are a number of other matters in connection with the statement that are not written, and which it was not within the limit of time to write and prepare, so I may have to depart from the manuscript and refer to some other matters in connection with the whole subject.

The attack by the agents of the National Association of Manufacturers upon the officers of the A. F. of L. could not come at a more opportune time than just before and during our annual convention. It will have directly the opposite effect from that intended. Instead of sowing suspicion and disrupting our forces it

will concentrate their energy upon defensive measures.

While I might personally prefer to let my life work speak for itself as to my honesty and loyalty to the movement I have the honor in part to represent, yet such scurrilous and lying attacks can not be passed over in silence by the labor movement of the country and I feel that the general public should be given the truth. That our opponents descend to personal abuse shows the low character of the campaign they are conducting. That they had to go back sixteen years to fabricate a charge against my honesty is significant, for I have been under public scrutiny all the years since.

We have with us here and there in our office a mass of most interesting and remarkable documents which throw light on the methods and motives and personality of those who have instigated these recent attacks.

Public sentiment will be shocked at the revelation of the methods employed by the spies and agents of the Manufacturers' Association. I shall lay much of this information before you and the general public.

The unions of the country have been simmering with resentment since I informed them through the American Federationist of the real purposes for which the Manufacturers' Association's million and a half dollar war fund was to be used. I published an editorial in the American Federationist last July and another in September stating that the fund would be used in an attempt to villify and discredit the officials of our movement—that detectives and spies were already swarming around our unions not only trying to get information but busily engaged in fomenting trouble and concocting lies as to the actions of such unions and their members. My editorials were based on actual information. A symposium in our September issue contributed by our most prominent labor officials showed that they, too, realized the character of the fight against us. This recent attack upon the officers of the A. F. of L. is

the proof to our members of how accurately we foretold the action of the National Association of Manufacturers. They have made a very poor job of it. They have to go back sixteen years in order to find any peg upon which they can hang a possible suspicion.

The man Rice who makes affidavit of having paid and received certain money from Samuel Gompers, is a man who was formerly an advertising solicitor employed by the American Federation of Labor. He was dismissed for dishonesty. We have records in our office to prove this. After his dismissal by the A. F. of L., he traveled through various States getting out "fake" souvenirs and similar publications, cheating business men and lining his own pockets through his false assertion that he was the agent of the A. F. of L. We usually received proof of his rascality after he had fled from the scene of operation, so prosecution was difficult.

Rice's statements as to the accounts paid the A. F. of L. for the advertising privileges of its annual publication from the years 1893 to 1899, are not only incorrect as to the amounts paid, but he omits the important fact that such sums as he did pay were expended for the Federation and not for my personal use. The records of the A. F. of L. show that these sums received from the sale of the advertising privilege of our annual souvenir were used to buy office furniture and to get out plates for some of our earlier pamphlets. It must be remembered that the Federation was up to 1893 a comparatively new organization, struggling to get an equipment for its organizing and educational work.

Mr. Rice and his confederates perverted the original idea of the A. F. of L. souvenir publication and both before and after our magazine was established they systematically plundered both the business men and the local labor movement in various sections of the country.

At our 1901 convention of the Federation held at Scranton, Pennsyl-

vania, our Executive Council called special attention to the deceptive publications which were illegally using the name of the A. F. of L. and asked and received authority to prosecute any persons who published souvenirs, directories or other publications in which the A. F. of L. was alleged as the beneficiary. This wiped out the general evil to some extent, but Rice and his confederates then turned their attention to getting out fake souvenirs, alleging State and City Central Bodies as the beneficiaries. Their swindles were even then so bold that several times they only escaped prosecution by hasty departure to fresh fields and pastures new. I have letters in this convention all admitting it.

There are warrants out for Henry Rice in several States, sworn to by business men whom he has fleeced. We have in our office original correspondence voluntarily sent to us proving that Henry Rice has over and over again stolen from those who employed him. He is not in fear of physical assault as he claims but he may well fear that he will be arrested and sentenced to serve time for his swindles. The National Association of Manufacturers can not plead ignorance of this man's character when they hire him to defame me. The fact is that no other sort of a man could be found to do this kind of work.

A fac-simile receipt has been published in order to give the impression that I had some questionable financial transactions with Rice. That was simply an ordinary business transaction, the money received from Rice was used as I have already explained, wholly for the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. and many business men have suffered from Rice's depredations and did we wish evil to the Manufacturers' Association, we could not hope for anything worse than that they should have him as one of their agents.

The attack upon the Federation officials misrepresents the action which the A. F. of L. has taken on severa

occasions in its conventions.

For instance, it is charged that I was "investigated" at the Chicago convention in 1893, and the intimation is made that I was "white washed."

It is true that I had some opposition. There was a delegate who had the honorable ambition to succeed me as president and he had a following among the delegates. Some of my opponents started a rumor that I had not accounted satisfactorily for the money received for the sale of the advertising privilege for our souvenir that year. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter, three of the five were known to be personally opposed to my re-election as president and in favor of the election of my opponent.

The committee found that the rumors were baseless. I had properly accounted for every dollar received. It is true that the committee recommended that no further annual souvenirs be issued, but that was because the convention decided to establish our official monthly magazine, the "American Federationist." The report of the committee showing that I had properly fulfilled the trust reposed in me was unanimously adopted by the convention. I was re-elected president and in addition made editor of our official magazine, authorized to be established by that convention.

In regard to the expense of our magazine, the "American Federationist," I will say that we do pay our advertising manager fifty per cent commission on advertising. He is an able man who has received from other firms even higher salary than we pay. We consider the laborer worthy of his hire. Our advertising manager does not get the fifty per cent for his personal share, but is obliged to pay a commission and traveling expenses to the force of canvassers whom he employs and keeps on the road soliciting advertisements for the "American Federationist." This makes a total of about forty-two per cent, leaving him about eight per cent for work as manager.

It is true that we are obliged to pay

somewhat higher advertising commission than daily newspapers or an ordinary magazine. Our magazine is national in its scope and appeal, yet there are certain kinds of advertising which we do not care to solicit or accept. For instance, we do not accept the advertisements of a firm known to be unfair to organized labor, not even if that firm were willing to pay \$5,000 a page per insertion. It would surprise even you, much less the public, to know the sums we are offered if we will accept certain classes of advertisements.

I want to read a statement contained in the journal of the National Association of Manufacturers. In one part it says: "Would it not be natural for Mr. Gompers to take the position of Advertising Solicitor in preference to that of President of the American Federation of Labor as the remuneration is greater?"

I leave it to you who know me to say what sort of an advertising solicitor I would make! And secondly, the whole make-up of these people, our enemies, their view and their conduct is measured by the dollar mark; they know nothing of conviction and principle. They imagine if there be a dollar at the end of a proposition opposed to anything in which they may believe, then change your belief in order to get the dollar. They do not understand and can not appreciate that there are some men in this world who have convictions and who live for principle, and the question of dollars is an after consideration. But to resume:

I also charge openly and pointedly that the Manufacturers' Association has for the past two years conducted a secret and wide-spread boycott against the "American Federationist." We have ample proof of this in our records. It penalizes manufacturers who advertise in our columns. It terrorizes merchants who would like to advertise with us by threatening to ruin their business if they do. This is the association which conducts a secret boycott itself and is trying to get the courts to enjoin the A. F. of L. from publishing an open "We

Don't Patronize" list of unfair firms in the "American Federationist." The blacklisting and boycotting tactics of the Manufacturers' Association add considerably to the expense and trouble of securing advertising for the "American Federationist," but we are glad to say that many of the best firms in the country refuse to be terrorized by the Manufacturers' Association.

It is true that in 1903 and 1904 we had an apparent deficit on the "American Federationist." Our secretary's report, from which this was joyously culled by our opponents, was only of the current condition and did not mention several thousand dollars of collectable bills which were a good asset and were subsequently realized upon.

In 1905 our expenses were less because the expenditures of the two previous years in enlarging and advertising our publication had borne such good fruit that we again showed a surplus on current business. At no time has our official magazine been a burden upon our members, for it has every year carried several thousands of dollars worth of official printing for which it makes no charge upon the general fund and which is absolutely necessary for the information of our members.

We might have had an actual deficit greater than any ever alleged against the magazine and the deficit would still have been less than the cost of official printing to the Federation if we were without an official publication.

Our subscribers and our advertising carry our magazine as a good legitimate business proposition without expense to our members and with no appropriation from our general fund. This is so well known in the labor movement that statements to the contrary only cause a smile among our members, but naturally the general public is not so well informed.

It would not be necessary to go into these matters in detail did every one understand that not only are our en-

tire financial transactions published every month in the "American Federationist," but every official act is carefully scrutinized by our annual convention.

The garbled extracts published by the Manufacturers' Association were taken from our published financial reports which are on file in public libraries and everywhere that our financial transactions have been audited by a special committee each year and passed upon by the convention. It requires rather an acrobatic ability to wrench these figures out of their sequence in order to deceive the public. It is a huge joke to the labor movement to pretend that there is anything secret about the American Federation of Labor finances.

Our expenditures each year are not only authorized but approved by the rank and file who pay the per capita tax.

I think the National Association of Manufacturers will do well to follow our example and publish each month the subscriptions received to the million and a half dollar war fund. I challenge it to publish the true story for what the money is expended.

But to resume as to our own finances, not only do the secretary, treasurer and myself present extended reports of everything done during the year, but we also join with our eight vice-presidents in an Executive Council report to the convention. These are not only read and printed as a part of the public proceedings, but committees are appointed to analyze and consider these reports and the verdict of the Committee on Officers' Reports is subject to debate by the convention. Our conventions are open and visitors, friends or opponents, are permitted to hear our every utterance. The representatives of the press are presented ample opportunities for making a report of our proceedings to publish to the world. Could there be more publicity? Our members realize that the Manufacturers' Association is trying to mislead the public, when it

talks about our Executive Council having either opportunity or power to abuse the trust reposed in it.

My colleagues and I court the fullest possible inquiry from you, the delegates representing our two million members, who are at this convention, and I hope to send broadcast the invitation to the rank and file of our membership to study with renewed vigilance the acts of its officers in the coming year. We are proud in the knowledge that we have administered the affairs of the Federation not only honestly, but economically and intelligently.

As to there being an official ring within the Federation, I ask those interested to study the doings of the Norfolk Convention. The President, the Secretary, Treasurer and eight vice-presidents of the A. F. of L. are nominated and elected annually by the convention. It is the most democratic plan that could be devised. The members of organized labor are satisfied with it. They know how their officers are chosen and how their affairs are administered. The attacks of the National Association of Manufacturers are an insult to the intelligence of our members. Such attacks have proved a boomerang, in that they have intensified the feeling of the delegates against the Manufacturers' Association and resulted in more definite and extensive defensive measures than would have been the case had the Manufacturers' Association not made a slanderous, personal attack on the Federation officials just before and during the convention.

The statement that the auditors were chosen by me from those who can be depended upon to cover up any improper transaction, is either the result of ignorance or malice. As a matter of fact I select each year three officers of three different organizations and these officers in turn select an auditor each. Naturally I can have no knowledge in advance of such selection. A few years ago a man was selected as an auditor whose business interests prompted him to be exceptionally critical. Sev-

eral other auditors have been appointed who were at variance with me, and in every instance there has been a unanimous and uniform report as to the honesty and the faithfulness of every financial transaction of the officers of the A. F. of L.

I understand the present bitterness is because the National Association of Manufacturers finds its membership and its contributions falling off.

Its present methods are bound to disgust upright and honorable business men quite as much as they do the wage workers. We have been thanked by upright and honorable business men and public-spirited citizens all over the country for pointing out the methods of the Manufacturers' Association.

This form of attack is not new. The British trade unions passed through just such an ordeal about 1872, and emerged stronger than ever. We expect these attacks to continue for awhile. We shall meet them at every point. They will tend to keep our members united, loyal, and full of enthusiasm.

The National Association of Manufacturers' constitutes a very small minority of even the small manufacturers of the country, but we do not believe that even that small number will long lend themselves to the contemptible methods pursued by their leaders.

But it is my purpose to present to you some further details regarding the work of our Federation, the difficulties which beset its progress, and the character and doings of the creature of the Manufacturers' Association, Henry Rice.

Honest and competent solicitors are the hardest people to secure for any kind of a publication. It is a position that depends absolutely upon the individual's ability. To secure specially adapted solicitors for any particular line is still more difficult, and in the special line those familiar with the labor movement are extremely scarce.

But, while there are a number of competent solicitors who understand the labor field, to secure honest and reliable ones reduces the number very materially. As I have endeavored, as far as practical, to employ men not only who understood the labor movement, but who had been connected with the movement, you will readily realize that the number of solicitors are limited to about a dozen throughout the United States. It was, therefore, found very difficult to secure the services of any competent canvassers to secure advertisements for the "American Federationist."

You will readily realize that the securing of advertisements for a monthly publication is based upon a purely business proposition as an advertising medium. It is far more difficult to secure patronage and it takes considerably longer to close agreements with business firms for advertising space.

After the Chicago convention, I employed Henry Rice to secure advertisements upon a commission basis for the "American Federationist." The results, however, were not satisfactory. Sometime later I secured the services of other solicitors, among them the present advertising manager of the "American Federationist." This was in 1899. He agreed to secure for us a thousand dollars' worth of advertising a year. He had not long been in the field, when I received letters from him in which he declined to continue working on the same publication with certain canvassers, stating that some transactions had taken place which he considered dishonest, and that these might be laid to him instead of to the party who was securing money contrary to my positive instructions and for purposes other than advertising. I asked him to furnish me proof, and in letters from him under dates of June 8, 15 and 25, and November 27, 1899, he gave me specific cases where Henry Rice had received money from firms in the name of the American Federation of Labor and had kept the same for his own benefit and use. Among the cases mentioned were the following:

Rice had secured a check from the Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, Conn., for \$180.00, which he had cashed and retained the money.

The Rand Drill Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, gave check for \$25.00, dated June 2d, 1899, upon the order of the American Federation of Labor, Henry Rice, agent, and same was cashed by Rice and retained.

The United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, gave check for \$100.00.

Also Browning, King & Co., New York City.

I made an investigation as soon as it was possible for me to do so of the statements here made. In the meantime I also received charges against Rice from many other sources, among them one from Henry White, then secretary of the United Garment Workers of America. The evidence and other information sustained these and other charges against Mr. Rice as solicitor for the "American Federationist." Those firms from whom money was obtained had been interviewed regarding the prosecution of the said Rice, but as you are aware business houses are averse to lose time or to get the public notoriety in prosecuting cases of this character. The attempt to secure prosecution naturally aroused the enmity of Rice and we thought this would prevent him from doing any further swindling in the name of the A. F. of L., but in this we were mistaken.

Since that time we have received numerous complaints from both solicitors and business houses, of money being paid for advertisements which were agreed to be printed but which never appeared in the "American Federationist," also of donations being solicited for the American Federation of Labor, and while these acts were committed by several different people, the majority of them were generally traced to this man Rice.

Every opportunity was taken advantage of by him and those who afterwards became associated with

him to use the name of the American Federation of Labor and its prestige to secure money from business men.

In the year 1901 Rice visited the city of Scranton and became acquainted with some local labor men and made arrangements with them to buy the privilege of publishing and issuing an official book for the Central Labor Union of that city. After arrangements were made, he proceeded to New York and interested a publisher with whom he was formerly associated, and the two proceeded to Scranton and made an agreement to publish and issue a souvenir publication for the Central Labor Union of Scranton. But instead of issuing and publishing a souvenir for that body, they arranged a prospectus for the souvenir, not for the Central Labor Union of Scranton, but for the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as this convention was to be held in the city of Scranton in December of that year. The prospectus read: "Convention Souvenir, American Federation of Labor," and on the cover was a reproduction of our eight hour badge, used as a seal. On the title page was "Convention Souvenir of the American Federation of Labor, issued for the Twenty-first Annual Convention, 1901."

The photographs of the members of our Executive Council, including myself, were used in the prospectus. The official letter-head of the American Federation of Labor was counterfeited; the names of all of the executive officers of the A. F. of L. were printed thereon and a credential was written on this fraudulent official letter-head requesting advertisements to be published in the alleged official souvenir of the then forth-coming convention of the American Federation of Labor. Advertisements and donations were solicited in the name of the American Federation of Labor throughout the United States by Rice and others. Those matters were brought to my attention on November 26, 1901. I mailed a circular letter to a very large number of business

men. In that circular I called attention to the fraudulent or unauthorized publications assumed to be issued in the name of the American Federation of Labor. This course was pursued in order to protect the good name and interest of our Federation as well as to protect the business public.

As a result of this circular I received numerous letters from firms throughout the United States, informing me that donations, subscriptions, book-orders and advertisements had been solicited upon the claim that the funds were to go into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor, and that the names of Secretary Morrison and myself had been used in those solicitations. The result of the circular was that several firms refused to pay for the advertisements the contracts for which were obtained under false pretenses. Several of these firms sent to us duplicates of the contracts which they had issued, as well as stating that the solicitation was for the American Federation of Labor. The blank contracts stated that this souvenir was for the "Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The very forgeries of the names of Secretary Morrison, members of the Executive Council and myself, the counterfeit letterheads with our names forged or fraudulently reproduced for the purpose of swindling business men, is now being used by the National Association of Manufacturers, to whom evidently Rice gave the copies, as reflecting upon our conduct. Through his own villainy he now has hoodwinked the willing manufacturers, who gladly would jump at anything to try to destroy the characters of the men in the labor movement, into the belief that it reflects upon us.

This circular also resulted in a quarrel between Rice and the promoter through which it was discovered that Rice had been swindling the promoter also. He secured a check for \$50.00 from Kimbach & Weichel, of Scranton, endorsed and cashed the same and retained the money obtained thereon. From that

on he started on to secure all the money he could before the promoter had an opportunity to collect.

When our convention took place in Scranton, Pa., in 1901, a souvenir book which had the appearance in every way of being a book published by the American Federation of Labor was distributed at the convention as an official souvenir of the American Federation of Labor. I laid this and all evidence secured together with the prospectus, credentials, contracts, receipts, letters of firms, as well as canceled checks made out to the American Federation of Labor, before the Executive Council in the city of Scranton, and I recommended that action be taken to prevent this man Rice and his promoter and others of his kind from swindling people in the name of the American Federation of Labor. You will find the result of this in the official proceedings of the Scranton Convention, adopted on December 14, 1901, on the recommendation of the Committee on Executive Council's report, under the head of "Deceptive Publications," a denunciation of this souvenir and those connected with it; also a clause prohibiting central labor unions from issuing or publishing any souvenir publication for any convention of the American Federation of Labor or for any other purpose, if the convention of the American Federation of Labor is held in the said city the year of said issue. These resolutions were endorsed by the committee and unanimously adopted by the convention, and for years a warning containing these resolutions has been published in the "American Federationist" with every issue.

After the convention adjourned Rice secured a number of the books which had been printed and distributed at the Scranton Convention, and on his own account secured advertisements from a number of firms from whom he could not get the advance payments, had them printed in a couple of pages and inserted them in the book and collected the money and checks in the name of the American Federation of Labor. Among

the firms thus fleeced were:

Fleischman Bakery Company, New York.

Ebling Brewing Company, New York.

Eckhart Brothers of Bridgeport. Central Park Brewing Company of New York.

Rockford Bread Co., of New York. Lewis Nixon, leader of Tammany Hall.

Ivan, Frank & Company, of New York.

Blickensderfer Typewriter Company, Stamford, Conn.

I have in my possession the receipts signed by Rice, which are subject to your scrutiny and disposition. Henry Rice later secured further contracts for advertisements in the souvenir book already published, later inserted additional pages of advertisements in the souvenir. The names of the firms which were thus swindled are as follows:

Ohio Ceramic Engineering Co., No. 56 Fall street, Cleveland, Ohio .....	\$ 15
Norcross Co., Feb., 1902, Cleveland, O .....	5
City Foundry Co., Feb. 14, 1902, Cleveland, O .....	25
Born Steel Range Co., Jan. 6, 1902, Cleveland, O .....	30
Kilby Mfg. Co., Lake and Kirtland streets, Jan. 13, 1902, Cleveland, O .....	30
Garrett Cromwell Engineering Co., Jan. 7, 1902, Cleveland, O .....	30
S. Buhler, No. 68 Medwin street, Jan. 17, 1902, Cleveland, O....	15
Chisholm & Moore Mfg. Co., Lake and Kirtland streets, Jan. 8, 1902 .....	30
Webster, Camp & Lane Co., Akron, O., Jan. 8, 1902.....	25
Dayton Malleable Iron Co., Dayton, O., Jan. 7, 1902.....	60
John Charles & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 14, 1902.....	10
Stoddard Mfg. Co., Dayton, O., Feb. 8, 1902 .....	80

Mead Paper Co., Dayton, O., Jan.	
14, 1902 .....	15
Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N.	
Y., Jan. 14, 1902.....	30
Goodell Pratt Co., Greenfield,	
Mass., Jan. 22, 1902.....	50
Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, O	
Owen Machine Tool Co., Spring-	
field, O .....	60
Akron Foundry Co., Akron, O!..	30
National Cash Register Co., Day-	
ton, O .....	100

I have in my possession all of the canceled checks which were used in the payment of the above, the envelopes in which they were mailed as well as letters and documents from the firms which paid those checks.

I have the incriminating letters of Rice and a labor man of Pennsylvania whom he duped in fraudulently issuing a fake souvenir for the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. They are here for your inspection. During the time that Rice was prosecuting the work of getting out the publication for the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor that had not yet been formed, he immediately started in to swindle his new partner, and about the beginning of April forged the name of Matthew Quay, Senator of Pennsylvania, to a contract of \$200.00, sent the same to his (Rice's) partner and obtained his commission thereon. When an advance copy of the book was issued then it was a struggle between the said Rice and the party to whom the contracts were to be paid, naming his partner who paid the commission thereon, as to who would get the money due on the contracts. It is sufficient to say that Rice, being an expert in that line, carried off most of the money. Not only that, he left a bill due for the printing of the book out of which he swindled the Tribune Publishing Company, of Scranton, to the amount of \$185.00. The bill is now in my possession and is dated May 1, 1902. The bill had never been paid by Rice, but had to be made good through the new organization.

I might say another word in regard to this man before I reach the other paragraph, and that is that he had the ability to swindle me, and it is not difficult, perhaps, to do that, because those who know me know I have not a very great turn of mind toward financial affairs and the administration of financial affairs. But I want you to know this. At the convention in Denver in 1894, Mr. John McBride was elected president, and my term expired immediately. Before going to Denver, Henry Rice told me he had a great venture in his new publishing operations; that he was going to be good and honest and straightforward, and wanted to have an opportunity to have a new start, and he wheedled out of me every dollar I owned in the world, the scrapings and hoardings of my wife for years. I turned it over to him in the hope of helping him, and when I came back from the Denver convention to my home in New York, Rice in the meantime having engaged Herr Johann Most as a play actor to star in a play called "Die Weber" (The Weavers), and organized a company. He lost every dollar of his own and the few pennies I had. So far as I am concerned I did not know he was going to invest in such a darn fool transaction, or at least I might have been on to that trick.

In this entire matter it is sufficient to say that to prevent further imposition upon and swindling in the name of the different State Federations throughout the country by either Rice or others of his kind, I wrote to the secretaries of the different State Federations throughout the United States warning them of Rice and his ilk.

At the following conventions of the State Federation of the State of Pennsylvania, in March, 1903, this whole matter was investigated by a committee of said organization, basing their investigation upon a letter from me to them, calling attention to the swindling that was being conducted by the use of the name of the different labor organizations, and asking them to lend their aid to prevent its recurrence. The convention adopted reso-

lutions, exposing the fraud, in which Mr. Henry Rice figured, and prohibiting the use of the name of the State Federation from being used for the publishing or issuing of any souvenirs.

Realizing how difficult it would be to get business men to prosecute Rice or the different promoters with whom he was connected, and desiring to secure competent testimony of the conspiracy upon which the American Federation of Labor as such could begin prosecution, attorneys were consulted, who advised that inasmuch as all of the original swindlers in this case, as well as other cases, were quarreling among themselves, it would be wisest to secure information from the various sources possible and use one against the other. This resulted in securing the letters, documents, receipts and forged checks, which I have mentioned.

While this was in progress, Henry Rice was employed as a solicitor for the Ohio Federation of Labor publication. He secured checks from the following firms and forged the name of the Ohio Federation of Labor, cashed the checks and retained the money for his own use:

Altman Publishing Co., Mansfield, Ohio .....	\$ 50
Christy Knife Co., Fremont, O. .....	15
George W. Harding, Lieut.-Gov. of Ohio .....	40
Star Iron Works, Lima, O. ....	10
Norris, Christian Lime and Stone Company .....	25
Diestil Werner, Lima, O. ....	40
The Gem Shirt Co., Dayton, O. ....	25
The Dayton Specialty Co., Dayton, O. ....	20
Buckeye Varnish Co., Toledo, O. ....	15
The World Co., Newark, O. ....	25
The Hampton Watch Co. ....	25

This evidence is also at your disposition. Since 1904, warrants have been out, issued by the authorities in Ohio for Rice for these crimes. Up to date they have been unable to serve the same upon Rice.

About this time Rice was also sell-

ing whiskey for a firm called the Firth Company, 252 Pearl Street, New York City. Mr. Firth, who was employed by the Trow Directory at 11th street and 3d avenue, was personally acquainted with Rice, who induced him while conducting his work in the printing shop of Trow's Directory to invest in whiskey, and pack it in a union box and place the union label thereon and call it a union whiskey. The same was named "The Right Label Whiskey." Mr. Firth invested his savings in this new enterprise, and Rice became its salesman. Many cases of this whiskey was sold. Rice collected for the same, retained the money and put the Firth Company out of business.

After ruining the Firth Company, Rice went to work for the Hamburger Company, 86 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., and I desire here to quote from a letter of that company regarding Rice, under date of April 24, 1905:

"We took this opportunity to tell you that your report of Mr. Henry Rice is absolutely correct, only you did not say enough about him. This man absconded owing us quite a little money, and if you have heard of his whereabouts, you will confer a favor by advising us promptly."

The Hamburger Company was advised to secure a warrant for Rice, and under date of May 5, 1905, wrote as follows:

"In reference to Henry Rice, we at once took the matter up with our attorneys. We believe we shall follow the course indicated in your letter and have him indicted by the Grand Jury of this county."

There are two States from which Rice steers clear.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor at its second meeting insisted that no further souvenirs should be published in its name, but Rice still continued to collect money in the name of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, even as late as January, 1904. In that year he fraudulently collected \$50.00 from Mr. Simon of the Simon Silk Company, of Easton, Pa. The

officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on or about May 7, 1904, sent a circular to all business people they could reach in Pennsylvania, warning them against Rice, and also stating that they did not authorize the use of their name for any books or publications of any character, or authorized anybody to solicit subscriptions or donations in their name.

A number of further swindles of this character could be enumerated, but it is unnecessary to go further. Sufficient to say, that as late as this fall he has swindled a number of business people in the name of the Central Federated Union of New York, one of them being the Brooklyn Eagle, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

From time to time, my colleagues of the Executive Council, our organizers and I lent whatever aid we could to the prosecution of frauds who secured money whether in the name of the American Federation of Labor or that of any other labor organization. We succeeded in sending several swindlers to jail, among them:

George Martin,  
Richard Cooney,  
George Mackey,  
James Donnelly.

There is at our instance at the present time a man by the name of Reilly, in New York City under arrest, awaiting trial for the fraudulent use of the name of the American Federation of Labor.

I have found by experience that the great difficulty in obtaining the conviction of swindlers is that business men too often refuse to give us their co-operation and support, even to act as witnesses, much less to appear as complainants.

Now I want to call your attention to the fact that upon the testimony of a creature such as Rice, of whose record I have given you but just a faint outline rather than the actual full facts of his rascality, the character of the men in the labor movement is sought to be destroyed.

Let me call your attention to how

careful I have tried to be in the affairs of our Federation.

Of course it is necessary to issue credentials to the man selected to solicit advertisements from business men. In the credential is invariably stated that an interview is requested for the solicitor in which the merits of the American Federationist may be set forth as an advertising medium. I have a blank copy of one of these credentials in my hand. From it I quote the following: "Agents are not authorized or allowed to accept payments of any kind. All contracts should be upon the official blanks of the American Federation of Labor. All payments should be made by check to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and mailed to this (Washington) office direct." And it further says: "No donations of any character are accepted." The credential is always signed by Frank Morrison as Secretary and myself as President of the American Federation of Labor and the seal of the American Federation of Labor attached. The contract for advertising in its printed form is as follows:

Office of  
THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST,  
423-425 G Street, N. W., Washington,  
D. C.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor.

—1907. Please insert-advertisement in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST (official organ, American Federation of Labor), to occupy the space of \_\_\_\_\_ for-for which \_\_\_\_\_ agree to pay the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ DOLLARS, payable monthly after the first insertion. Remarks—  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Make all Remittances to FRANK MORRISON, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, 423-425 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., who is the only one authorized to receive payment on this Contract.

No verbal or Special Agreement Recognized Unless Expressed Herein.

Unless Copy for Advertisement is Furnished when Requested, Authority is Given to Insert Business Card.

I present this document to you to show that any solicitation for advertisements must be upon the merits of the "American Federationist" as an advertising medium.

At this time it may also be appropriate to say that the instruction to our advertising manager has been that no other publication bona fide in character, whether of an international

union or a central body in any city or town, must be referred to except with respect, no matter what its position or its attitude. I know that that has been religiously followed.

And now what follows records the story of the deepest degradation and maliciousness on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers.

I went to New York on October 26, to have a conference with Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber for the American Federation of Labor, and Messrs. Kirby, Hannahan and Spencer for the Structural Building Trades Alliance. On my return to Washington, October 29th, I called into my office Secretary Morrison and dictated the following to a stenographer:

About a month ago, September 28th, when I was leaving the Victoria Hotel, 27th St. and Broadway, 27th Street exists, New York, a man accosted me: "Hello, Mr. Gompers," I said, "Hello." We shook hands. He said: "You remember me; I was a newspaper man and met you on the platform at the immigration conference last year. My name is Brandenburg."

I told him I was sure I had seen him somewhere but could not locate him, and was pleased to see him again. He said:

"Mr. Gompers, I am now in the employ of the National Association of Manufacturers in their campaign against labor, and I am against you, but I have known you and known you favorably and like you, and I think you ought to get together with Mr. Van Cleave and come to a better understanding as to your contentions, and I am in a position to help."

I answered that our position toward the National Association of Manufacturers was defensive; that I did not aim to attack the organization as such or Mr. Van Cleave as its president, but I was not going to permit him to make all sorts of attacks upon the labor movement without representing them; that after all what our movement aimed to achieve was a better understanding with employers whether as individuals or asso-

ciations, and, therefore, I was favorable to a conciliatory policy.

He said he thought an interview between Mr. Van Cleave and myself could be arranged some time. He said, however, that it would necessarily have to be between Mr. Van Cleave and myself alone. I said that we could discuss that matter some other time.

About seven o'clock that same evening I returned to the hotel to get some baggage when the porter in charge of the coatroom handed me a note with the remark that the gentleman said he should hand it to me as soon as I got in and that he was waiting for me in his room.

Opening the note I found it to be an unsigned request that he desired to see me upon a matter of importance and immediately in his room. I had already made other important engagements and consequently could not go to see him.

On September 30th I received another unsigned note from Mr. Brandenburg from New York, in which he referred to the uncompleted conversation with me, that he was passing through Washington, and requested me to go to Edgfield, S. C., where he, Brandenburg, would go and expect my arrival within the next ten days, adding that there was nothing I could possibly do which "could have a more satisfactory result for all concerned."

On the same day, September 30th, I wrote him a letter saying that I would not hesitate to go to Edgfield but my duties would not permit. I asked him whether it would not be possible for him to come here on his return trip to New York.

On Monday, October 14, I received a telegram dated October 12, from Salisbury, N. C., from Mr. Brandenburg saying that he would arrive in Washington Sunday morning and leave on the Pennsylvania road Pullman car Caliph. Inasmuch as the telegram reached me too late, I was unable to meet him. On Tuesday, October 15, I wrote him stating these facts. I also wrote him that I would

be at the Victoria Hotel, New York, October 26th, and that we might have an interview some time during that day or evening.

He wrote me a note dated October 17th, received October 19th, expressing his regret that he missed me as "matters are most critical," urging me to see him "this Saturday" (October 19th) instead of October 26th.

I replied to him that it was impossible as I had a number of conferences to attend in Chicago, that I would leave there on the 25th, reaching New York on the 26th.

On arrival at the Victoria Hotel, October 26th, I was handed a note from Mr. Brandenburg in which he said he had been to the hotel and left a note requesting me to call him up by telephone at his home, 71 Irving Place, telephone 1978 Grammercy-5.

Together with Mr. James Duncan and Mr. Wm. D. Huber, Vice-Presidents of the A. F. of L., I had an engagement to meet in conference with the representatives of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, Messrs. Kirby, Hannahan and Spencer, on the morning of the 26th. In preliminary conference with Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber I called their attention to all of the foregoing in detail and asked their advice before I proceeded farther. They urged me to have a conference with Mr. Brandenburg, expressing the judgment that Mr. Brandenburg intended to give a piece of important news regarding the operations of the National Association of Manufacturers. Adjourning for lunch, I determined to postpone telephoning to Mr. Brandenburg at the address he gave, until the conference which primarily brought my colleagues and myself to New York was concluded. Between that time, however, another note was left in the office of the Victoria Hotel for me saying that he, Brandenburg, would phone again at either five, six or seven o'clock. About 5:30 while the following gentlemen were in the room, Messrs. Duncan, Huber, Kirby, Spencer and Hannahan, the telephone in the room rang and Mr. Kirby, who

went to the phone told me that a gentleman named Brandenburg desired to speak to me. I told Mr. Kirby that inasmuch as we were so busily engaged and I had said I did not want to be interrupted by the telephone he would better advise Mr. Brandenburg that I was expected to be free to talk in about half an hour.

I believe Mr. Kirby is in the hall. Is that statement correct?

Mr. Kirby—That is true, Mr. Gompers.

About half an hour later he did call me up over the phone and I spoke to him. We arranged for him to meet me at the hotel in the lobby at 6:30 that evening. His persistent repetition that he wanted to see me alone rather aroused my suspicions so I at least made up my mind that others, if possible, should see him when he called and note his coming, his going and his manner. So I waited in the lobby of the hotel. With me were Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber. The time passed for his arrival and I called him up by telephone. I was informed by a lady who said she was Mrs. Brandenburg that he was on his way and would be at the hotel to see me in a few minutes.

I returned to the group of gentlemen I have named in the lobby with me, and stood with my back turned to the clerk's desk so that anybody who would come in to accost me would have to do so with my back turned toward him, and in full view of those with whom I was conversing. While in that position Mr. Brandenburg tapped me on the shoulder. We greeted each other and he excused himself for a few minutes because he said he wanted to telephone about a matter. He returned in about ten minutes and I introduced him to Mr. Duncan, Mr. Huber, and several others. When I introduced him to Mr. Duncan, he turned to him and said: "Are you James Duncan?" Mr. Duncan answered in the affirmative. I excused myself to the gentlemen, and Mr. Brandenburg and I went to my room, Number 310. I asked him to take a seat. He said that he

preferred to talk to me while he was walking the room, and asked me to be seated. He began to talk with the most pained expression upon his face. His features were drawn. I repeat as near as I can recollect his remarks and what few words I uttered during the interview. You will bear in mind that this was dictated two days after the transaction; it was not done today. I am sure, however, that a mere recital of it can convey but little of the full purport of his statement. However, it is as nearly accurate as my memory favors me. He said:

"The purpose of my coming to see you is of the utmost importance to us. I am in charge of a certain bureau of a department organized for the National Manufacturers' Association. The purpose of it is to expose the immorality and the dishonesty of the leaders in the labor movement and to make it public. We have gone into the records of every prominent man in the American Federation of Labor, and we have affidavits of a number of men, executive officers of national unions who implicate you and others, showing the immoral lives you and they have lived. All this is gathered and most of it in sworn statements.

"The time that you were ill at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1895, the nature of your illness, is known, and it was reported to us that you had, expecting to die, made a statement, being a sort of a confession. My object in coming to you is to say that I want to save you. I want you to make a statement, something that would appear as if you had written it at that time, which would in no way cast any blame upon yourself, but would show a spirit of broad kindness to others whom you desired to save, a sort of a 'Thanatopsis.'"

He handed me a paper that he had prepared. I read it twice, and realizing that he endeavored to impress upon my mind his knowledge of my supposed guilt, it was with the greatest mental concentration that I was able to contain myself. However, for the purpose of disarming any suspicion on his part that I resented his statement and for the purpose of hav-

ing him go on further, I said: "Well, I do not pretend to have been an angel."

I made this statement for its literal truth, he evidently accepting it as a part acquiescence in his insinuations. He then proceeded:

"As I say, I want to save you and while I do not want to express in specific financial terms what the National Association of Manufacturers is willing to do, yet I can guarantee that you will be financially safe for the balance of your life. All that you need to do is to give us the information which we want of the other men, and to give us the workings of the inner circle of your Council and the general labor movement.

"We do not want you to get out of the presidency of the Federation at the forthcoming convention, for the Manufacturers' Association does not like Duncan any more than they do you. They realize that if you were to get out now it would mean that he would be your successor; but in a month or two after your re-election at Norfolk, you can get out, and the publication of all of these matters in regard to the active men in the labor movement would destroy them, and they would have to get some nobody to be president, and then there would be little Federation left."

The fact that there was really no inner circle, and that I had no information of any immoral or dishonest act on the part of the labor men of the labor movement, had nothing to do with my frame of mind; but I take it that my state of feelings and frame of mind can be better imagined than I can attempt to describe it.

At about this time Mr. Duncan, who was in the lobby of the hotel with the other gentlemen named, became impatient, and inasmuch as neither of us had partaken of any food since early in the day, he called me up over the 'phone from the lobby to my room and asked me whether I was coming down because he and the other friends wanted to go to supper. I told him I would be down in five minutes. During these five minutes there was little

said further than the desire I expressed that I might be permitted to keep the typewritten document so that I could look it over; that I wanted to think the matter over and perhaps it would be better to have another interview. This was arranged to take place at 10:30 Sunday morning, October 27th, in my room at the Victoria Hotel.

When I met Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber and one or two others in the lobby of the hotel, they expressed their surprise of how near I appeared to a nervous collapse.

I took out the typewritten document which Brandenburg had given me and without showing its face to him, I asked Mr. Duncan to put his initials on it with the date as a means of identification. He did so. I handed him my key and asked him to go at once to my room and gather up all of the papers that were on the dressing case and take them to his room. I was apprehensive. Mr. Duncan did so.

We then went to a nearby restaurant where they had dinner, but I could not eat with them. We took a walk up Broadway and returned to the hotel, when Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber returned with me to my room so that I could recount to them what had transpired at the interview. The drawer of the table in my room was open. Mr. Duncan with an exclamation, said: "Sam, somebody has been in your room since I took those papers away. I went through that drawer thinking there might be some papers you had forgotten in there, but I closed it. Of that I am positive."

It was then agreed that I should pursue the same course in the next interview with Brandenburg, and to endeavor to find out the absolute accuracy as to whether he was authorized to act by Mr. Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The following morning, Mr. Huber asked one of the chambermaids doing duty in the hotel whether anybody had been into the room after we left. She answered in the affirmative, saying that the man in the brown suit

of clothes and wearing glasses had been in my room.

On the following morning, Sunday, October 27th, Mr. Brandenburg met me in the lobby of the hotel. We went to my room. The promise of immunity from exposure and a guarantee of my financial future were repeated. Mr. Brandenburg stated that if I did not care to comply and sign the typewritten document he had prepared, that I might write something on a sheet of paper which would show age as having been written by me some twelve years ago in Little Rock that would be practically a nothing. that he was sent to Little Rock to obtain a paper which was supposed to be in existence, but that in his investigation he found simply a memorandum in the papers of a lawyer who had since died which were meaningless and having no connection with me; that this was of no use, and that he wanted this statement purporting to have been written by me at the time which he could show to Mr. Van Cleave and others, that there was no foundation for the statement, and that this was in line of his policy to safeguard me.

I evaded the subject for a time with the statement that I realized the importance of the matter he had presented to me, but that I did not feel like giving a definite answer there and then; that after all, I had only a passing acquaintance with him, Brandenburg, and that while I had no doubt that he had authority to act, yet I would want to have more direct assurance. He answered:

"Do you mean that you want to see Mr. Van Cleave personally and get the assurance from him?"

I answered that I thought that was about the only way that I would feel warranted to act.

He answered that Mr. Van Cleave might suspect that this was a trap. For the purpose of allaying that suspicion, I answered: "So might I regard your proposition to me." He said:

"You know that I want to help

you. The opposition is against you particularly and against all others active in the labor movement, but I am desirous of saving you and having your service for us."

I quietly but firmly insisted upon an interview with Mr. Van Cleave as the only thing upon which I might give the matter further consideration. That I did not protest against his insinuations and propositions, he seemed to have accepted as my acquiescence and which evidently allayed his suspicions.

He said that he thought that Mr. Van Cleave was in New York City; that it was Sunday and it was difficult to get into communication with men who could let him know where to locate him, Mr. Van Cleave, but that he would advise me later; that if I could stay over in New York until Monday such an interview might be brought about, but he would let me know later in the day. We then parted.

I immediately repeated the conversation with Mr. Brandenburg to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber. About two hours later Mr. Brandenburg called upon me at the hotel, and because there were others, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber, in another room, adjacent to mine, he asked me over the 'phone from the lobby in the hotel to my room that I meet him in Room 318, on the same floor with my room. I was apprehensive for a moment, but concluded to go. However, I told Messrs. Duncan and Huber that I was going to that room.

I went to Room 318 and found Mr. Brandenburg there, and he told me that it was difficult to get the men over the phone, but that there were editors of some newspapers and magazines in New York, the New York Times, the New York Sun, McClure's and Everybody's and presidents of banks whose names he gave, but which I can not now recall, whom I could meet on the following day. I declined any and all of them unless I could meet Mr. Van Cleave himself, to verify his (Brandenburg's) statement, I should not consider the matter further.

He said: "Well, I will arrange that Mr. Van Cleave will meet you in Washington."

In his effort to convince me that he was an authorized agent and representative of the National Association of Manufacturers he showed me vouchers and warants and receipts for money paid to him as its agent. The warrants and vouchers and receipts were in printed forms of the Century Syndicate, No. 1 W. 34th Street, New York City, also printed thereon that it was a bureau or department of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Brandenburg was very insistent that I should let him have a written statement, as I have already stated. He said that unless he had it by the following day, Monday, it would be of no use to him. I told him that I could not then make him a promise to do so, but if I made up my mind to do so I would call him up over the phone at his home, 71 Irving Place, telephone 1978 Grammercy, and tell him. I did not call him up; I did not write it.

I immediately went to my room and there related to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber every detail of the statements made in the conference with Mr. Brandenburg.

Suspecting that Brandenburg might have given me a false address, one of our friends to whom I told the results of the interview of Brandenburg with me suggested that when he (Brandenburg) left the hotel he ought to be watched as to where he went. I asked two friends, George Murray and Thomas Guerin, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who were calling upon Mr. Huber, President of that organization, to follow Brandenburg wherever he might go. Mr. Guerin is a delegate to this Convention. They did so. He pursued a zigzag course and was seen to enter 71 Irving Place.

Is that true, Brother Guerin?

Delegate Guerin—It is.

I had an investigation made and found that Brandenburg did not reg-

ister for election as having lived at 71 Irving Place.

The publication of the scurrilous and malicious attack in the National Association of Manufacturers' organ, the American Industries, followed a few days later, and it made it quite clearly apparent to me that the purpose Brandenburg had to secure from me some written statement was for its publication as a sort of recantation or confession in connection therewith. It is quite evident that it was for that reason that he stated that unless he had that letter from me by Monday morning it would be of no use to him.

The paper Brandenburg asked me to sign has never left my possession. It is as follows:

"So by devious ways I have come in view of the end of the period. Not far away is the final cessation of something mortal, that I know, but that mystery of the suspension of other things immortal must yet be made clear. Soon I shall stand where I shall see with unblinded eyes, and to that point must come every one no matter by what path, and the realization of that fact palliates the bitterness with which I could contemplate my own course, were it not true.

"For I have struggled with the humblest on a plane of equality, and I have walked and talked with the mighty ones of the earth and have lent them my power. The poor cigarmaker's apprentice has lived to become the master of a million minds, and lived a little longer be what he is today, not even a master of himself.

"There is nothing of the whine in this. Emptied, broken as I am, I have nothing to ask. Nothing I might achieve would matter in a little while, and this what I write is after all nothing more than my retrospective thoughts expressed through the accustomed medium of my pen. Wisdom is cumulative and out of my abundance I might endow posterity. Vengeance by the law of compensation overreaches the grave, and I might undo more men a score of times than will regret my passing. Justice is exquisitely elusive.

and I might with a truth told here and there palliate many a grave miscarriage. But why? Why should I, having driven on to my own aims leave my now disabled chariot to retrace the hippodrome?

"Each man in his way, be it great or small, exists in an attitude toward the world at large, in a second attitude toward his immediate associates, and in a third and almost invariably different, very different, attitude before his own inner consciousness. Stripped of the sophistry that served as a mental lubricant when in activity, I stand at halt contemplating my own ego.

"I see lust of power that has triumphed again and again."

And there it abruptly stopped.

You will observe on the margin of the original typewritten document Brandenburg wanted me to sign, the initials of James Duncan and the date, each written by his own hand, and which I asked him to do immediately after the interview at which Mr. Brandenburg asked me to sign the paper when completed.

I have these documents here for the inspection of any delegate who wishes to see them.

I have, and herewith submit it to you for your examination, the notes, letters, card, scrap of paper which Brandenburg wrote or sent me, with the registered mark of the Victoria Hotel, showing the time of their receipt there; also the letters and the envelope sent by mail with the postoffice mark giving hour and date; also the telegram sent me by Brandenburg.

There is in my possession further information of the ramifications and machinations of the National Association of Manufacturers, their detective agencies, their auxiliary companies, and the reptile hirelings who are employed to assassinate the character of the men of labor and thereby hope to weaken or destroy the labor movement of our country. All that I now desire to add is that there is not a scintilla of truth in anything published or which can be published by the National As-

sociation of Manufacturers or their hirelings which in any way can reflect upon the integrity, the morality or the honesty of myself, and I have an abiding faith they can not do so of any one member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. I defy our enemies to do their worst.

At the conclusion of the statement the entire Convention arose and applauded President Gompers.

A handsome basket of roses and chrysanthemums was then presented to President Gompers on behalf of the delegation from the United Hatters of North America.

Vice-President Duncan—I want to remind President Gompers of one thing he has omitted to recount. This mysterious man, in addition to his information about the purpose of collecting alleged data about the characters of the men connected with the labor movement, added that if it could not be found he proposed to manufacture it. I say this because of its importance, and because in their papers they will continue to publish stuff purporting to be a record of the private lives of the men. The statement is important, because it was given to President Gompers with considerable emphasis.

President Gompers—It is true that statement was made. There is not a word in the statement I have made this afternoon that is not a conservative statement of the facts. It was made conservative in order that I might be absolutely within the truth. Realizing the importance of making the statement, I had a consultation with Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber, and they asked me to write it down as soon as possible after I returned to Washington. In spite of that this very important statement was overlooked. Mr. Brandenberg said: "They are determined to destroy the men at the head of the labor movement, and particularly yourself, unless we can get you. We have men who have made affidavits, men you have trusted in the labor movement, who have been national officers and who have had your confidence. If the information we

have or can find is insufficient, we have got the bureau that can and will manufacture it."

I could stand before you another hour and tell of these things. I could tell you of men whose names have been given who are in the employ of the labor organizations as business agents and officers who are also in the pay of the Farleys, the Farrels, and this Century Syndicate, all of them either agents of the National Manufacturers' Association, or auxiliaries and companies formed by it for the purpose of destroying the men in the labor movement. In all the history of the labor movement in any country on the face of the globe, in all the world, I do not believe that any coterie of the worst representatives of the capitalistic class have been so cruel, so brutal, so malignant and conscienceless as these Van Cleave hirelings have shown themselves to be.

Delegate Berger—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: for some years past it has been my lot to come here and vote against the unanimous election of President Gompers. This year I promise to move to make his election unanimous. (Applause)

I move a vote of confidence in President Gompers and the entire Executive Council. I move that everybody stand up.

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote, accompanied by three cheers for President Gompers.

On motion of Delegate Sullivan (T. J.), the statement made by President Gompers was made a part of the minutes of the Convention.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I desire the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. The resolution will not in any way prevent the Convention from going further in this matter if it sees fit. It only alludes to President Gompers, and has been prepared without his consent or knowledge.

Unanimous consent being given to the introduction of the resolution, Del-

egate Ryan presented the following:

Resolution No. 183—By Delegate W. D. Ryan, of the United Mine Workers of America:

WHEREAS, An organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers is attempting to destroy the rights and liberties attained by the Trades Union Movement for the American workman, under the guise that it is aiming to secure his individual freedom, and

WHEREAS, Upon repeated occasions during the recent past there has appeared in the daily press statements emanating from Mr. Van Cleave, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in which he (Van Cleave) takes occasion to vilify and abuse Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and in his zeal to crush the labor movement he challenges the integrity of one, who has been our intrepid leader for more than a quarter of a century, when henchmen of Mr. Van Cleave had failed to influence from his path of duty by the lustre of gold; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the delegates herein assembled express their fullest confidence in the integrity, honesty and unfaltering courage of President Gompers. We herein give our unqualified endorsement to everything he has done and said, by pen, word and effort in advancing the cause of labor, by combating this un-American organization of manufacturers for which Mr. Van Cleave presumes to speak. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the course of the National Association of Manufacturers, under the administration of President Van Cleave, makes our duty clear. We have no quarrel with any organization of employers whose aim and purpose is to promote the industries of our country, and who seek amicable relations with labor. With such we are pleased to co-operate, but with the aforesaid Association, whose enmity is so apparent, we accept any challenge they may send. We will continue to organize and educate the American wage earners, fully protecting their liberties and securing for them economic conditions, long denied by the type of manufacturers and employers represented by Mr. Van Cleave.

Delegate Hayes (Max)—I think something is said in the resolution about the privileges obtained by labor

in its struggle. I would suggest that the word "privileges" be stricken out and the word "rights" inserted.

Delegate Ryan—I accept the amendment.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous rising vote.

Delegate McNulty—I do not desire to get up to verify anything President Gompers has said. I am one of the other fellows he referred to in his report. However, there is something of great importance that was not brought out. It has been brought to my attention and to the attention of other international officers that this Century Syndicate in New York City has in its employ men who are drawing salaries from labor organizations, who are at the same time in the pay of this Syndicate. I believe it would be for the best interests of the movement in general if President Gompers and those who have the information, if they do not deem it advisable to make it public here, will send it to the offices of the international organizations. The names of those men who are in the employ of the Century Syndicate as spies should be sent to all international officers. I do not want a man working under me who is in the employ of an employers' association; neither do I want to see men employed by other labor organizations who are employees of such an institution.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—Unless there is more of the report, or matters of the same nature to be brought to our attention, I believe we should all agree that the greatest day's work of the American Federation has already been accomplished today, and that any other further action, or attempt to occupy our minds with other questions will be pale and insignificant in character. I therefore move that we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the Convention was adjourned to 9 a. m., Thursday, November 21st.

## TENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 21st, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES**—Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Mockler, Guerin, Potts, Brinkman, Loebenberg, Bechtold, Winters, Moffitt, Lillian, McSorley, Wilson (J. T.), Sullivan (D. A.), Valentine, Carroll, Sheret, Starr, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Powell (G.), Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank (F. R.), Leighton, Richards, Johns, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Hauzen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Carty, Woodmansie, McCullum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

President Gompers—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: In this morning's papers is contained a telegraphic statement from Mr. Broughton Brandenburg, in which he says that I referred to him as "Charles Brandenburg." You know that I did not refer to him by any name, other than "Brandenburg," or "Mr. Brandenburg;" but of course that is of lesser importance to that to which I wish to call your attention. He emphatically denies that he attempted to bribe Gompers. He also said he had no connection with the National Manufacturers' Association; that his dealings with Gompers were solely in the interests of a publication which he represented. He himself, he said, had been the intended victim of a plot that failed, and concludes by saying that my statement was an effort to forestall the effect of what I knew was about to be published. I want to call your attention to the fact that if Mr. Brandenburg desired to con-

sult me about a publication, why was it necessary for him to urge me to see him so persistently? Why was it necessary for him to assume a false name? Why was it necessary for him to cover business communications to me with so much secrecy and mysticism? Why was it necessary for him to use the language he did use in one of his letters to me, in which he said it was necessary for me to come to New York to see him a week in advance of the time I could go there, because, as he said, "matters are coming to a critical crisis?" Where could there be any critical crisis between two men who had only a passing acquaintance, if he merely wished to see me on a matter connected with a publication in a magazine? That is my answer, except to add that if there was no attempt to bribe me, upon what other hypothesis or grounds did he hope I was going to abandon my life's work?

I thought, in view of the statement published in this morning's paper, it was necessary for me to make this statement in reply, so that at a glance or at the first statement of facts in connection with it, all the circumstances, link by link, may show the attempt of Brandenburg as a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers to attack, to destroy, to bribe the men of labor in order to strike at the organizations of labor themselves. I wish to say this to you: Why was it necessary for him to try and assure me that he represented the Manufacturers' Association and to come to me with warrants and vouchers received showing that they were issued by the Century Syndicate, an auxiliary of the National Association of Manufacturers, the title of the National Association of Manufacturers appearing in no less than two places—in one place the initials "N. A. M.", in the other the name spelled out in full

"The National Association of Manufacturers?" They were warrants eight inches long and four or five inches wide, such as are used in ordinary business houses to safeguard their ordinary monetary transactions. Several of them were shown to me by Brandenburg in the effort to prove to me beyond question that he was in the employ of and represented the National Association of Manufacturers in his conference with me.

Last evening when the adjournment took place Delegate Jerome Jones made a statement to me to the effect that about the time to which I referred as having received the letter from Mr. Brandenburg to meet him in Edgfield, S. C., he saw Mr. Van Cleave and another man in Atlanta, Ga., a city in close proximity to Edgfield, S. C. He knows Mr. Van Cleave and states they remained there only one day. However, the statements I make upon my own authority I am willing to stand by before the delegates to the convention, the rank and file of organized labor and the general public as well. The documents, papers and telegrams all bear an air of secrecy and throw the broadest light upon the fact that this man tried to hide his identity and to hide his purpose from anyone but myself. The keynote of it is that I declined to act as he wanted me to act.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Lewis, secretary of the Adjustment Committee, re-read Resolution No. 66 and the recommendation of the committee, which had been presented to the convention at the previous session.

The question was then discussed by Delegate MacArthur, who stated that he desired to withdraw the amendment he had offered when the report of the committee was made. The seconder of the motion agreed to its withdrawal, and as no objection was made by the convention, the amendment was withdrawn.

Vice-President Hayes in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Alpine.

At the close of Delegate Alpine's discussion the question was called for. The chairman stated that the question before the house was a motion to adopt the report of the committee. The question was voted on and declared carried by the chair.

The delegates from the Steamfitters' organization stated that they had not had an opportunity to properly present their case in the convention. After a brief discussion a motion was made by Delegate Anderson that the vote by which the motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried be reconsidered. The motion was seconded by Delegate Wilson (W. B.), and carried.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Costello, Conroy, Mahoney (J. H.), Young (C. O.), and Mangan.

On motion of Delegate Lewis debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee reported as follows upon the section of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the question of the Carpenters and Wood-workers and Resolution No. 119:

#### CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The agreement reached between the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Minneapolis, and ratified by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, had for its purpose amalgamation. The officers submitted the agreement to a referendum vote of the membership of each of their respective organizations. We have been officially informed by the U. B. of Carpenters that the membership ratified the agreement, and also have been informed that the membership of the Wood Workers have rejected it.

In connection with this matter your attention should be called to the fact that we have received a number of communications from an Employ-

ers' Association in behalf of a company conducting a wood working establishment and also from several different wood working concerns insisting upon some definite course in order that they may conform thereto, be safeguarded from the results of contest by reason of the rival claims of each organization and conduct union establishments. This matter is reported to you and should receive your very serious and careful consideration and action.

Resolution No. 119—By Delegates of Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America has prior right to jurisdiction of factory wood workers which right has been recognized by charter issued to said organization, and by repeated decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions; by Arbitration Tribunal and action of the Executive Council:

WHEREAS, The membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union by a secret ballot (referendum vote) defeated the proposition to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which was submitted pursuant to an agreement signed at Minneapolis during the 26th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, It is evident the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners do not respect the right of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to decide for themselves the form of organization that shall govern in the factory wood working trade as they are employing reprehensible methods to injure the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, that not only bring discredit upon the organized labor movement, but are creating a condition that tends to be conducive for the establishment of the open shop in the mills and factories. As instances of such tendency we can point to a number of centers where the Wood Workers' Unions had a good movement, which through machinations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is now almost disrupted, and the open shop prevails generally; in another instance they signed an agreement with a manufacturing concern of Chicago, Ill., compelling workers in a branch factory operated by the same company located within 150 miles of that city, to accept wages averaging 20 per cent less than the

rate of wages in effect in the Chicago factory; and

WHEREAS, Experience demonstrates that the interests of factory wood workers can be conserved best by kindred crafts and as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is a building trade their interests are not identical with factory wood workers; therefore

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms approval of the jurisdiction proved in the Downey decision and that failure to comply with such decision shall be cause sufficient to revoke the charter of the offending organization.

Committee finds according to the evidence submitted that the plan of amalgamation as endorsed at the Minneapolis Convention, was not recommended by the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to the members of their unions, in accordance with the agreement made at Minneapolis between the Carpenters and Wood Workers' organizations.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Your committee recommends that the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the President and Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to jointly recommend to the membership of the two organizations interested an amalgamation in accordance with the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Mulcahy, Vice-President O'Connell, Delegates Lewis (T. L.), Duffy (Frank), McKinlay, Braunschweig and Gebelein.

Delegate McKinlay—I would like to offer an amendment to the report of the committee. I move to amend by striking out all of the report of the committee with the exception of that part which calls for a meeting of the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the United Brotherhood

of Carpenters together with the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The motion was seconded and carried, there being but two dissenting votes.

Delegate Tracy (T. F.)—I ask the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution in regard to the reaffirmation of a boycott. We have not had an opportunity to present it before, as the information only reached us this morning.

No objection being offered, Delegate Tracy presented the following:

Resolution No. 184—By Delegates Thomas F. Tracy, George R. French, J. Mahlon Barnes, John T. Smith, Samuel Gompers, Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The firm of Rosenthal Brothers, cigar manufacturers of the City of New York, reduced the wages of the men in their employ thirty per cent and have persistently refused to rescind this reduction, thereby causing three hundred and fifty of their employees to go on strike since January, 1906.

WHEREAS, It has been stated by other manufacturers that if the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are successful in their fight against the organization that they will also introduce cheap labor.

WHEREAS, This firm has now opened another factory in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where they employ child labor at starvation wages, thereby depriving them of an opportunity of securing an education, dwarfing their intellect and stunting their growth, thereby rendering them unfit to fight the battle of life.

RESOLVED, That as the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are on the "unfair" list of the American Federation of Labor, it is the bounden duty of all members of organized labor in these United States to shun the products of this firm as they would a pestilence, and the delegates are requested to distribute the cards bearing the brands of cigars manufactured by this firm in their various localities when they return home, and to render all other assistance they possibly can in order to compel this firm to pay living wages.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Delegate Lewis, for the Adjustment

Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 141—By Delegate James H. Foley, Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11,275, A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its session held at Washington, D. C., March 18-25, 1907, rendered the following decision:

RESOLVED, That the charter of the Double Drum Hoisters' Union No. 11,275 be recalled. Upon the Steam Engineers' International Union receiving every one of their numbers into full membership, with a written agreement that until they qualified as steam engineers they would be permitted to work for the wages now received or for such improved conditions as can be secured for them by the Steam Engineers' Union, and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has failed to carry out this decision, and

WHEREAS, Our members receive the steam through pipes furnished by the engineers and simply turning the crank which operate the lift, hence being unable to qualify as an engineer and receiving an engineer's license, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., that the Double Drum Hoister Runners be permitted to retain their charter and continue as a chartered union of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution and recommends that the International Union of Steam Engineers be instructed to grant a separate auxiliary charter of affiliation to the Double Drum Hoisters' local union. The committee further recommends that when Double Drum Hoisters become licensed engineers they are to be admitted as members of the International Union of Steam Engineers without payment of initiation fee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 143—By Delegate C. O. Young, Seattle Central Body:

WHEREAS, There are a number of men in the city of Seattle, Washington, who have made application for a charter from the International

Association of Steam Fitters; and

WHEREAS, The men referred to are mostly all employed in places now on the unfair list of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, The Steam Fitters in Seattle as well as the helpers are organized in separate and distinct unions, thus placing any new organization in the capacity of a dual organization which will cause much industrial strife in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity did, on the 18th day of September, 1907, officially protest in the following language:

"Owing to the fact that the U. A. Steamfitters are now receiving \$6.50 per day for eight hours' work, and that the so-called Waterfront Fitters are now seeking a charter from the International Association, are receiving some \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day for nine hours, we make the following suggestion: That the Central Labor Council communicate with the headquarters of both of the A. F. of L. and the International Association of Steam Fitters, advising against the issuance of any charter until such a time as the Waterfront Fitters can command the same scale of wages and hours of employment as the organizations of steam fitters and steam-

fitters' helpers, now chartered in this city and affiliated with this Central Labor Council."

In view of the above protest and the conditions prevailing in Seattle, Wash., be it

RESOLVED, By this 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that we advise the International Association of Steam Fitters that it is not to the best interest of organized labor to grant a charter to the men in Seattle, who are all requested to make application to the organizations now existing in the city referred to.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution as we have no jurisdiction and recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Steam Fitters' organization.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Lewis—Resolutions No. 154 and No. 155 have been referred to the Building Trades Committee.

The convention was adjourned at 12 m. to meet at 2 p. m.

## TENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Thursday, November 21st, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Dougherty (J. W.), Mockler, Glockling, Loebenberg, Bablitz, Bechtold, Landers, Winters, Lillen, McArdle, Dwyer, Wilson, Dempsey, Carroll, Sheret, Schwartz, Starr, Goltra, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Powell (G.), Entenza, Jaekle, Koone, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Duffy, Richards, Johns, Maloney, Quirk (G. F.), Clinton, Donkel, Sny-

der, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Blake, Carter, Woodmansie, McCallum, Thompson (K. R.), Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley, Armstrong, Pigott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the credentials of H. F. Facini, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, to be seated in place of George L. Berry, who was

obliged to leave the convention; John Breen of the I. H. C. & B. L. U. of A., to be substituted for Herman Lillien, and W. R. C. Phillips, representing the Florida State Federation of Labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from James McIver, of Washington, in which an invitation was extended to the delegates attending the convention of the A. F. of L. to participate in a parade and mass meeting to be held in Washington on the evening of November 26th, for the purpose of showing to the general public that the non-union shop has no standing in the District of Columbia or any other part of the United States.

President Gompers—It is the earnest wish of the chair that as many delegates to this convention as can be in Washington will take part in that parade and mass meeting. The presence of the delegates will mean a great deal to the Trade Union movement of that city.

Delegate Conroy asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following was presented:

Resolution No. 185—By Delegate Conroy, of St. Louis Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company, of Missouri, a public utility corporation, depending on the municipalities in which it does business for its patronage, has given the printing of its telephone directory of the City of St. Louis to the National Telephone Directory Company, which Company, having no plant of its own, has given the work to the notoriously non-union firm of R. R. Donnelly & Co., of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company was urged and respectfully requested by representatives of the printing trades, not to give its work to the Donnelly Company on account of its attitude to organized labor, and to have its printing done as heretofore in the city where it depended for its patronage, or in a union plant if taken outside of the city; therefore,

RESOLVED, By the Allied Printing

Trades Council of St. Louis, that the American Federation of Labor be requested to pass resolutions condemning the action of the company in not giving its work to a union house, and that it requests all labor organizations and their friends in Missouri and adjacent States patronizing the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri, to discontinue their patronage, and the use of the Bell Telephone.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 166—By Delegate James P. Holland, of Central Federated Union of New York City:

RESOLVED, That the request of Amalgamated Waiters' Union of New York City to appeal from the decision of the International be granted, this decision being the revocation of their local charter.

The committee reported as follows:

The committee recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the officers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America, for investigation and adjustment.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 97—By Delegate Jas. A. Welch, Central Trades and Labor Council, of New Orleans, La.:

WHEREAS, There has arisen in the city of New Orleans a most intolerable condition caused by the most unscrupulous misrepresentation of the action of the American Federation of Labor, and its Executive Council, and

WHEREAS, The said condition was brought about by the action of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, whose conduct has caused the present chaotic condition among the labor movement and the harrassing of employers who desire to be fair to organized labor, especially when they called a strike against such firms as employed only such teamsters who were members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Council of the city of New Orleans was compelled in order to uphold the dignity and integrity of the adopted drastic measures to protect the aforesaid fair employers, and said action was taken only after every effort had been exhausted by the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council to induce the recalcitrants to obey the

mandates of the Conventions of the A. F. of L and its Executive Council, the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council was obliged to recognize the men employed by the above named loyal firms as bona fide union men, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That to relieve the acute situation in the city of New Orleans and to preserve the integrity of organized labor and the best interest of fair employers that we endorse the action of the loyalty displayed by the Trades and Labor Council of that city in their struggle to maintain and enforce the decisions of the A. F. of L and the edicts of the Executive Council; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is instructed to immediately issue a charter as a local union of Beer Workers of the city applied for by Organizer James Leonard, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 125—By Delegates from the International Union of Steam Engineers, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, Owing to the decision of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the subsequent enforcement of that decree by the Executive Council in the case of the engineers, firemen and teamsters vs. the United Brewery Workmen, has caused some confusion among State federations, central bodies and other organizations, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the president of the A. F. of L be instructed to notify every State and Central body and other affiliated organizations, in detail of the act of the Convention and the Executive Council, and to further inform them that until such time as the U. B. W. has conformed to the laws, edicts and mandates of the American Federation, they are suspended from all rights and benefits of affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegate J. H. Walker, of U. M. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, The revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workmen of America marks a break with the old established principle, that the American Federation of Labor is a voluntary association of sovereign unions; and

WHEREAS, "Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself and our Federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up," as the Presi-

dent so well expressed in his report, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor can only act as a mediator and conciliator in the disputes of the affiliated international unions, and has no right to enforce its decisions in an arbitrary manner. Such powers have never been delegated to the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote of all the international unions affiliated, nor in any other legal way; and

WHEREAS, The members of the United Brewery Workers' Union have always been true union men, always conscientious in patronizing the various union labels and always eager to assist both morally and financially every union in trouble, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor considers the policy, as inaugurated in New Orleans in the case of the United Brewery Workmen as very dangerous to future success, and as diametrically opposed to the "first essential principles upon which our federation is founded." And furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby instruct the Executive Council to return to the United Brewery Workmen of America the same charter which that International Union has possessed before.

#### MINNEAPOLIS DECISION.

Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organizations try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis of a settlement of their differences. The representatives of these organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following.

1. All brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and team-

sters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City, Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision.

The committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends reaffirming the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the following reasons:

1st. That the first section of the Minneapolis decision left it entirely optional for the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters who were members of the Brewery Workers' Union to remain in the Brewery Workers' Union or join the unions of their craft.

2nd. The second clause of the Minneapolis decision prohibited the Brewery Workers from initiating engineers, firemen, or teamsters into the Brewery Workers' Union in towns or cities where those organizations had local unions of those trades established, but did not prevent the Brewery Workers from initiating engineers, firemen or teamsters into the Brewery Workers' Union where local unions of Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters did not exist. The second section of the Minneapolis decision clearly states that men working in breweries, and applicants for initiation, who are engineers, firemen or teamsters shall

be referred to the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters' Local Unions when such local unions exist.

3. The Minneapolis Convention decision provides that where a majority of the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters in a brewery are members of the Brewery Workers' Union, then the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters employed in the brewery shall be governed by the rules of the Brewery Workers' Union until such time as a majority of the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters working in a brewery are members of their respective organizations.

It seems to the members of the Adjustment Committee that a very wrong impression prevails in regard to the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision. For this reason the Committee recommends that the charter of the Brewery Workers' be restored, on condition that the Brewery Workers' agree to accept and abide by the intent and spirit of the Minneapolis decision.

The committee further recommends that the rights of all employes interested or affected by the controversy brought about by this jurisdiction dispute be fully protected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee further recommends that Central Bodies shall take no action toward seating or unseating representatives of Brewery Workers' Local Unions without first receiving instructions from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Hart—I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded).

Treasurer Lennon—Does the provision regarding the restoration of the charter carry with it its immediate restoration.

Delegate Lewis—I believe the statement in the report makes that quite clear. I take it, without having consulted the other members of the committee, that if the Brewery Work-

ers' representatives agree in accordance with this report immediately, the charter would be restored immediately.

The question was discussed by Delegates Conroy, Lewis, and Vice-President Duncan.

Vice-President Duncan moved that the recommendation of the committee be given officially to the representatives of the Brewery Workers present for their consideration, and that they be requested to report back at 3:30 for the consideration of the committee. The motion was seconded but not carried, the vote being 93 in favor of and 101 opposed to the proposition.

Delegate Winn—I understand there is a committee here representing the Brewery Workers' organization, and during this controversy I move you that they be given all the privileges of the floor. (Seconded)

Delegate Ketter—I desire to amend by including in that motion the representatives of the A. F. of L., Brother Pierce, of Columbus, and Brother Leonard, of New Orleans.

The amendment was accepted by Delegate Winn, and the motion as amended was carried.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—I move the following as a substitute for the report of the committee: That the Brewery Workers have their charter restored.

Delegate Morton—I rise to a point of order. The committee is reporting on the introduction of a resolution by Delegate Walker, who now moves to amend his own resolution.

The President declared the point not well taken.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I rise to a point of order. The motion of Delegate Walker is a negative motion.

The President declared the point not well taken.

The question was discussed by Dele-

gates Walker, Flood, Holland and Treasurer Lennon.

Vice-President Morris in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Comerford, Frey, Wilson (W. B.) and Healy.

Mr. Louis Kemper, of the Brewery Workers, was recognized and spoke at some length in favor of having the charter restored to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

The question was further discussed by Delegates McKee and Brinkman.

Discussion of the question was interrupted by the announcement by President Gompers that Fraternal Delegate Shackleton was about to leave the convention, being called away by other duties, and wished to say a word or two in farewell greeting.

Fraternal Delegate Shackleton—Mr. President and Friends: Before I leave this convention I desire to again express my sincere thanks for the manner in which I have been received. This has been one of the happiest times of my life, and certainly one of the most instructive. I can assure you there is one man going back to England with a feeling of sympathy and hope and encouragement towards the great American Trades Union movement. We have had our difficulties in the past, and we have many to face, but I feel convinced that as we have overcome them in our country you will be able to overcome all the difficulties your movement may have to face. I wish you every prosperity, good luck, and for the present good by.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

The report of the committee was discussed at some length by President Gompers. At the close of his discussion President Gompers said: I asked my fellow delegates representing the Cigarmakers' International Union to meet in conference in one of the rooms of this hall, and we have agreed upon a proposition to recommend to this convention. By

their authority, as well as my own desire, I offer the following as a substitute for the whole.

**RESOLVED.** That the Charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

**RESOLVED.** That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workers, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

**RESOLVED.** That within ninety days after the close of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

**RESOLVED.** That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

**RESOLVED.** That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure, as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct.

President Gompers—I move this as a substitute for the whole. (Seconded)

Delegate Walker—if there is no objection on the part of the convention I am perfectly willing to withdraw my amendment and have the substitute offered in its place.

No objection being offered, the amendment was withdrawn.

Delegate Cable—I am not going to take up the time of the convention in discussing this proposition; but as

representative of the Coopers' Union, one of the organizations concerned very materially in the breweries, I want to inquire if we can not be included in that conference.

On motion debate was closed on the question pending.

Delegate Healy—Did I understand that substitute to read that the Brewery Workers' charter will be restored previous to the suggested meeting?

Treasurer Lennon—I think so.

Delegate Healy—I am totally opposed to that.

The substitute offered by President Gompers was carried on a *viva voce* vote.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee on Adjustment, reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 152.**—By Delegates of International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

**WHEREAS,** The St. Louis Central Body continues to seat in these bodies members of a dual organization of Teamsters contrary to the decision of 26th annual convention and the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That this convention instruct the Executive Council to revoke the charters of these two central bodies within 90 days unless they comply with the law, of A. F. of L.

The Committee reported as follows:

At the request of the Teamsters representatives, the words "San Francisco Labor Council" was stricken from the resolution, and the Committee recommends that the resolution as amended be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to see that the law of the A. F. of L. is complied with.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 167.**—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and C. D. Wheeler:

**WHEREAS,** The charter granted by the A. F. of L. to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International

Association distinctly covers the Steel Range Workers, and

WHEREAS, The Stove Mounters' International Union are admitting to membership and using the name of Steel Range Workers, to which we most earnestly protest, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session instruct the general officers of the Stove Mounters' Organization to refrain from claiming jurisdiction over Steel Range Workers or admitting them to membership in their unions.

The Committee reported as follows:

The Committee finds that no conference had been held between the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers and the Stove Mounters' International Unions, and recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the representatives of the organizations interested, for investigation and adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Frayne—We have found it impossible to get a conference with the Stove Mounters. I therefore desire to offer the following amendment to the report of the committee: That the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to bring about a conference with the Stove Mounters within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention.

The committee accepted the amendment as part of the report, which was then adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 169—By Delegate J. G. Brown, of International Shingle Weavers' Union:

WHEREAS, In each of the shingle mills of the country there is employed one or more engineers, and

WHEREAS, Because of the scattered location of these mills it is impossible for the International Union of Steam Engineers to organize and maintain local unions of their craft; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recognize the agreement entered into between the above named organization and the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America, which shall provide that the

right to organize into its own locals all engineers employed in shingle mills in places where locals of the International Union of Steam Engineers is not or cannot establish.

The Committee reported as follows:

Accepting the advice of the Committee, the representatives of the Shingle Weavers' Union and the Engineers Union met and agreed upon the following:

#### AGREEMENT.

For the purpose of fostering fraternity and good will between the two organizations, and in order that each may understand the rights of the other, the following agreement is entered into this 16th day of November, 1907, between the I. U. of S. E., and the I. S. W. U. of A.

Sec. 1. Jurisdiction of all engineers is conceded to the International Union of the Steam Engineers in all places where a local of that organization exists.

Sec. 2. In localities where no union of engineers exists, members of this craft working in Shingle mills may become members of the International Shingle Weavers.

3. The International Shingle Weavers' Union agrees to accept as full initiation fee the card of members of the I. U. S. E. The Engineers' Union also agrees to accept as full initiation fee the card of all capable engineers who may have been taken into the International Shingle Weavers' Union under the provisions of this agreement.

(Signed)

J. G. BROWN, President,  
International Shingle Weavers Union  
of A.

MATT COMERFORD,  
General President I. U. S. E.

Committee approves of the agreement and recommends that it take effect January 1, 1908.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate John J. Jennings, Central Labor Union, Hudson County, N. J.:

WHEREAS, A portion of the men now engaged in the Beer Brewing Industry are now on the outside of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. instruct its President and the Executive Council to take steps immediately after the adjournment of this con-

vention to organize all men employed in the beer brewing industry under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate J. P. Holland, Central Federated Union, of Greater New York and vicinity:

WHEREAS, It is assumed that an appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen against the decision of the American Federation of Labor, at its Minneapolis Convention in November, 1906, which was, "that said union must cease admitting engineers, firemen, coopers, teamsters, etc., into their union, and failing to comply that their charter be revoked," will be presented to the Norfolk Convention, and

WHEREAS, It is self-evident that as the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen refused to abide by said decision, they will not consent to obey that mandate in the future, and

WHEREAS, In line with said decision of the American Federation of Labor, there are other affiliated unions with the American Federation of Labor who have suffered because the International Union of United Brewery Workmen have permitted its local unions in various parts of the country to admit other than actual brewery workmen to membership, and

WHEREAS, Such cases exist in Greater New York, where members of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Horseshoers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Coopers, Brotherhood of Painters and other trades were forced into the Brewery Workers' Local Unions, be it

RESOLVED, That in the event of the appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen coming before the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., with a view of reconsidering the revocation of their charter, that no such action shall be taken until the said International Union of the United Brewery Workmen shall have transferred all such members to their various trade unions, and desist in future from admitting such men into Brewery Workmen Local Unions.

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate J. B. Conroy, St. Louis Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, It has become apparent to all of the affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. that an attempt is being made to coerce their members employed in breweries, to desert their respective unions, by an organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, A large number of men employed in the industry of beer mak-

ing desire protection by affiliation with the A. F. of L. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to issue charters to such men employed in the beer making industry, as will comply with all the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee reported as follows:

These resolutions are practically covered in the report of the Committee on Resolutions Nos. 97, 125, 127, and Minneapolis decision, on the dispute between the Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters organizations. The Committee therefore, recommends that no action be taken on the above resolutions.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 175—By Delegate J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, In January, 1906, part of our organization seceded and formed what is known as the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; thereby causing strife and discord in the paper and pulp making craft, which strife has handicapped the work of organizing the unorganized of the paper and pulp making craft, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has conspired with certain manufacturers to lock our members out and operate their paper mills on Sunday where our organization is striving to maintain twenty-four hours shut down on Sunday for all paper mills, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers have conspired with certain manufacturers to secure help to fill the places of our locked out members at a lower rate of wages than requested by our organization, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention reaffirm the jurisdiction rights of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and reaffirm the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends the adoption of the subject matter of the reso-

lution with the 4th, "whereas" stricken out and that all of the words after "Federation of Labor" in the eighth line be stricken out of the resolve.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Crampton, Lansdale, Carey, Vice-President O'Connell, Delegates Lewis and Healy.

Delegate Conroy offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

**RESOLVED.** That the entire subject matter be referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor, he to call into conference representatives from all organizations concerned in this question; the President of the American Federation of Labor after investigation to determine the organizations interested. Said conference to be held within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention. In case of disagreement on the part of the crafts involved the President of the A. F. of L. shall decide the case at issue and his decision shall be binding on all parties concerned.

On motion of Delegate Reynolds, debate on the question was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Conroy was lost; the motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—That concludes the re-

port of your Committee on Adjustment.

The report was signed by

JAMES O'CONNELL, Chairman,  
JOHN F. TOBIN,  
F. J. McNULTY,  
WILLIAM KLAPEZKY,  
JOHN GOLDEN,  
B. A. LARGER,  
JOS. GERVAIS,  
JOS. N. WEBER,  
HUGH ROBINSON,  
C. O. PRATT,  
H. J. WENDELKEN,  
JAMES A. WELCH,  
T. J. SULLIVAN,  
HERMAN ROBINSON,  
T. L. LEWIS, Secretary.

Delegate Ryan, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, asked that Resolution No. 142 be referred to the Committee on President's Report. There being no objection, the resolution was so referred.

Delegate Driscoll—I move that the election of officers and the selection of a place for the next convention be made a special order of business for 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The convention was adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. Friday, November 22nd.

## ELEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Friday, November 22d, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES—Kline, Dougherty, (W. J.), Mockler, Barnes, Loebenberg, Cable, McKee, Nugent, Kelington, Bechtold, Winters, Newton, Lillen, Keefe, O'Connell, Wilson, Walker, Dempsey, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Goltra, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Whitehead, Powell (G.), Hatch, Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, Johns, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Costello, Welch, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Lopez, Hausein, Vaughn, Johnson (G. J.), Byron, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Cullen, Canty, Becerril, McCallum, Thompson (K. R.), Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegates H. J. Conway, Max Morris, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, A. B. Loebenberg, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association has begun a campaign for the betterment of the condition of the female clerks employed in the retail stores of America, and having for its present aim the establishment of a nine dollar a week minimum wage; and

WHEREAS, This movement affects a greater number of employees than any previous struggle by organized labor in the history of the labor movement, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we give our heartiest endorsement to this movement, and pledge our cordial co-operation and assistance.

The committee recommended that the

subject matter be taken up by the Executive Council and that State branches and central labor unions be notified of the same.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerril, from Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, The organization of the workmen in Porto Rico in general, and of their respective trades in particular, into affiliated local unions, largely depends more on a written propaganda than a spoken one, and

WHEREAS, Owing to the fact that the native language in Porto Rico is the Spanish, it usually happens that the important articles and directions which appear in your papers and literature used for organization purposes have to be translated into the Spanish language in order that they may reach the working people for which they are intended, and

WHEREAS, We are now in the process of changing the meager and poor Spanish education received by the Porto Rican workmen during 400 years, for a more extensive one as now used by the International world, and which is so typical and progressively represented by the American Labor movement, and

WHEREAS, It is our keenest desire and our most ardent wish to have Porto Rico share in the enlightened and civilized methods and ideas which have informed trade unions for three or four generations, and to attain same it is absolutely necessary to translate into Spanish your thoughts and ideas, your conception of liberty, your methods, your aspirations and hopes and the struggle you are sustaining for the advancement and welfare of mankind; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen are far from knowing the high standard of organization reached by our brothers in America in the economical and social pursuits, and

WHEREAS, We believe that some-

thing of a more practical nature has to be done to place our workmen in closer touch with the different phases and aspects of the American labor life, and we have thought of nothing more appropriate than a newspaper which shall undertake the publication in Spanish of everything connected with labor under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, We are at present editing and publishing a daily labor paper under the title of the "Union Obrera" (Labor Union) and we desire to make it a true and genuine American labor paper by enlarging its size and by giving it a better and neater appearance, devoting the space to interesting matters from the different journals of the National and International Unions, and by so doing our workmen in Porto Rico will not only be made familiar with our methods and principles, but also with our labor writers, the valuable seed of whose meetings has been sown with profit to the workmen of the mainland, and without the least benefit to their brothers in Porto Rico; and,

WHEREAS, All papers and documents and literary matter issued by the different headquarters of the National and International Unions, besides the reading of the text regarding labor questions in your labor papers will be reprinted in our periodical, for the benefit of union men and non-union men alike, with a view of encouraging organization and advancing the interests and welfare of all the unions alike; and

WHEREAS, The National and International Unions are forwarding from their headquarters by mail to their respective local organizations a large amount of matter, such as circulars, notices, literature, papers and journals which by reason of being written in the English language, and in some cases in German, cannot be understood by the Porto Rican workmen; and

WHEREAS, The postage paid in forwarding such amount of reading matter from headquarters to local unions in Porto Rico represents a large expenditure, besides other expenses of printing, etc., without reaping the desired results of educating and promoting the welfare of the labor classes at large, and specially of the membership of every union, and

WHEREAS, Such expenditure, no matter how small or insignificant it may be, can be made to bring about more positive results among the work-

ing population of our island if invested in educating and printing a labor newspaper in the Spanish language; be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor, now gathered in assembly, that the officers of the National and International Unions are hereby required to forward to the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico copies of all papers, circulars, notices and resolutions, etc., intended for publication as well as one copy of the official Journal or other newspaper published in the interest of any labor organization, for translation into Spanish and publication in "Union Obrera," San Juan, Porto Rico; and be it

RESOLVED, That to defray the expenses incurred in such translations, and in order to carry out the necessary improvements in the aforesaid newspaper, which will be the only Spanish publication printed in the interest of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, making of it an entirely genuine labor paper with a large circulation not only in Porto Rico, but in Cuba, South and Central America and among the Spanish speaking population of North America, a special fund for such purpose as hereinbefore stated is hereby created by imposing a per capita of one cent per member on every affiliated National and International Union, for one time only; and be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby entrusted and charged with the collection of such per capita of one cent per member, same to be in his possession not later than four months from date; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the amount so collected shall be invested as aforesaid under the supervision of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the entire subject matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 31 be amended to read as follows, and recommended its adoption when so amended.

Resolution No. 31—By Delegates E. W. Potter, Homer D. Call, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, No great progress can be made by the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. in the trust packing houses, where the strike took place in 1904, because the packers seem to be, and the butcher workmen believe they are, antagonistic towards their union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, two to be international officers, and one a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to meet with the packers and request them to define their future policy towards the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall act in the matter and make a report back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within three months from the adjournment of this present convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate George G. Cody, Federal Union 12-22:

WHEREAS, There are two Federal Unions in the City of Spokane, Wash., and

WHEREAS, Said Federal Unions have refused and do refuse to work together in harmony, and all attempts at conciliation have been futile; and

WHEREAS, They, by their actions, not only bring themselves into disrepute, but also the whole labor movement in said City of Spokane; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, we, the undersigned, do beg the A. F. of L. to exercise their prerogative in the matter, and compel said Federal Unions to amalgamate and become one union for the furtherance of the cause of trade unionism, and the welfare of the other unions of Spokane.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Exe-

cutive Council for investigation and action. A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates McCracken and Driscoll.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 174 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 174—

WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at the last Convention held at Baltimore, Md., June, 1907, elected me to the office of President, and

WHEREAS, As President I feel it my duty to do that duty that is required of an International President, and

WHEREAS, I am somewhat handicapped in the work of trying to make the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union one of the foremost organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. and

WHEREAS, This is impossible on account of conditions that exist among the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at its twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the affairs of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and reorganize said International Ladies Garment Workers' Union if necessary.

MORTIMER JULIAN, President.

The committee further recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the request that they take the matter up as soon as possible.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Rosenberg, Holland, Holzsager and DeVeaux.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that the following resolutions, all of which contained requests for organizers, be referred to the Executive Council:

Resolution No. 94, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; No. 80, Mobile Central Labor Council; No. 86, from Carriage and Wagonworkers; No. 65, from the Glovemakers, by delegates from the State of Washington; No. 90, from Machinist Helpers' Union No. 12,403; No. 120, from United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; No. 149, from United Textile Workers of America; No. 165, from Bed Spring Makers' Union No. 12,103; No. 176, by the International Union of Pavers and Rammermen.

The committee further recommends that Resolution No. 91, by Delegate from the Illinois State Federation of Labor; and Resolution No. 106, by delegate from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, both of which asked for the employment of women organizers, be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported as follows on sections of the report of the Executive Council and the report of the President of the American Federation of Labor:

#### CONSTITUTIONS OF NATIONAL UNIONS PRINTED IN SPANISH.

(Report of Executive Council).

The last convention adopted a resolution requesting that all national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico should have their constitutions printed in the Spanish language so as to facilitate the work of organizing the wage-earners of that island. This matter was given prompt attention, and we are gratified to report that a number of national unions signified their intention of acting in conformity with the recommendation. We would again recommend to those national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico and which have thus far not had their constitutions printed in the Spanish lan-

guage that they do so at the earliest time possible.

The committee reported that this subject should be taken up by each national and international union during the coming year, and that national and international unions that have not as yet acted upon the matter be requested by the Executive Council to assist, so that in the near future there will be a thorough organization of all crafts in Porto Rico.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### CHARTERS GRANTED.

(Report of Executive Council).

During the year we issued charters to three international unions as follows:

International Brotherhood of Construction Roofers, Damp and Water-proof Workers of United States and Canada.

National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

We also issued charters to one State Federation of Labor; seventy-two Central Labor unions; two hundred and four local trade unions of which there are no international or national unions of that trade, and ninety-three Federal Labor Unions, making a total of three hundred and seventy-two charters issued.

We also desire to report that some applications for charters have been denied, others are being held in abeyance, pending adjustment of jurisdiction with other organizations. We are sure you will be pleased, however, with the growth and progress made during the past year, not only as indicated by the number of charters issued, but by new unions formed and attached to their respective internationals, as well as the increased membership in existing local unions.

The committee made the following report: The work speaks well, not only for the organizers and the good judgment of the Executive Council in the granting of 372 charters, but or-

ganized labor may be well pleased with the work and progress made in the last year, which will be of great benefit to the wage earners of the country.

#### ORGANIZATION.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Minneapolis Convention recommended the appointment of a number of special organizers. To the fullest limit of our financial resources we carried out those recommendations, keeping as many special organizers at work as the funds of the Federation would warrant. The Federation organizers have rendered efficient and effective service.

From the reports which have already been submitted to you by your president, secretary and treasurer, it has been made known to you that considerable progress has been made since our last convention. While we are pleased with the progress made, yet we realize the necessity for persistent and continued effort, and would, therefore, recommend the continuation of the work to organize the yet unorganized and to bring about the affiliation of the yet unaffiliated organizations. We authorized President Gompers to communicate with the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, at an opportune time with the view of the re-affiliation of that organization to the A. F. of L.

The committee made the following report: We approve of this work, and believe the Executive Council should continue it. Not only have new unions been organized, but many international and national unions have been benefited by the same. We approve of the work of the Executive Council in their efforts to have all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and hope their work will continue to be successful. We hope that we will soon have the Western Federation of Miners affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We approve of the appointment of organizers and believe that their appointment should continue as much work will be accompanied that will be a benefit to the labor movement.

Delegate Wallace asked that Resolution No. 176 be withdrawn. No objection being offered, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Thos. J. Curtis, of Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Association:

WHEREAS, One of the fundamental principles and objects of the American Federation of Labor is to organize the different trades into national and international unions, and

WHEREAS, The Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union have a large local union at New York City and a numerically small one at Rosendale, a great many locals could be readily organized throughout the State of New York, Boston and Chicago, and

WHEREAS, In the interest of the general labor movement all efforts should be concentrated to create unions in such places where none exist at present, and

WHEREAS, Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Unions can be organized in various cities of the United States by the American Federation of Labor, be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to authorize all organizers everywhere to make a special effort in organizing Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, and be it further

RESOLVED, That when a sufficient number of such local unions have been organized to call a convention of the same for the purpose of forming an international union of said trade.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed, by Delegates Huddel, Curtis, and McCarthy.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Driscoll—That completes the report of the committee which

is respectfully submitted, and signed by the committee.

MAX MORRIS, Chairman,  
D. D. DRISCOLL, Secretary.  
L. W. QUICK.  
ARTHUR HUDDLE.  
A. B. GROUT.  
EDGAR A. PERKINS.  
C. O. YOUNG.  
GEORGE BECHTOLD.  
JAMES F. SCOTT.  
W. J. JUSTICE.  
J. E. DWYER.  
W. E. MYERS.  
G. W. SAVAGE.  
SANTIAGO IGLESIAS.  
M. J. McDONALD.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Wilson, Secretary of the Special Committee on Eight-Hour Work Day, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Your Special Committee to which was referred the question of the Eight-Hour Workday and its universal enforcement, begs leave to report that we have collated the replies from the various international organizations in response to the circular on this subject, issued by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in pursuance of the instructions of the Minneapolis Convention; and, recognizing that a movement of this character, in order to be progressive and successful, must have general active support and sympathy, regard the sentiments as conveyed in these replies as having a most important bearing on this question, and have shaped our recommendations accordingly.

We strongly commend the views expressed in the report of our worthy President to this convention. They convey forcibly the exact situation and its likely effect on the future of our movement. By a close adherence to the lines laid down therein much

hardship and distress may be averted by those organizations that are now contemplating action in this noble work.

We believe the movement for a shorter workday to be one of the most important and beneficent measures of the labor movement, as rest and recreation are absolutely essential to the moral and social advancement of the human race. Physical exhaustion is not conducive to healthy ideas or the desire for self-improvement, and it is difficult to inspire victims of long hours with the proper zeal for their own interests.

We regard the reduction of the hours of labor as paramount to all other considerations, even to an increase in wages, except in such trades and callings, where the earnings are so meagre as to make it difficult to maintain a fair standard of living. But in those trades in which the development of machinery is making such wonderful strides, it is absolutely necessary that the hours of work be shortened, in order that the opportunity for employment may be shared by all members.

Referring again to the views of the various international organizations on this subject, we beg to endorse the prevailing sentiment that action in this matter must be based upon effective education and preparation—education that will imbue in the minds and hearts of the workers a conception of the importance of this great boon, and inspire them with the zeal that will make possible its early attainment.

We therefore urge persistent agitation and effort to shorten the hours of labor in each trade, by such process as may be most practicable in their respective interests. We are not in favor of universal aggressive action for the establishment of the eight-hour day, at this time, because there are trades and callings now working ten hours a day and in some instances longer. Hence, we repeat that the agitation to gradually reduce the hours of labor should be effectively maintained, and that organiza-

tions prepare for action by the accumulation of sufficient funds in order that they can sustain contests in the event that the effort is resisted by employers. With the growing power of organized labor, we find the antagonism of its enemies becoming more pronounced and centered, and that they are arraying themselves against us with all the weapons that unscrupulous wealth and its influences can command. Labor's success has been achieved at great sacrifice to the workers and its struggles have taught that to depend solely on the right and justice of our contentions may mean victory long deferred, so let us prepare by further agitation and education, the accumulation of sufficient funds and what is of equal importance, the selection of such suitable time and opportunity as will favor the most immediate success, with the least degree of suffering and privation.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. HAYES, Chairman.  
 JAMES P. ARCHIBALD.  
 JAS. H. HATCH.  
 ISAAC COOMBE.  
 C. D. WHEELER.  
 MICHAEL COLBERT.  
 FRANK J. KENNEDY.  
 J. D. MCKINLAY.  
 J. H. WALKER.  
 JAS A. REYNOLDS.  
 GEO. L. BERRY.  
 HERMAN LILIEN.  
 RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG.  
 HARRY BOSWORTH.  
 JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Perham in the chair.

Delegate Flannery, Secretary of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, read the following report:

CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

(Report of Executive Council.)

Central Federated Union, New York.

As per the instructions of the last convention communication was held with the Central Federated Union of

New York, with a view of having that magnificent central body conform to the general policy and best interests of the international trade union movement; at the same time building up the best spirit of unity and solidarity in the local movement.

We beg to report that after considerable correspondence by President Gompers, it was finally agreed that a committee of the Executive Council meet a committee of the New York Central Federated Union with such local, isolated or international unions as were affected for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the best results to the local and general movement. Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell and Secretary Morrison represented the A. F. of L.

The conference lasted three days. Some agreements were reached and several decisions rendered, and all agreed to by the representatives of the A. F. of L., the C. F. U. and the other organizations interested. The full report thereof was published on pages 349-350 of the May issue of the American Federationist. These agreements and decisions were approved and endorsed by the entire Executive Council. As a result thereof a better and more fraternal spirit permeates the rank and file of the Central Federated Union of New York, and we look forward to a still further unification of all the forces of organized labor of that-metropolis to the attainment of which every assistance should be rendered.

In connection with the city central bodies we can report that there is now a greater common polity and policy pursued among our fellow workers throughout the continent. All are realizing better now than ever before that the sole aim and purpose of the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council in their course toward the central bodies is to be helpful to them in every way within our power.

We aim to give the central bodies the largest possible latitude for the determination of their local affairs,

but in order to obtain the greatest amount of efficiency in safeguarding and promoting the interests of labor in the several localities, some uniform course must be pursued, particularly in so far as the general principles and interests of labor and the labor movement are concerned.

City Central—Columbus, O.

For some time past a spirit manifested itself in the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly to antagonize any essential feature for which the American Federation of Labor declared. No interference was attempted or contemplated with its course until there was a direct, flagrant violation of the American Federation of Labor decision, the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and the decision of the last convention.

Complaint was made that the Columbus central body had seated a dual and rival union composed of engineers and firemen working in the breweries, dual and rival to the bona fide unions of engineers and firemen chartered by the international unions of their respective trades. These complaints were brought to the attention of the Trades and Labor Assembly with a view to their rectification. Instead of complying with the law and decision as requested, the entire subject was peremptorily "laid upon the table." The central body was again advised that compliance was requested and that for a failure to so comply, its charter would be revoked. This, too, was treated in a similar manner.

We desire to call your attention to the decision of the last convention, and which formed the basis of instructions to your Executive Council. They are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all national, international, state, city central and local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective."

The committee made the following recommendation:

The committee concurs in the report, and recommends that the part referring to a uniform law governing Central

Bodies be referred to the Committee on Law, to report back to this convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The law upon this subject is found in Article II, Section 1, which reads as follows:

"No Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

We desire to quote further the further instructions of the last convention:

"The Executive Council is instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked."

Finding the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly in no mood to in any way conform to the laws or the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, we could find no alternative but to apply the penalty the American Federation of Labor provided, and whose purpose you instructed the Executive Council to enforce. The charter of the Columbus, O., Trades and Labor Assembly was therefore, revoked and a new central body formed under the name and title of "The Columbus Federation of Labor." The Columbus Federation of Labor is composed of a number of unions formerly part of the old Trades and Labor Assembly, and a number of other unions which formerly refused to become part of that body for several reasons, among which are some of the causes enumerated above.

We were quite convinced that no other course than the one we pursued in the premises was at all possible,

consistent with the best interests of labor of Columbus, and of the entire country.

The committee read the following report: Your committee concurs in the report of the Executive Council in relation to Columbus Central Body, and recommends that like action be taken in all similar cases, whether local, central, national or international bodies.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Huddel.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### LOCAL STRIKES.

##### (Report of Executive Council)

During the year a number of applications have been made by directly affiliated local unions for assistance in cases of strikes and lockouts. Whenever such organizations have been entitled to financial assistance, under the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution, it has been promptly extended to them. In many cases the officers of these local unions have totally misunderstood the provisions of Article XIII and have, therefore, felt aggrieved when they were advised that the members in their organizations would not be entitled to any benefits from the defense fund. So as to help, as far as possible, in avoiding any such misapprehension and misinterpretation of the laws of the Federation, a circular letter was issued, embodying Article XIII and calling special attention to its provisions. This letter was sent to the secretary of every directly affiliated local union. The Executive Council is always desirous of dealing with the directly affiliated local unions as generously as permissible under the law as laid down in Article XIII.

Benefits from the defense fund to directly affiliated local unions were paid to the sum of \$10,739.78.

For the information of the uninformed only, we desire to state that these amounts are wholly apart from payments by assessments, payments of benefits by internationals or from the proceeds of appeals for voluntary contributions to aid workmen en-

gaged in trade disputes.

The committee recommended that the report of the Executive Council be concurred in.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in

Resolution No. 123—By Delegate A. M. Huddel, of Boston C. L. U.

WHEREAS, There are several Local Unions in the city of Boston connected with their International Unions, are not affiliated with the Boston Central Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the A. F. of L., upon the receipt of the names of the International Unions from the secretary of the Boston and all other city Central Labor Unions, which unions are not affiliated, immediately write the organizations to have their locals affiliated with their central bodies.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. On motion of Delegate Mahoney the report was amended by adding after the word "Boston" "and all other city."

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

The committee concurred in Resolution No. 135 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 135—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, of Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There is a Central body in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, of an independent character and unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor and

WHEREAS, There are many local unions in affiliation with International or National bodies allied with the American Federation of Labor who are represented in this dual organization contrary to the laws of the Federation and by said affiliation constitute a menace to the regularly chartered Central Labor Union of the same city by seating, giving aid and com-

fort to seceding bodies and illegitimate organizations of every character to the detriment of the labor movement of the city of Brooklyn, New York, and organized labor in general; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council ascertain what bona fide local unions are affiliated with this dual Central organization and request of their National or International Unions that they compel their constituent locals to withdraw therefrom and become affiliated with the duly chartered and legitimate Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, New York.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Sullivan (D.), Conroy, DeVeaux and Flannery.

On motion of Delegate Conroy, the word "request" was substituted for the word "demand" in the resolution.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—Does that carry with it the revocation of the charter if they do not obey?

Delegate Flannery, Secretary of the Committee—It carries with it no penalty, because the last resolution has been stricken out.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 160 when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 160—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:**

**WHEREAS**, The American Labor movement as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federation Bodies, and Local City Central Bodies, duly chartered and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection, and

**WHEREAS**, The various independent

United Hebrew Trades throughout the United States are interfering with the progress of the various associated and affiliated unions and are going to the extreme by offering to supply their members in places where members of the A. F. of L. Unions are forced into a trade dispute, be it

**RESOLVED**, That all affiliated bodies with the A. F. of L. shall withdraw from all such United Hebrew Trades within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate DeVeaux, who offered as substitute for the report of the committee the following:

**WHEREAS**, The American Labor Movement as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federation Bodies, and Local City Central Bodies, duly chartered and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection, and

**WHEREAS**, We believe it is unwise for the different crafts to organize into sections, or central bodies designated by titles showing race or class distinction; that such actions interfere with the solidarity of the labor movement, that it is not the intent or purpose of the American Federation of Labor to legislate on race or class lines, that the movement under its banner shall receive consideration on an equal basis, the language, nationality or race not entering into any of its deliberations, or legislative functions, at either the National Conventions, State Conventions, Local Central Bodies or Local Trade Unions, and

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor is International in its character, in its complexion, seeks to concentrate all of its efforts for the best interests of the wage workers, and the naming of the United Hebrew Trades might be construed to be class distinction, and

**WHEREAS**, The various independent Hebrew Trades throughout the United States are interfering with the progress of the various associated and

affiliated Unions and are going to the extreme by offering to supply their members in places where members of the A. F. of L. unions are forced into a trade dispute, be it

RESOLVED, That all affiliated bodies with the A. F. of L. shall withdraw from all such Hebrew Trades within 60 days after the adjournment of this convention.

A motion was made and seconded that the substitute be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Rosenberg, Holzsager, Robinson (Herman), Landers, Klapetzyk, Sheehan and Holland.

Delegate Flannery moved that the entire subject matter, the resolution and the substitute, be referred to the Executive Council.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegate Herman Robinson, Retail Clerks' International Association:

WHEREAS, There exists in the borough of Manhattan, of the city of New York, a so-called central labor body, which purports to be interested in the welfare of trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, Said body, not being a chartered representative one, and consists of independent, dual and a few local unions whose internationals are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, The said illegal labor body has on several occasions interfered with the harmonious workings between locals of international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and their respective officers, thereby causing unnecessary international strife; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that local unions affiliated with the Union Hebrew Trades Council, whose parent bodies are affiliated with the A. F. of L., be instructed by their respective international unions to withdraw from the said United Hebrew Trades Council and the Executive Council be instructed to notify all international unions to that effect.

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council for action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 153—By Delegate J. P. Holland for the New York Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The Central Federation Union of Greater New York and vicinity has, in obedience to the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, expelled all such unions who were not, and who refused to affiliate with, the National or International Union of their trade; and

WHEREAS, These unions so expelled were Building Trade Unions and were connected with rival and antagonistic Central bodies at Greater New York, and

WHEREAS, Local unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor while affiliated with the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity continue to sit with and support these expelled unions, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., instruct and direct all National and International Unions whose local unions are represented in rival and antagonistic Central bodies to withdraw therefrom at once and affiliate with the Building Trades Auxiliary now being organized.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee announced that Resolutions Nos. 157 and 158, by Delegate J. P. Holland, of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity, had been withdrawn by the introducer as the subject matter was covered by a resolution already acted upon.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Flannery—That completes the report of the committee, which is signed by

P. F. DUFFY, Chairman,  
P. J. FLANNERY, Secretary,  
J. H. BRADLEY,  
F. J. MANNING,  
T. C. HUMPHREY,  
J. P. HOLLAND,  
T. A. REARDON,  
F. X. NOSCHANG,  
THOS. H. FLYNN,  
JOHN T. BUTLER,  
C. A. NELSON,  
M. A. McMAHON,  
A. F. LEIBIG,  
J. T. CAREY.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Hart asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 186—By Delegate Lee M. Hart, Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance.

WHEREAS, The Actors' National Protective Union finds it difficult to thoroughly organize their trade by reason of obstacles peculiar to their trade over which they have no control,

It is hereby recommended by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that other organizations operating in the amusement enterprises such as theaters, etc., give special consideration to the possibility of giving aid to the Actors' National Protective Union in so far as it is possible and consistent with the interests and law of such other organizations.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

The committee recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 184, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 184—By Delegates Thomas F. Tracy, George R. French, J. Mahlon Barnes, John T. Smith, Sampel, Gompers, Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The firm of Rosenthal Brothers, cigar manufacturers of the City of New York, reduced the wages of the men in their employ thirty per cent and have persistently refused to rescind this reduction, thereby causing three hundred and fifty of their employees to go on strike since January, 1906.

WHEREAS, It has been stated by other manufacturers that if the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are successful in their fight against the organization that they will also introduce cheap labor.

WHEREAS, This firm has now opened another factory in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where they employ child labor at starvation wages, there-

by depriving them of an opportunity of securing an education, dwarfing their intellect and stunting their growth, thereby rendering them unfit to fight the battle of life.

RESOLVED, That as the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are on the "unfair" list of the American Federation of Labor, it is the bounden duty of all members of organized labor under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. to shun the product of this firm as they would a pestilence, and the delegates are requested to distribute the cards bearing the brands of cigars manufactured by this firm in their various localities when they return home, and to render all other assistance they possibly can in order to compel this firm to pay living wages.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 185—By Delegate Conroy, of St. Louis Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, the Bell Telephone Company, of Missouri and Kansas, a public utilities corporation depending on the municipalities in which it does business for its patronage, has given the printing of its telephone directory of the City of St. Louis to the National Telephone Directory Company, which Company, having no plant of its own, has given the work to the notoriously non-union firm of R. R. Donnelly & Co., of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, the Bell Telephone Company was urged and respectfully requested by representatives of the printing trades, not to give its work to the Donnelly Company on account of its attitude to organized labor, and to have its printing done as heretofore in the city where it depended for its patronage, or in a union plant if taken outside of the city; therefore

RESOLVED, By the Allied Printing Trades Council of St. Louis, that the American Federation of Labor be requested to pass resolutions condemning the action of the company in not giving its work to a union house, and that it requests all labor organizations and their friends in Missouri and Kansas, and adjacent States patronizing the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri, to discontinue their patronage, and the use of the Bell Telephone.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate McKee—That completes the

report of the committee, which is signed by the committee.

JAMES M. LYNCH, Chairman.  
R. A. MCKEE, Secretary,  
JAMES B. CONROY,  
W. A. ENGLE,  
THOMAS J. DUFFY,  
WILLIAM TATEMAN,  
A. BABLITZ,  
TIMOTHY HEALY,  
JOHN M. MAHONEY,  
FRANK W. COTTERILL,  
JOHN BRADLEY,  
MICHAEL MULDOON,  
A. A. MYRUP,  
F. C. GENGENBACH,  
GEORGE G. GRIFFIN.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended was adopted.

Delegate Perham, for the Special Committee on American Federationist, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor Your Special Committee on American Federationist Extension begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee is in favor of eventually furnishing each member of every affiliated organization with the American Federationist, provided, a practical method of defraying the cost thereof can be devised.

Recognizing the financial difficulties in the problem on account of the many assessments that must of necessity be made for protective purposes and other matters of vital importance, your Committee submits the following recommendation as a gradual method of increasing the circulation of the publication and thereby advancing the cause of labor.

1. Taking into consideration the fact that a large amount of official matter, financial reports, etc., of interest to all affiliated bodies appears monthly in the American Federationist as well as the list of individuals and firms that are unfriendly to organized labor, your Committee recommends that the publication be declared a part of the regular supplies to be paid for at regular subscription rates by all federal labor

unions and local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, also State Federations and City Central Bodies. Failing to comply with the foregoing such organizations to be stricken from the regular mailing list.

2. That the national and international organizations affiliated be requested to advise their locals and other subdivisions that each one should send at least one subscription to the American Federationist in order that the organization may keep itself informed as to the general labor movement.

3. That all paid organizers representing the American Federation of Labor be instructed to make it part of their duty to mention the American Federationist at every meeting they attend and forward its interests to the best of their ability.

4. That circulars should be sent out at intervals to as many affiliated organizations as possible, extolling the virtues of the American Federationist, thereby stimulating and maintaining interest in the most important of all labor publications.

5. That the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to take such action as may seem best to them to advance the interests and increase the circulation of the American Federationist.

Your Committee in making these recommendations believes that if they are carried out with the vim and energy that is usually behind other publications that exist only for the profit they bring, that our publication could be made the leading exponent of trade unionist thought and endeavor, throughout the civilized world.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. PERHAM, Chairman,  
LLEWELYN LEWIS, Sec'y.  
JOHN A. VOLL,  
P. F. McCARTHY,  
J. C. COLGAN,  
S. G. FOSDICK,  
JAMES J. NUGENT,  
MARTIN LAWLOR,  
JAMES WHITEHEAD,  
S. M. MOORE.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Conroy, Perham and Secretary Morrison.

Secretary Morrison moved that that part of the report which refers to Federal Labor Unions, City Central Bodies and State Federations paying for subscriptions to the American Federationist be referred to the Law Committee.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Perham and carried.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Robinson (Hugh).

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

Delegate MacArthur, Secretary of the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow-Delegates:

Your Committee on Labels reports as follows:

Resolution No. 7—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colorado:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is one of the most potent weapons in the hands of trades unionists, and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon, the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unions to advance the interests and use of their own labels has not met with the success that worthy cause merits; and

WHEREAS, The organization of label leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions, and organized on the lines of central bodies, as illustrated by Union Label League No. 1, of Denver, Colo., and followed by Union Label League No. 2, Pueblo, Colo.; No. 3, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 4, Winnipeg, Manitoba; No. 5, Kansas City, Mo.; No. 6, St. Louis, Mo., and No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., has demonstrated it to be the most practical and beyond question the best plan yet devised and put in operation for the education of organized labor along label lines and the benefits to be derived therefrom; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, requests the Executive Council to instruct the district and other organizers to secure the organization of such label leagues in all cities where subordinate unions exist.

Concurred in, as amended, by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was discussed by Delegate Brinkman.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Agnes Nestor in the chair.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Annie Fitzgerald, Women's International Label League:

The history of the organized labor movement presents no grander example of self-sacrifice and unstinted devotion to the cause of labor than that presented by the efforts of the women voluntarily organized under the banner of the Women's International Union Label League. As the purchasing agent of the family, thus necessarily handling the greater portion of the income, her influence in assisting our friends and punishing our enemies is of great importance, and should not be under-estimated. One determined woman insisting upon goods made under union conditions yields more influence and has more effect than a lodge full of men who seldom see the grocer or the baker, etc. Hence it becomes of vital importance that the organized labor movement encourage the locals of the Women's Union Label League now in existence, and to do what it can to organize such locals where none exist.

The good to be accomplished must be apparent to the most superficial observer. When women combine and devote their time, money and energy to the advancement of the organized labor movement in general and the union label in particular, it can but meet the praise, as it should receive the active support of all. Education, agitation and organization is the life-blood of the organized labor movement. Without combining our forces and efforts, we are powerless; hence all locals should be concentrated and properly affiliated instead of divided; and since from time to time local organizations form leagues which prefer to remain aloof from the Women's International Union Label League for likely the same reason that independent locals refuse to join the National body of their trade recognized by the American Federation of Labor, thus often causing dissension and disorganization. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED. That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that all local independent Women's Label Leagues should affiliate with the Women's International Union Label League. We further advise and urge all paid and voluntary organizers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated and friendly unions to use their moral influence and give their generous sup-

port to the effort to bring about affiliation and concentration of organization and united effort among the women trade union label advocates of our country, and to this end we heartily re-endorse and commend the Women's International Union Label League.

Concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 68—By International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, It appearing from practical demonstration that there is a great dearth of information concerning the labels used by the various labor unions of the United States, and that this is due to a lack of publicity, be it

RESOLVED, That in order to familiarize the membership of organized labor with the union labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, recommend that the label unions set apart an appropriation for the purpose of having continuously printed, in the labor press, the labels of the said unions.

Concurred in, as amended, by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. The motion was carried.

The committee having considered the various matters referred to it from the report of the Executive Council, reports thereon as follows:

On the subject of "Union Label Directories" the committee commends the action of the affiliated central labor unions in publishing union label directories and recommends that method of advertising union labeled products be continued.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Concerning that part of the Executive Council's report published under the caption "Uniform Design of All Union Labels," the committee finds no evidence justifying a change from the present method of union-label propaganda under the initiative and control

of the respective international unions.

In a matter of such importance, involving large financial considerations and affecting what may be termed the "vested interests" of those unions which have already expended large sums of money and a great deal of time and labor in the dissemination of their labels, nothing short of a practically unanimous approval upon the part of these unions would warrant the American Federation of Labor in recommending a change to the so-called "universal label."

That unanimous approval, or any approach thereto, has not been reached is clearly demonstrated by the replies made on the subject by the unions directly affected, as quoted in the report of the Executive Council. Of the thirty-three unions replying only eleven favor the suggested change to a "universal label." Only one-half of the label organizations made any reply at all to the request of the Federation for an expression of sentiment on the question. Th we are compelled to assume that only one-sixth of the label unions favor the suggested change; at any rate, only that proportion has so expressed itself.

From the foregoing it appears conclusively that the label organizations are practically unanimous in opposition to the suggested change from the present system of separate craft labels to the proposed plan of "universal label."

The committee believes that the label unions are in the nature of things the best judges in the matter; it is they who are most immediately affected, who defray the cost of advertising and disseminating the union label and who stand to benefit chiefly in proportion as the union label campaign is wisely conducted. On the other hand, it is they who stand to be most seriously affected by any unwise change of policy.

Apart from these reasons giving force and weight to the judgment of the label unions, there are reasons inherent to the nature of the union label which indicate to the committee the wisdom and necessity of adhering, at least for the present, to the existing method of label propaganda. The labels now in use are distinctive of the respective crafts which they represent and therefore serve to arouse and maintain interest on the part of those who use, as well as those who produce, the respective articles. In many instances the

union label is attached to articles of limited sale, as distinguished from those articles of general consumption. To the users of these articles of limited sale the union label carries a special significance, which would be lost in event of the adoption of a label having a general rather than a special significance.

In other words, the theory upon which the suggestion of a 'universal label' rests, namely, that interest can be better aroused by an appeal to the general welfare than by an appeal to personal or craft interests, is contrary to common observation, as expressed by the maxim, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

The committee believes that the present system of craft labels, by appealing directly to the members of the respective crafts, to their friends and to the consumers and users of the particular articles, is best calculated to serve the purpose for which the union label is designed by creating so many centers of active, personal interest, from which the union label sentiment may radiate until it embraces all classes of the people. In proportion as the latter condition is brought about the suggestion of a "universal label" will become a practical one. In the existing circumstances, it is distinctly premature.

Touching the statement that the large number of labels already endorsed by the American Federation to Labor leads to confusion, the committee believes that the difficulty lies not so much in the multiplicity of labels as in the failure to exercise due care and diligence in the demand for the label. Confusion, so far as it actually exists, is due in many, if not most instances, to the indifference and neglect of the purchaser in the matter of demanding the union label on the articles which he or she purchases. The committee regrets to say that in its judgment this observation applies with as much, and in a sense with more force to the members of the labor movement than to the public at large. Such confusion as now exists may be removed in but one way, namely, by a determination upon the part of the individual purchaser to demand and insist upon receiving the label of the craft whose products are being purchased. The committee deems it unlikely that the purchaser who does not now take care to inform himself or herself concerning the character and appearance of the respective union labels would be any more diligent in

that respect were the distinctive craft labels substituted by a so-called "universal label."

Other objections to the plan of a "universal label" occur to the committee, which need only be mentioned to be immediately apparent. A union label, to be effective, must be reasonably secure against imitation and counterfeiting. In order that a label may be entitled to the protection of the law in these respects it must be the property of an organization having a particular interest in the product upon which the label appears. Further, the merging of the numerous labels now in use into a single "universal label" would involve the creation and maintenance of a large fund, to be disbursed by a central authority, presumably the American Federation of Labor, which step, if possible at all, would involve a wide departure from the established policy and character of the Federation, the result of which would probably be harmful to both affiliated unions and the Federation itself.

For the foregoing reasons the committee recommends and urges that all trade-unionists and their friends demand and insist upon receiving the unions labels of the respective crafts when making purchases of any and all kinds.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers in the chair.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Butterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, A universal label for all organized labor would increase the sales of union made goods, because such a label would be more easily recognizable than the numerous labels now in use; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse a universal label, said label to be simple in design, in order that it may be suitable for use on all products and easily recognized.

Committee recommends that no action be taken upon this resolution, the subject matter being covered by the foregoing.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On the subject of "Union Label Law

Digest," the committee recommends that correspondence be continued with the label unions and that the Executive Council be authorized to proceed with the compilation of the proposed digest when in its judgment a sufficient number of organizations have expressed a willingness to co-operate in that work.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Touching the question of "Advertising Union Label Products" the committee after carefully considering the various proposals, submitted to the Executive Council by President Gompers, believes that the matter is of such a nature as to require submission to the organizations immediately concerned. The committee accordingly recommends such action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate M. Holzsager, United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers:

WHEREAS, The present system of label agitation as conducted by the individual unions does not seem to bring about the desired results for the unions having labels, regardless of the enormous expense incurred by the respective organizations, and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for an individual organization to reach the consuming public through agitation in various parts of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Agitation for union labels generally could be made effective and beneficial by various organizations having labels; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the convention authorize the delegates representing organizations having union labels to confer with the Committee on Labels with a view of adopting some system for label agitation that would be beneficial to all organizations in the advocacy of the union label.

Committee recommends that no action be taken upon this resolution, the subject matter being covered by the foregoing.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Reporting upon that part of President Gompers' report which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Labels, under the captain "Progress of Union Labor Work," the Committee commands the views therein expressed and reports favorably upon the recommendations made, namely, that authority be granted for the free distribution to the central bodies and local unions of the union-label bulletins now at headquarters; also that all international unions, city central bodies and local unions inaugurate an effective campaign for the union label.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43, by Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colo., was withdrawn by the author.

There being no objection, the resolution was withdrawn.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer a resolution as an addition to the report of the committee, and move its adoption.

RESOLVED, That the President of the A. F. of L be authorized to call a conference of five members consisting of one person from each of five Label Organizations to meet in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable in conjunction with the President, devise ways and means to best promote the advancement of the use of and demand for Union Label products, and the publishing of a Label Law digest.

The motion to adopt the resolution offered by Delegate Lennon was carried.

In conclusion the committee recommends all union labels, buttons and shop cards now recognized by the

American Federation of Labor be endorsed by this convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate MacArthur—All of which is respectfully submitted and signed by the committee.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, Chm.  
WALTER MacARTHUR,  
Secretary.

T. A. RICKERT,  
J. M. BARNES,  
GEORGE ALLEN,  
JOHN WEBER,  
JACOB FISCHER,  
HENRY FISHER,  
JOHN D. DULLEA,  
A. B. LOEBENBERG,  
JOHN J. MANNING,  
MAX S. HAYES,  
CHAS. F. GEBELEIN,  
T. L. LANTZ.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Delegate J. L. Roder, in which the fraternal delegates and delegates to the convention were urged to attend a meeting of the Central Labor Union of Washington on the evening of the 26th, and to participate in the union demonstration in protest against the attempted disruption of the Building Trades Unions in the District of Columbia.

President Gompers urged all of the delegates who could possibly do so to attend the meeting in Washington.

On motion of Delegate Brinkman the invitation was accepted for all who could attend.

The convention was then adjourned to 2 p. m.

## ELEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Friday, November 22nd, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES**—Kline, Dougherty, (W. J.), Mockler, Loebenberg, Cable, Winn, Kellington, Bechtold, Winters, Lawlor, Sullivan (D. H.), Valentine, Carroll, Weber, Miller, Lucas, Sherset, Schwarz, Starr, Goltra, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon (W. D.), Furuseh, Powell (G.), Entenza Peete, Langston, Iglesias, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Richards, Hayes (Max.), Johns, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Costello, Welch, Petry, Piggott, Bowerman, Bogasse, Clinton, Dunkel, Snyder, Lopez, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Scott (J. F.), Justice, Roe, Behen, Cantly, Beccerril, Thompson, Edwards, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Your committee recommends the following: In place of Section 7 of Article IX insert: "the remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council, organizers or speakers engaged by them, shall be \$5.00 per day, \$3.00 per day hotel expenses, and actual railroad fare."

Delegate Ireland moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded)

The question was discussed by Delegate Ireland, Vice-President Morris, Delegates Lynch and Bradley.

Vice-President Morris moved to amend the report of the committee by striking out "\$3.00," and allowed the section to remain as it is in regard to hotel bills.

The committee accepted the amendment.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate J. H. Walker, Mine Workers:

**RESOLVED** That in acting on jurisdiction disputes where bona fide labor organizations are involved only a conciliatory and advisory policy be pursued by this organization, and that final action of the question be left entirely in the hands of the contending unions. also, that, whether or not the contending parties agree, it shall in no way affect their eligibility for affiliation with this organization.

Non-concurred in by committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee made the following recommendation on the matter referred to it during the report of the Special Committee on "American Federationist."

That Section 3 of Article VII be amended by inserting after the word "body," the words "upon receipt of the regular subscription price."

In reply to a question as to whether the report of the committee would prevent sending free copies of the "American Federationist" to reading-rooms maintained by labor organizations, Treasurer Lennon replied that it had no bearing on that question.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Barnes (J. M.).

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

The committee offered the follow-

ing recommendation: That Section 1 of Article III be amended by striking out all after the word "November," and inserting the following:

The city in which the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be held shall be designated by the Executive Council from the three cities receiving the highest number of votes at the previous convention.

The Executive Council shall, after careful investigation as to all necessary facilities for the holding of a convention, designate on or before July 1st of each year which of the three cities nominated shall have the convention.

Delegate Reynolds moved that the report of the committee be adopted. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate Feeley and Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

Delegate Ireland—This closes the Law Committee's report, which is respectfully submitted, signed by the committee.

JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman,  
A. E. IRELAND, Secretary,  
OWEN MILLER,  
J. C. SKEMP,  
C. L. SHAMP,  
DAVID J. DAVIS,  
WM. J. DUNLAP,  
HERBERT CRAMPTON,  
JOHN NEWTON,  
WM. J. DOUGHERTY,  
STEPHEN J. FAY,  
J. P. MURPHY,  
HUGH FRAYNE,  
T. S. FARRELL,  
DANIEL WINTERS.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Mayor Frecker of Tampa, Florida, who extended an invitation

to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Tampa, Fla.

Vice-President Morris asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution and its immediate consideration. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 187—By Delegate Max Morris, of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The Labor Unions of Montana have for the past three years been engaged in a struggle against the dual organization known as the I. W. W., which has been endeavoring to replace the American Federation of Labor and the National and International Unions affiliated therewith; and

WHEREAS, Through the untiring efforts of the Montana Federation of Labor the perpetuation of the Trades Union Movement as expressed through the A. F. of L. has been more firmly established than ever before throughout the State of Montana; and

WHEREAS, This fight between the Montana State Federation of Labor and the I. W. W. has almost depleted the treasury of the Montana Federation of Labor, as well as the treasuries of the Local Unions of the National and International Organizations in that State; and

WHEREAS, For the past six months the Montana State Federation has been engaged in a struggle aiding the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in their efforts to secure from the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. recognition and living wages for its members; and

WHEREAS, Injunctions have been issued by the Federal Courts against the State Federation, its officers and members, some of whom have been adjudged in contempt of court and are at present in jail; and

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company has entered damage suits against union men to the amount of \$75,000; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention pledge to the Montana Federation of Labor their moral support and urge organized labor in general to aid and assist our brothers in Montana in every way possible.

Delegate Wilson—I object to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate McEwen, Secretary of the Committee on State Organization reported as follows:

Your Committee on State Organization, having under consideration the Improving the State Branches, begs leave to report that the attendance in this convention of 29 delegates representing State Federations of Labor, is splendid evidence of the increasing activity of these organizations.

It is the opinion of your committee that federations of labor in all the states and territories under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor should be encouraged and supported by the general labor movement.

We hold that a state labor federation is as essential to the success of the labor movement within a state, as is a national federation to the workers of a nation.

A state federation of labor has, at least, three distinct functions to perform:—to seek state legislation favorable to labor; to aid in promoting the work of organization within its territory and to encourage education among the wage working classes.

The efforts of the several state branches in seeking the passage of laws regulating the employment of inmates in penal institutions, bearing on compulsory education, adequate factory inspection, efficient employer's liability and much other remedial legislation, speak emphatically of the necessity for active state organizations.

The assistance rendered the general labor movement in the work of organization by many of the state branches is a matter of exceeding gratification, and we recommend that the officers of the American Federation of Labor render to those state branches which are exerting themselves in this direction such assistance as will tend to make their efforts more efficient. The employment of an organizer in any state for limited periods of time, during the busy seasons, with the A. F. of L., and the state

branch dividing the expense, is offered as a practical suggestion for the guidance of the officers of the American Federation of Labor in giving aid to deserving State federations of Labor.

We must not under-estimate the educational value of the conventions of state branches. They offer to members of local unions in the numerous cities of a state, opportunities for studying the philosophy of the labor movement not otherwise afforded. They are in a measure trade union schools, and thus become a potent factor in the general movement.

We hail with pleasure the assurance given that an alliance between the American trade unions and the several organizations of farmers is imminent, and we cheerfully recommend that state branches continue to cultivate the friendship and fellowship of the American Society of Equity, Farmers Industrial and Educational Union and kindred economic organizations of agriculturalists with a view of reciprocating in the purchase of each other's products, and the seeking of legislation favorable to the interests of both.

For the reasons herein enumerated we believe that every bona fide trade union should affiliate with the state branch in its respective state, and for fear the membership in the local unions may not fully appreciate the importance of state federations of labor we would recommend that the officers of the international unions be requested to issue a circular setting forth the advantages of state federations and advising their local unions to affiliate therewith.

We would further recommend that the secretary of the A. F. of L. be directed to communicate with the officers of international unions, calling attention to the above recommendation, and as an additional effective measure we would respectfully propose the adoption of the following as a substitute for resolution No. 93 introduced by Delegate Kuemmerly of

the Illinois State Federation of Labor:—(See page 32 of the 4th day's proceedings.)

WHEREAS, Many local union do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor within their respective states, and being fully cognizant of the value of such organizations to the labor movement in general, and believing that the American Federation of Labor is capable of wielding much influence in strengthening state branches, it is hereby

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that a circular letter be issued by the secretary setting forth the advantages of state branches, and advising all local unions whether directly connected with the A. F. of L., or through their International unions, to affiliate with their State Federation of Labor at the earliest moment, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of each state branch desiring to receive the benefit of the distribution of said circular shall, upon the call of the secretary of the A. F. of L., furnish him with a list of local unions to which they wish said proposed circulars sent, together with the names and addresses of their secretaries.

Delegate Braunschweig moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Wilson (W. B.) asked the committee who would be required to furnish the list of addresses spoken of.

Delegate McEwen—It is the opinion of your committee, in order to save useless expenditure of money, those state branches which desire to receive the benefit of those circulars might furnish the Secretary of the A. F. of L. lists of local unions in their respective states, together with the names of the secretaries and their addresses.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate McEwen—That completes the report of the Committee on State Organization, which is respectfully

submitted, signed by the committee.

D. J. KEEFE, Chairman.  
W. E. McEWEN, Secretary.  
W. J. McSORLEY.  
P. C. WINN.  
J. W. NORTON.  
A. ROSENBERG.  
W. Q. SULLIVAN.  
JOHN J. JAECKLE.  
JAMES A. CARROLL.  
J. E. POTTS.  
FRANK BUTTERWORTH.  
D. F. DWYER.  
JAMES P. MAHER.  
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.  
WALTER V. PRICE.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Secretary Morrison announced that he had been requested to read the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., November 22.  
W. F. COSTELLO,

Care Fairfax Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

By unanimous vote Local No. 10 has joined with the Building Trades to fight the open shop.

W. H. DAVIS.

Delegate Brinkman—Local No. 10 is the Steamfitters.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.), Secretary of the Building Trades Committee reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

GREETING—We, your Building Trades Committee, acting upon the suggestion offered by our President in his annual report under the caption of "Building Trades Organizations," and also upon the many suggestions offered from different trades, and realizing the absolute necessity of a closer affiliation of that branch of our movement, have had several meetings of all the building trades delegates, and are authorized to present for your careful consideration, this plan of a closer affiliation. In presenting it to you, fellow delegates, we feel sure that you, too, like ourselves, must realize that at this time, especially,

when, from all parts of the country comes the cry of that misnomer "open shop," and refreshing your mind with the infamous methods that are being employed by our opponents to divide and disrupt our forces, some method to better cement our building trades is absolutely necessary.

Our plan, should you grant us the privilege of adopting it, would make it possible that, for the first time in the history of this magnificent organization, the building trades could be brought into a complete unification under the peerless banner of the A. F. of L. As no dissenting voice has been heard among the building trades delegates, as it has emanated from them, and not from your Committee; as the other building trades not now affiliated with this body, have also expressed their desire to see it go into effect, we feel that we are not asking too much of you to assist us in placing ourselves in a position where we can present to our opponents an unbroken front, and say to them, when occasion requires, "An injury to one, is the concern of all."

**REPORT COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TRADES.**

We, your Committee on Building Trades, find that in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council relative to a conference held between sub-committee representing the Executive Council and the Structural Trades Alliance; the Committee having given the subject its earnest consideration and believing it to be to the best interest of the labor movement in general that it be under one head; we, therefore, recommended to the 27th Annual Convention that a department of building trades of the A. F. of L be created, said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L, to be composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades Organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L and to be given autonomy over the Building Trades Sections, with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections; said sections and Central Body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the Building Trades.

We further recommend that all local unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with Central Bodies of the A. F. of L.

Delegate Kennedy moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

The question was discussed by Delegates O'Leary, McNulty, Treasurer Lennon and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate Scott in the chair.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers, Delegates Feeley and Cullen.

On motion of Delegate Holland debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried by a unanimous vote.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 114, by Delegates W. E. Kennedy, F. J. McNulty, and Stephen Fay of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, being fully covered in the plan submitted by the Building Trades, the introducers wished it withdrawn.

There being no objection, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 110—By Delegates International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union do hereby enter protest against the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, inasmuch as they are encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, which were approved of and conceded to us by the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, The above said tactics tends to bring discredit on the labor movement and is a direct violation of the policy and principles of the A. F. of L, and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have at no time presented any claim of jurisdiction to the A. F. of L covering the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers by claiming the work which

comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union is a direct violation of the laws of the A. F. of L., therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, do condemn the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers for encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention assembled instruct the International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers to confine themselves to the installation of laths and to cease doing structural iron work.

The committee recommended a reaffirmation of the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Kennedy—This matter has been before the Executive Council, and the Executive Council has clearly given the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers this claim which is in contention. For that reason we recommend reaffirmation of the decision of the Executive Council.

Vice-President Duncan—When this question was before the Executive Council the issue we decided was, in substance, wherever wood, wire and metal lathing had to be done it was under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers. The setting and fixing of iron in buildings, and with special reference to the iron work to which lathing of any kind is attached, is under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, so that the jurisdiction drew the line at wood, wire and metal lathing, and was so thoroughly understood in the decision.

Delegate Butler—I move as an amendment that this matter be referred to the Executive Council to define the scope of the decision. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegates Butler and McSorley.

Delegate Byron moved as a substitute that the matter be referred to the Building Trades Committee.

President Gompers—That committee has already had it before them.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Ryan (F. M.), Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Furuseth and Foley.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council to define the scope of the decision was carried by a vote of 121 to 11.

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Walter V. Price, International Association of Marble Workers:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Marble Workers is composed of carvers, cutters, setters, polishers, bed rubbers and sawyers; and

WHEREAS, In the year 1902 the International Association of Marble Workers applied for and was granted a charter under the title of Marble Workers; and

WHEREAS, The constitution of the International Association of Marble Workers specifies the work of the members of said association as follows: Cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings for ornamental, sanitary, decorative or other useful purposes, and

WHEREAS, In the granting of the charter to the International Association of Marble Workers by the American Federation of Labor, we expect the protection of the A. F. of L. against encroachments on our lines of jurisdiction namely cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings; and

WHEREAS, Our lines of jurisdiction are being encroached upon by trades affiliated with us in the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council to render all possible assistance to the International Association of Marble Workers and use its influence to protect the lines of jurisdiction as defined in this resolution against encroachments by other affiliated trades.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the concurrence of the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair. Resolution No. 159—By Delegate

Jas. P. Holland, New York Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, the undersigned Local Unions, Nos. 553, 420, 586, 584, 483, 732, 490, 912, 141, 295, 352, 871, 587, 161, and 286, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, do hereby submit the following Grievances and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the Louisville convention of the American Federation of Labor a final decision was rendered on the application of the National Paper Hangers Protective and Beneficial Association of America, to-wit: That the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America grant the Paper Hangers the autonomy of their trade under their jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, In conformity with this decision a basis for amalgamation was had at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America with the National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, through their authorized representative, and later adopted by the Brotherhood by a referendum of the Brotherhood, granting absolute trade autonomy, and

WHEREAS, In compliance with the decision of the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the above action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, all Local Unions of the National Paper Hangers, Protective and Beneficial Association affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, and

WHEREAS, Two (2) years later the Constitution was (under protest), the Paper Hangers not voting, amended by the Brotherhood, discriminating against the Paper Hangers; and

WHEREAS, At the Memphis Convention the Constitution was revised, and later adopted by referendum, also adopting a constitutional section reaffirming the agreement made at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood and at the same time adopting three (3) sections entirely nullifying the section giving justice to the Paper Hangers, and

WHEREAS, The General Executive Board has failed to enforce the laws of the Brotherhood, also failed to render decisions fair to the Paper Hangers, and also allowed discriminations to be enforced against various Paper Hangers of the United States, also refusing to grant charters to Paper Hangers' Locals, organized since the Detroit Convention, which is against the spirit of the agreement reached at that time; also refusing to compel other members of the Brotherhood to transfer to the Paper Hangers' Locals, when working at Paper Hanging, which is an absolute violation of the Detroit agree-

ment, thereby making it impossible for the Paper Hangers' Locals to control their trade, and has from time to time discriminated against the Paper Hangers, and we have from time to time appealed to the General Executive Board for redress and only to receive indefinite decisions, and

WHEREAS, We have exhausted every effort on our part to get justice and lawful decisions at the hand of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the undersigned Local Unions of the Brotherhood present this resolution and grievance to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as they were a party to the amalgamation of the Paper Hangers with the Painters, and appeal to them to assist us to compel the enforcement of the Constitution of the Brotherhood, as adopted at the Detroit Convention in 1901, and ratified by the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1901, and reaffirmed by the Memphis General Assembly of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America in 1905.

The committee made the following report:

The committee recommends that, inasmuch as the Paperhangers have not exhausted all resources towards adjusting their differences with their own International, they place the entire matter before the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, in an effort to there get an amicable settlement of their complaints.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Holland, who offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to give a full and complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and after such hearing the Executive Council shall take such steps to settle said grievance as are consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report the result to the next convention of the A. F. of L.

The amendment was seconded and

carried, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 124 when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 124—By Delegate Matt Comerford, for International Union of Steam Engineers:**

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has been successful in organizing that portion of their craft employed on construction work and known as hoisting and portable engineers; and

WHEREAS, Seven years ago the engineers employed in the operation of derricks, brick-hoists, cement-mixers, Carson machines, pumps and other machines used on construction, received less than \$2.00 per day for 10 hours or more, while today, through the efforts of our organization, and support received from some of the building trades, a scale of wages of from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per day has been established; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of other motive power than steam is taken advantage of by the employers of labor to lower the wages of the operator which the International Union of Steam Engineers has worked so hard for years to build up; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That hoisting and portable local unions of the International Unions of Steam Engineers have jurisdiction over the motive power of all derricks, cement-mixers, hod-hoists, pumps and other machines used on construction work; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the Building Trades organizations be requested to give all the assistance possible to the Hoisting and Portable Locals of the I. U. S. E. in maintaining the scale of wages now paid on this work.

This shall not, however, be construed as preventing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from using a hand or electric winch for the purpose of pulling wire or cable through conduits, nor the wiring and repairing of all electrical appliances.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

**Delegate McNulty—I object to the adoption of this resolution, and rise to offer the following as an amendment. I wish it understood my objections only refer to that portion of the report of the committee where the electrical worker is referred to. I**

therefore move the following amendment:

That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Union of Steam Engineers appoint three representatives each, said representatives to meet in the City of Washington, D. C., within ninety days after the adjournment of this convention, to draw up a working agreement whereby all questions existing between both organizations relative to jurisdiction of work may be amicably adjusted. In the event this joint committee fails to agree, President Gompers or some one selected by him shall act as umpire, and his decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

**Vice-President Duncan—**This amendment presented by one side carries with it compulsory arbitration without, as far as the resolution is concerned, the consent of the other party.

The question was discussed by Delegates McNulty, Huddel, Foley, Miller, and Sullivan (T. J.).

The amendment offered by Delegate McNulty was lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 21—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.:**

WHEREAS, The organized labor of the District of Columbia is now, and has been for the past year or more, waging a desperate fight against the open shop in said District, in the conduct of which its members have been unjustly arrested and held on alleged charges of conspiracy, unions have been enjoined and damage suits instituted by employers, and other anti-union and open shop advocates, and the writ of injunction has been, as usual, used in efforts to intimidate organized labor and defeat its high and only purposes; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this convention extend to the fighting craftsmen of Washington its congratulations upon the splendid fight they have made, and tenders them such assistance as may, in the wisdom of the Executive Council, be necessary now or in the future.

Concurred in by the committee.

On motion the reports of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 45—By S. G. Fosdick of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, The Citizens' Alliance of Colorado has been persecuting the trades unions by dragging them into the court with malicious suits, their object being to harass them and make them spend their money in attorneys' fees and costs of court, and

WHEREAS, The Denver Building Trades Council, whose locals are affiliated nationally with The American Federation of Labor, has been the particular target of attack for the last year and a half, having been summoned into court no less than twelve times; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, devise ways and means to resist these persecutions and extend its help to said body.

The committee recommended that all national, international and central bodies be requested to contribute toward a fund to contest the legality of the boycott in Colorado, and that the Executive Council take immediate action on the case.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 144—By Delegate Geo. Finger, of Brotherhood of Painters:**

WHEREAS, In the city of New York a condition of affairs exist which is anything but beneficial to the Trades Union movement; and

WHEREAS, Union men of all crafts in the building trades work alongside of non-union men, thereby encouraging the so-called open shop movement in the building industry; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That the various crafts interested be urged to make strenuous efforts to establish conditions in the commercial metropolis of the nation under which every man employed in the building industry will be required to carry a union card.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 154—By Delegate James P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:**

**WHEREAS, The Journeyman Stone**

**Cutters' Union holds a charter from the American Federation of Labor and is affiliated with the Central Federated Union, and**

WHEREAS, A certain number of men, under the guidance of one Guthrie, alleged to have a National Union of that industry, and are represented in the Plan of Arbitration at New York City, together with Local Unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, This Mr. Guthrie and his men have and do embrace every opportunity to act as strike-breakers against the legitimate Journeyman Stone Cutters' Union, be it

**RESOLVED,** By this Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct and direct all national and International unions whose Local Unions are connected with the said Plan of Arbitration, to vote for the unseating of all dual non-affiliated unions from said plan, and to recognize only such central bodies as are chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the reports of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 155—By Delegate Harry Bosworth, of the Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of North America:**

WHEREAS, The Journeyman Stone Cutters of North America, holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and have a Local in every city of importance in North America, and

WHEREAS, The National Cut Stone Contractors' Association have organized a certain number of men under the leadership of one Guthrie and 15 members of an Executive Board in a so-called "National Union of Stone Cutters", who are represented in the "Plan of Arbitration" at New York City to disrupt the organization of Journeyman Stone Cutters of North America; and

WHEREAS, This Guthrie and his henchmen do embrace every opportunity to act as strike breakers and enemies to the Journeyman Stone Cutters of North America at the behest of the "National Cut Stone Contractors' Association," notably at Toronto, Ont., Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, D. C., Bedford, Ind., and many other localities. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct and direct all National and In-

ternational Unions who have Locals connected with the "Plan of Arbitration" in the city of New York, and other central bodies in other cities affiliated with the A. F. of L. to refuse to sit with or encourage in any way the so-called "National Stone Cutters' Association."

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 139—By Delegate Geo. Leary, of Essex County Trades Council.

WHEREAS, The Essex County Trades Council and the Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., and vicinity have agreed upon the following as a basis for the amalgamation of all bona fide trades unions of that city; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and is hereby instructed to issue such charter immediately.

1. That application be made to the A. F. of L. Executive Board for a new charter for a Central Body to be named Essex County Central Labor Union or some other name agreed upon.

2. This Central Body to be divided in two divisions, one to be named Essex Trades Council Division, the other Building Trades Council Division.

3. The whole to be governed by Article 11, Section 1, of the A. F. of L. constitution.

4. Membership to be restricted in the Building Trades Council Division to strictly building trades, Essex Trades Council Division all trades.

5. A joint board appointed or elected by either division, by both divisions or equal numbers to meet at stated times.

6. Neither division to admit any organization that has either been suspended, expelled or left either division.

7. Any boycott or placing any firm on the unfair list affecting both divisions must first be acted on by both.

8. Strict support by both divisions against all firms placed on the unfair list.

9. Each division to elect its own set of officers and charge what dues it may decide on.

10. Adoption of a constitution to govern both bodies in a general way.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegates Patrick F. Garvey and Henry Sands:

The International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers hereby protest against the Local Unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, located in the Cities of Boston, Brockton and Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, encroaching upon the work and jurisdiction conceded by the American Federation of Labor to the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

The committee made the following recommendation:

That the executive officers of the two organizations involved arrange a joint meeting and there make an effort to adjust the difficulties complained of by the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 170—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and C. D. Wheeler:

WHEREAS, The Slate and Tile Roofers' International Association, whose charter was granted with the distinct understanding that they would confine their work entirely to slate and tile roofing, and

WHEREAS, They are now and have been for a long time past infringing on the jurisdiction of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance by permitting their members to do sheet metal work, to the detriment of our organization, notwithstanding the fact that repeated efforts have been made to have them cease infringing on our jurisdiction. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session, that the General Officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union be, and are, hereby instructed to confine their work to slate and tile roofing. Failure to comply, their charter shall be revoked.

The committee made the following recommendation:

That the two trades involved arrange a meeting within ninety days for the purpose of coming to a mutual under-

standing regarding the jurisdiction of each trade and arranging an agreement between the organizations satisfactory to both parties. Pending the time of meeting, we further recommend that the officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International compel its Local 17, of Boston, to refrain from doing work other than they should do under the jurisdiction given them with their charter, and in the event of their refusal, their charter to be revoked.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Carried)

Treasurer Lennon—I move you that the laws be so far suspended as to call the convention to order this evening at 8 o'clock for a night session.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Lewis (T. L.), and discussed by Delegate Andersen and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion was withdrawn by Delegate Lennon, with the consent of the seconder, and Vice-President Duncan moved that the motion whereby it was agreed to go into the election of officers at 10 o'clock Saturday morning be reconsidered.

The motion was seconded and carried.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the election of officers was made a special order of business for 2 p. m., Saturday.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan the rules were suspended to allow the convention to remain in session until 6:30 p. m.

The Committee on Building Trades continued its report, as follows:

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates H. A. Stemburg and Herman Lillen, of the I. H. C. & B. L. Union of A.:

WHEREAS, The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, did instruct the President of the American Federation of Labor

to arrange a conference between the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America with the representative of the American Federation of Labor, to adjust the claim of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers of an infringement of their claim of jurisdiction; this conference to be held within sixty days after adjournment of this convention; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, have endeavored by all honorable means within their power to carry out those instructions; and

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor did as instructed, arranged a meeting between the representatives of the herein named organizations,—this meeting, agreeable to the Brotherhood of Cement Workers set down for January 25, in the office of the American Federation of Labor at No. 25 Third Avenue, New York City,—and on account of the failure of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers to be represented as agreed upon, and present a formulated plan at this meeting, nothing of importance was accomplished. Later another effort was made to get a meeting of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Cement workers, at which Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was to preside. At this time the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers appeared and submitted the following:

"The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers claim for its members all artificial stone; concrete bed for street paving; coping and steps; concrete wall or foundation work; concrete floors and sidewalks; the applying of cement mortar on walls of any character; or its use in any form for renovating or imitating stone, or for waterproofing; the running of cement base; moulding or caps of any form; cement mould work; the manufacture of cement paving tile and blocks and the paving and setting of the same; curbs and gutters; fireproof floors; sidewalk lights set in cement; and all concrete construction; all composition or plastic work; the manufacturing of cement and the preparation of all materials used in its manufacture.

"Local Unions, which in 1903 formed the National body have enjoyed jurisdiction over this work for years. Recently another organization has laid claim to a part of this work, and thereby has brought up that 'nightmare' of the movement of jurisdiction fight.

"The question arises: Why has this organization (the International Building Laborers) turned its attention to

concrete work? In our opinion it is the progress of the building industry. Brick and stone construction has given way to concrete construction, where the Hod Carrier and Bricklayer formerly were engaged the Carpenters and Cement Workers hold sway.

"The contention seems to be. 'I used to work on that building—progress has brought your system to displace mine—therefore, I claim the work.' Is it a logical or sound argument? Since progress (which no man can stop) has brought this change, would it not be more reasonable for this man, (the Hod Carrier displaced) to keep abreast of the time and join the ranks of the Cement Workers?

"We claim that, cement work belongs to Cement Workers—men assigned to do this line of work and no other.

"The progress of the cement industry; the success of our union depends on our body controlling the work. Shall we turn it over to untrained men or shall we leave it with the body of men who have grown up with the trade and who consequently, are best fitted to control the work?

"Our jurisdiction, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, prior to this dispute, should be endorsed.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted.  
General President American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 1581  
TRACY.

Second Avenue, New York City,  
October 14, 1907.

Therefore, be it  
RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and their claim of jurisdiction is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of our International Union, which was granted to us by the American Federation of Labor on April 13th, 1903. Be it further

RESOLVED, That in obedience to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor we ask that the charter of the said Brotherhood of Cement Workers, be recalled and re-issued in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the issuance of said charters to international unions as follows—in view of the fact that the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers was issued two months after the charter was issued to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union:

"Sec. 11. No charter shall be grant-

ed by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

The committee made the following report: Inasmuch as the efforts heretofore made towards these two contested organizations meeting to adjust their differences have proved a failure, owing to one party to the grievance (The Cement Workers) not acting in seeming good faith, and as we are now assured by both parties that they will meet and endeavor to adjust their grievances, we recommend that the executive board officers of both organizations in dispute meet in Detroit within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, and there endeavor to settle their jurisdiction dispute, the organization failing to attend this effort to forfeit its claims to the question in dispute.

The motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Stemburg, who moved as an amendment that the place of meeting be left to the discretion of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee accepted the amendment offered by Delegate Stemburg.

Delegate Gengenbach and Delegate Malloy, of the Cement Workers, stated that they would accept the proposition of the committee.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

**Resolution No. 96—By Delegate**

John Jaeckel, of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Unions in the city of Syracuse are beginning to feel the effects of the position of the employers, and by reason of the position of the employers many of the building trades unions are protesting the demand for the open shop, and

WHEREAS, The experience of the past in this city and others are convincing that unless International Unions of building trades intercede in behalf of their locals in this city with the purpose of bringing about a more thorough and united action we feel justified in saying that the results will prove disastrous to the local unions in this city, and

WHEREAS, Several attempts have been made by some of the building trades to get the united action among the building trades, but without success, and believing that we should have some form of action of the building trades to guard the interests of the building trades in this city, having in mind the interest and welfare of the wage workers at all times; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request of the Presidents of the various building trades International Unions or their representatives to meet in conference in the city of Syracuse for the purpose of devising ways and means for instituting a conservative movement among all building trades agreeing upon some form of organization of building tradesmen with a view to organizing the unorganized and to protest against the open shop, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. shall designate an officer representing the A. F. of L., to preside at this conference meeting, and that the President of the A. F. of L. shall be empowered to call the meeting on an agreed date as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we request of the A. F. of L. to extend to the Presidents of the Bricklayers and Masons' I. U. and the Operative Plasterers' I. U. an invitation for their representatives to take part in this conference at the appointed time.

The committee made the following recommendation: Inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor has arranged to remedy matters of this kind through the formation of a Building Trades Section we non-concur in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate Chas. A. Cullen, Worcester Central Labor Union; Elias Breidenbach, United Trades and Labor Council, Dayton, Ohio:

WHEREAS, Local Union 12 (of the International Slate and Tile Roofers), located at Washington, D. C., did at the inception of the "open shop" fight in above named city, join with us to combat the so-called "open shop" and did give financial support in the shape of a \$5. weekly assessment for the space of four weeks, and

WHEREAS, They then returned to work on account of the last clause in their agreement with their employers, dated July 24, 1907, which we believe did not warrant the action as they had broken that clause by reason of their joining with the other trades in the fight; therefore making aforesaid agreement null and void, therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That we, the Building Trades Grievance Committee, representing the Building Trades of the city of Washington, D. C., to combat the "open shop" do hereby most earnestly request the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, to take such action as will compel the abrogation of the aforesaid agreement, or demand of the International Slate and Tile Roofers that the charter of Local No. 12 be revoked, and a local of loyal union men be instituted in its stead.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Thanking the officers and delegates of the convention for their forbearance, and also for the great assistance

they have given us, we beg to remain,  
Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM D. HUBER, Chairman.  
W. E. KENNEDY, Secretary.

JOHN R. ALPINE.

JOSEPH C. BALHORN.

ALEX. CRUICKSHANK.

M. O'SULLIVAN.

JOSEPH EVANS.

F. M. RYAN.

H. A. STEMBURGH.

JOHN MANGAN.

MAT. COMERFORD.

FRANK FEENEY.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL.

CHAS. H. LEPS.

HENRY SANDS.

Building Trades Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole as amended.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), for the Committee on President's Report presented the following:

#### APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Minneapolis Convention referred to us the application of several organizations for financial assistance, and particularly for the levying of assessments upon the membership of the several affiliated organizations. We found ourselves in the position in having these applications for assessments referred to us, and with the knowledge that there were a number of our affiliated international unions in the position in which they would be unable to meet them. We realized how necessary was the financial assistance to the organizations referred to, but despite our desire to aid them in this particular a sense of duty impelled us not to levy the assessments. We believed that we should be doing an injustice to the organizations which themselves were engaged in extensive trade disputes, and to others who for other reasons were equally unable at the time to meet such assessments.

In addition to these applications which were referred to us, applications were made direct to the Executive Council for the levying of assessments in the interest of organizations en-

gaged in trade disputes. Of course, we were compelled to pursue a similar course in regard to these. However, we endorsed a number of appeals for voluntary financial assistance, and in some instances printed and bore the expense of their issuance. These have resulted in fair returns to the organizations making the applications.

In connection with the general subject matter of appeals for financial assistance we desire to repeat that part of our report to the Minneapolis Convention bearing upon this subject. It is as follows:

We can not too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and lockouts have been lost by reason of the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have and would have undoubtedly been averted had the employers known in advance that there was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out of employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than \$1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

The committee reported as follows:

We adopt the report and concur in the recommendation.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### LEGISLATION.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Legislative interests of our fellow workers were looked after by Thomas F. Tracy and Arthur E. Holder. Several of the members of the Executive Council also aided in this work. The report of the Legislative Committee was published in the April issue of the "American Federationist." We succeeded in defeating the Anti-Compulsory Pilottage Bill, advocated by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, and also the Ship Subsidy Bill.

Resolution No. 98 of the last Convention called for a federal investigation

of the industrial conditions of women and child workers in the United States. A measure was passed by Congress, whereby the investigation will be conducted under the observation of the Commissioner of Labor.

Resolutions Nos. 67 and 101 of the last Convention dealt with the wages and working conditions of the Post Office Clerks and others employed in the mail service. The following classification of clerks and carriers was finally enacted into law:

That after June 30, 1907, clerks in offices of the first and second class, and carriers in the city delivery service, shall be divided into six grades, as follows: First grade, salary \$600 per annum; second grade, \$800; third grade, \$900; fourth grade, \$1,000; fifth grade, \$1,100; sixth grade, \$1,200. Clerks and carriers at first class offices shall be promoted successively to the fifth grade, and clerks and carriers of second class offices shall be promoted successively to the fourth grade. That after June 30, 1907, all promotions of both clerks and carriers shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following the expiration of a year's service in the next lower grade.

During the closing hours of Congress, a law was enacted limiting the hours of labor of railroad employees, not to exceed sixteen consecutive hours, such employees not required or permitted to again go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee, co-operated with the legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods in securing the enactment of this measure, and while it is not all that might be asked for, it is a beginning in the right direction.

The legislative matters are reported in greater detail in the President's report to the Convention. We strongly advise that these matters receive your thoughtful consideration and action. If a greater degree of success is to be achieved you must plainly manifest your purpose. This will tend to silence the malicious tongues of labor's opponents, and demonstrate clearly that it is your interests, declarations and purposes which it is the duty of your officers to endeavor to have enacted into law.

On last Saturday we had a conference with President Roosevelt for over

an hour. We brought to his attention some of the principal subjects matter of legislation in which labor is primarily interested. These subjects were fully discussed and we urged favorable mention and recommendation thereon by him in his forthcoming message to the first session of the sixtieth Congress.

We can not refrain from expressing our astonishment at the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General in regard to alien contract laborers being permitted to come to the United States upon the theory that when workmen in the United States are engaged in a lockout or on a strike, that therefore there are no workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States and that because of that fact contracts may be made with foreign workmen.

The committee reported as follows:

The various matters herein contained have been favorably dealt with in our report on President's Report. We recommended that the Legislative Committee be continued and that it be given all assistance possible by the various local, central, state, national, and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 20, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate George L. Berry, of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, Believing that the general interest of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of labor are jeopardized in the legal proceedings now instituted against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, by the United Typothetae of America, subordinate to the Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The rights of said members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to determine the policies which they desire to establish, viz.: the union shop and the inauguration of the eight-hour day, are denied them through the signing of a contract by the former board of directors in direct violation of clearly defined instructions of a convention in

session and the Constitution on which they were elected; also the sentiments of the entire membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of a temporary injunction, the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, their agents and local subordinate officers, are enjoined from in any way advancing the eight-hour workday and the union shop at any time without an opportunity of presenting the facts, which would, without a question of doubt, establish the illegality of the contract, and also the injustice brought about in the issuing of a restraining order, which would for any length of time, stop the progress of the eight-hour day and the union shop; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of said injunction the interest of all organizations in the printing industry are affected in furthering the eight-hour workday and the union shop, and in lieu of such condition the American Federation of Labor in Convention are respectfully requested to endorse the following: Be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Norfolk, Virginia, November 11th, 1907, endorse the position of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in their effort to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop in the printing industry, and thereby further the principles of trades unionism; And be it further

RESOLVED, That all moral support within the power of the American Federation of Labor, be given the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in their efforts to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop. And that President Gompers be empowered to lend all advice necessary in bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court and establish the equity and justice due the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, which effect would assure the success of the shorter workday and the union shop policy.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate Gustav Diehle, Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, During the year ending

June 30, 1907, 1,285,349 immigrants were unloaded on this country, principally from Italy, Russia and Austro-Hungary; and

WHEREAS, Most of this labor was of the lowest and cheapest variety and was and is used for strike-breaking purposes largely by the various associations of employers, to the detriment of American labor; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of this class of immigrants, with their low standard of living, their prejudices, their disposition towards violence, their contempt of law and order, compel the American workmen to organize and elevate them simply as a means of self-protection, and introduces an element that has a tendency to cause a lowering of our standard of citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Michigan Federation of Labor considers the continuation of this wholesale introduction of cheap alien labor a menace to the workingmen of the United States, realizing that it will reduce the standard of living by bringing about an era of low wages, long hours and unsanitary conditions, which organized labor has been consistently combatting for many years; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the gathering of strike-breakers from the lowest strata of the European industrial world and their introduction into this country in competition with the citizens of the United States, and hereby declares for a revision of our immigration laws with such restrictions as will prevent the introduction of undesirable aliens into this country and calls upon all other bodies of union labor to take an active part in the agitation for such restrictive legislation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is instructed to have prepared a bill providing such protection as the American working man requires from this alien industrial menace, and to take such steps as are necessary to have said bill introduced in and passed by Congress.

The committee reported as follows: The subject matter is already covered in previous report and we therefore deem further action at this time unnecessary.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

## Resolution No. 46.—

WHEREAS, The United States, without an enemy in the world, is spending as much annually for military purposes as is spent on public education, being 33 per cent of the whole federal taxation; and

WHEREAS, Eighty thousand more citizens are killed every four years than all who fell in battle and died of wounds on both sides in the four years of the Civil War, and our annual 10,000 homicides are double the loss by bullet and disease among our soldiers in the whole Philippine war;

RESOLVED, That we earnestly request our representatives in Congress to devote far less of the people's money to a fictitious danger and far more towards protecting the lives of Americans from the constant and real dangers which have made us so unpleasantly notorious among civilized nations,

RESOLVED, That we request our representatives to vote a respectable sum for an annual Peace budget—at least one dollar for every thousand dollars devoted to military purposes—to be expended by a commission appointed by the President of the United States, in promoting friendly feeling, an exchange of courtesies and information with foreign powers with whom there may be danger of a misunderstanding,

RESOLVED, That secretaries of local unions be requested to send these resolutions to their representatives in Congress, with the inquiry as to whether they belong to the Arbitration Group in Congress, and if not, whether they will not join it.

Committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney, C. L. U., Lawrence, Mass.:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese

and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects. (2) that a radical incompatibility as between the people of the Orient and the United States presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Committee concurred in resolution.

Delegate MacArthur—I move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Nelson.

The question was discussed by Delegates MacArthur and Young.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee was carried by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, Modern inventions and the development of machinery have made it possible for the capitalistic class to employ children in factories, and thus coin the youthful lives of boys and girls into money; and

WHEREAS, American children are employed by the thousand in different sections of the country, but practically in the South, and

WHEREAS, This pernicious practice has not only become a lasting disgrace to the capitalistic system, but also one of the greatest dangers to our nation and our race, and

WHEREAS, National prohibition (as interfering with State rights) has been declared unconstitutional, and State Legislation against this crying evil has proved impractical and futile, because the goods made by children in one State are brought into the other; and

WHEREAS, Congress possesses the power to regulate interstate transportation under the Interstate Commerce act; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby call upon Congress to pass a bill absolutely forbidding the transportation of goods made by children from one State into the other, and thus give an effective blow to the exploitation of children in this country.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate John J. Jaekel, Workingmen's Federation, State of New York:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has declared its position against the employment of Children of tender years in mines, factories and workshops, and against the evils resulting from such employment; and

WHEREAS, The Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, has endorsed the policy of the Anti-Child Labor League of America, which has for its object the enactment and rigid enforcement of laws, State and National, to remedy this great evil, and the educating of the public at large to the fact that the most feasible weapon to bring about the desired legislation is the purchasing power of the individual, which power can be best solidified by comprehensive education of the public to the fact that

goods that bear the "Union Label" is a guarantee that Child Labor does not enter into the production of the article upon which the Union Label appears; and

WHEREAS, The Anti-Child Labor League of America, whose motto is "Take the children from the Factories and place them in the Schools," is at present conducting a campaign of education along these lines in New York State; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-seventh annual Convention assembled, reaffirm its policy on the great evil of Child Labor, and heartily endorse the Anti-Child Labor League of America and its Policy, and requests its affiliated organizations to assist in every possible manner in carrying out the above outlined policy.

The committee reported as follows: on Resolutions 92 and 95. No action is necessary as committee has already dealt with subject matter and made specific recommendations which have been adopted by the convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 100—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill increasing the per capita on immigrants from Europe to fifty (\$50) dollars, and that none shall be admitted who cannot state the provisions of the Constitution in their own language.

Committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Council, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, The judiciary of today is one of the modern agencies of the

capitalistic class for the subjugation of the masses; and

WHEREAS, Especially the Federal judges, who are appointed by the President from the circles of corporation lawyers upon the recommendation of prominent business men and plutocrats, are, as a rule, the worst and the most unjust of the multitude of unjust judges; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we will call upon the Legislatures of the respective States and upon Congress for a speedy reform of our antiquated and corrupt system of dealing out justice which is tyrannical and antiquated from the Police Court up to the Supreme Court of the United States; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the twenty-seventh convention of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the Federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or States, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

The committee recommended that the preamble and first resolution be stricken out and that a new resolution be added as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the A. F. of L. that our laws should be so amended that no Federal court of less jurisdiction than the Supreme Court of the United States shall have authority to declare any state or federal law unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court shall not have power to declare such laws unconstitutional except by the unanimous vote of the court sitting en banc; and, further, that no State Court of less jurisdiction than the Supreme Court of the State shall have power to declare any State law unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court of the State shall not exercise such power except by unanimous vote of the Court.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Council, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, Trade autonomy in

unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individuals, and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related, and

WHEREAS, Under our present forms of trades organization every national trades union looks with jealous care to its own organization, and opposing every new comer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trade jurisdiction between National and International Unions is becoming more and more acute and cannot be settled under the present form of organization of the American Federation of Labor, but it may, if continued, very soon disrupt the organizations of the workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer, or for the same group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, by interchange of cards, by allied councils, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 109, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 109—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, Chicago Federation of Labor:

To the 27th Annual Convention of

The American Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Numerous secret detective agencies, among which the Pinkerton agency is the most prominent, are now being employed by employers' associations and similar organizations, for the purpose of disrupting labor unions; and

WHEREAS, These agencies in the event of a dispute between an employer and his employees send large

numbers of armed thugs and cut-throats into what otherwise would be a peaceful community to carry on a system of lawlessness, and to overawe and intimidate the employees who are peacefully contending for their rights; and

WHEREAS, No such band of lawless armed thugs could congregate in any community without the consent of the officials of such community, and in order to secure such consent a charter or license is secured by these agencies to operate in the various States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to take such action as it deems advisable in the premises.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate Thomas Feeley, of Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The capitalist class, not satisfied with the control of the machinery of the State and the judiciary, and although having the militia and the police at its command, is in many cases also hiring armed thugs from the detective agencies in large cities for the purpose of creating trouble in cases of strikes and lockouts; and

WHEREAS, Such cases of murder are becoming rather common all over the country; therefore be it

RESOLVED, The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled calls upon all the affiliated bodies and trade union men in general to use their best efforts to secure such legislation in the various States of the Union as will forbid the hiring and the employment of armed bodies of men by private persons or private corporations for any purpose or under any name whatever.

The committee reported as follows: As the subject matter is dealt with in Resolution No. 109, we deem further action unnecessary.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Feeley—The other resolution does not cover all the grounds set forth in my request. This resolution demands legislation in all the States

that will prevent the employers from bringing in hired bands of armed men for any purpose whatever.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Feeley of Milwaukee, wished to be recorded as voting against the motion to adopt the report of the committee.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 115: As the subject matter is dealt with in Resolution No. 53, we deem further action unnecessary.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Wilson—That completes the report of the committee.

(Signed)

A. FURUSETH, Chairman.  
W. B. WILSON, Secretary.  
WM. B. MACFARLANE.  
P. J. McARDLE.  
J. L. RODIER.  
JAMES J. CREAMER.  
J. C. SHANESSY.  
R. GLOCKLING.  
THOS. F. TRACY.  
D. A. CAREY.  
T. J. CREAGER.  
H. J. CONWAY.  
JAMES A. CABLE.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Russell, for the Committee on Education, presented the following:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1907.  
To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Education respectfully presents the following:

Resolution No. 147—By Delegates John Golden and James Whitehead, of the United Textile Workers of America, which is herewith subjoined, was referred to your committee for action

thereon. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, An organization has been formed known as a National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, having for its object the raising of the standard of education along industrial lines; and

WHEREAS, Some misapprehension exists in many quarters as to the attitude of organized labor upon this subject; be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, having in mind the experience of many of our national unions with the so-called Trade School, which attempted to teach a short cut to trade and which on some occasions was used as a weapon against the Trade Union movement, do not favor any movement having this ulterior object in view; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we endorse any policy, or any society or association, having for its object the raising of the standard of industrial education and the teaching of the higher technique of our various industries.

The foregoing resolution was probably inspired by the address delivered by Mr. C. R. Richards, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, during the morning session of the second day of the present Convention, a verbatim copy of which was furnished by the stenographer to your committee for its guidance, the same receiving careful consideration by the committee. Mr. Charles H. Winslow, organized labor's representative on the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, as well as Delegates Driscoll and Cohen, spoke before the committee on different phases of industrial education, contributing instructive observations on the subject.

Mr. Winslow, who twice addressed your committee, imparted valuable information as to the present status and future prospects of industrial education in his own and other States, giving also the results of his personal, first-hand studies of the industrial schools of Europe.

After an exhaustive, impartial dis-

cussion, your committee decided to record itself in favor of the best opportunities for the most complete industrial and technical education obtainable for prospective applicants for admission into the skilled crafts of this country, particularly as regards the full possibilities of such crafts, to the end that such applicants be fitted not only for all usual requirements, but also for the highest supervisory duties, responsibilities and rewards; and your committee recommends that the Executive Council give this subject its early and deep consideration, examining established and proposed industrial school systems, so that it may be in a position to inform the American Federation of Labor what in the Council's opinion would be the wisest course for organized labor to pursue in connection therewith.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Driscoll and Golden.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

In order to bring about a better understanding and the fullest reciprocal relations between the farmers' organizations friendly to organized labor and the American Federation of Labor, your committee makes the following recommendations:

First, That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, request its affiliated bodies to urge upon their members the wisdom of purchasing products bearing the labels of either the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, or the American Society of Equity, whenever possible to do so.

Second, Your committee strongly recommends that the Executive Council make a special study of the question of how to establish and maintain a working agreement between the said farmers' organizations and the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor and its affiliations, giving special attention to the perfecting of ways and means of acquainting the friendly farmers with, and keeping constantly before them, the various union labels as well as the evil effects of sweatshops, convict, trust competition, etc., and in addition thereto that united legislative action be encouraged.

Third, Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council consider the advisability of establishing a bureau of information and the placing of special agents in this promising field for the purpose of bringing about the desired result.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### MEMORIAL DAY.

That portion of the Executive Council's report headed "Labor's Memorial Day," was referred to your committee. The committee endorses the Council's recommendation that the Convention designate a day to be known as, and declare itself in favor of the general observance of "Labor's Memorial Day."

Your committee, therefore, recommends that the second Sunday in the month of May be the day to be so designated and observed.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon—I move to amend the report of the committee by substituting Decoration Day for the second Sunday in May. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon. Delegate Rodier and Vice-President Duncan.

Vice-President Duncan moved to amend the amendment by providing that the Sunday preceding Labor Day be chosen as Labor's Memorial Day. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegates Ramsay, Lewis (T. L.), Anderson, Crampton and Russell.

On motion debate on the question was closed.

The amendment to the motion and the amendment to the amendment were lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried by a vote of 93 to 21.

At 6:30 p. m. the Convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Saturday, November 23rd.

## TWELFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Saturday, November 23rd. President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES**—Kennedy (A. J.), Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Mockler, Flynn, Loebenberg, Holzsager, Cable, Shamp, Morton, Bechtold, Flynn, Rickert, Larger, McMahon, Landers, Rosenberg, Winters, Nestor, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, Lillian, Davis, McSorley, Wilson (J. T.), Price, Sullivan (D. H.), Frey, Carroll, Weber (J. N.), Winkler, Skemp, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Murphy (J. P.), Goltra, Duffy, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon (W. D.), Powell (G.), Hatch (J. H.), Entenza, Puckett, Peete, Griffin, Koonce, Langston, Shea, Iglesias, Lee (C. H.), Johnson (H.), Woodman (C. W.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Jones, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, Miller, Breidenbach, Lee (N. M.), Johns, Kosick, Jennings, Gorman, Balhorn, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Humphrey, Welch, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bradley (J.), Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Hausen, Vaughan, Johnson, Rizelle, Justice, Muldoon, Ramsdell, Roe, Eheen, Cullen, Blake, Cantly, McCallum, Thompson, Hall, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley (P. E.).

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 8.**—By Delegates Lee M. Hart and John J. Barry, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees:

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times, having secured the unlimited financial backing of the American Manufacturers' Association and kindred hostile organizations of capital, is today, under the pretense of being the leading exponent of the so-called "open shop," indeed the most unfair, unscrupulous and malignant enemy of organized labor in America; and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times is concentrating all its energies to disrupt the unions of Los Angeles, and unless strenuously resisted and checked, will destroy not only the organization of labor, but also crush the spirit of the workers for justice and right, and would besmirch the good name of and honor of Los Angeles and make of it the breeding place for strike-

breakers of all crafts and trades; and

WHEREAS, All thinkers and observers accord to labor organizations the honor and credit of being the real factors in the advancement and improvement of the condition of the working people of not only Los Angeles but of the entire country, we recognize the tactics of the Los Angeles Times and its cohorts in attempting the annihilation of the organizations of labor, first with the prime object of reducing wages, imposing their will as "masters" and tearing down the American standard of life of America's workers; and

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union, having expended more than fifty thousand dollars in Los Angeles in defending the cause of Labor from the vicious attacks of the Los Angeles Times and the Citizens' Alliance, now believes this struggle in Los Angeles has become national in its scope, vitally affecting all labor, and that it should therefore be financed and carried on by America's labor movement, through its recognized head, the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That each and every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested and urged to levy an assessment of one cent per month per member for a period of one year, or make appropriation equivalent thereto, and that these moneys shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and accounted for by him 'n a separate fund; and, be it further,

**RESOLVED**, That all moneys received from said assessments, appropriations and donations, shall be held as a "Los Angeles Fund" and shall be disbursed for the protection of the interests of labor in Los Angeles, and for no other purpose, in such manner that in the opinion of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall redound to the welfare of the toilers of Los Angeles and the assertion and maintenance of their rights and interests.

**RESOLVED**, That the movement contemplated by these resolutions shall be conducted by a representative of the American Federation of Labor who shall be appointed by and be under the immediate supervision of the President of the American Federation of Labor, with the consent and advice of the Executive Council.

The committee reported as fol-

lows: Your committee concurs in the spirit and intent of this resolution and recommends that one special assessment of one cent per capita be levied to combat the work of the Manufacturers' Association in Los Angeles and other places where similar conditions exist.

Your committee further recommends that all national and international organizations directly interested in this situation send one or more organizers, as per the advice of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to successfully prosecute the work necessary to ultimately organize the workers of Los Angeles and other places where like conditions exist.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—Does that mean one cent a month?

Delegate Ryan—It means one special assessment of one cent per member.

The question was discussed at length by Delegate MacArthur, Delegate Lynch and Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate M. J. Clarke, of Muncie, Ind., Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. decided to grant a charter to the A. F. G. W. U.; and

WHEREAS, Said decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was accepted by the representatives of the A. F. G. W. U. who were under the impression that the A. F. G. W. U. would retain jurisdiction over the members they now have, but it later developed that as a condition of securing a charter of affiliation "The A. F. G. W. U. would have to surrender to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association," a large number of members who learned their trade and received their trade union teachings under the American Flint Glass Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the said A. F. G. W. U. could not transfer the membership involved to the said G. B. B. A. as said membership would refuse to sever their connection with the A. F. G. W. U. and

unite with the G. B. B. A. owing to the fact that such a transfer of membership would incur a sacrifice of protective rules that would thereby entail an absolutely unnecessary reduction in wages. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. do hereby instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue or re-issue a charter to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union on the following conditions:

First. The G. B. B. A. shall retain jurisdiction over the factories now governed by that organization.

Second. The A. F. G. W. U. shall retain jurisdiction over the factories now governed by that organization.

The committee reported as follows: Your committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution, and reaffirms the decision rendered by the Executive Council at Minneapolis, Minn., November 18, 1906, which is as follows:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 18, 1906.  
On the application of the American Flint Glass Workers for a charter it was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars, which constitutes a class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Delegate Ryan—I move you that the report of the committee be adopted. (Seconded).

Vice-President Hayes—I understand there are some representatives of the Flint Glass Workers' Union here who desire to address this convention. If that is the case, I move that the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, one or more, be granted the privilege of this floor.

Mr. Rowe, President of the American Flint Glass Workers, was recognized and discussed the question at some length. At the expiration of ten minutes the time in which he was allowed to speak was extended indefinitely.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Hayes, whose time for speaking was also extended indefinitely.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Duncan and Delegate T. L. Lewis.

Delegate Lewis offered the following substitute for the report of the committee:

**RESOLVED.** That it is hereby ordered that a charter be immediately granted to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

**RESOLVED.** That within sixty (60) days after the adjournment of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. This conference to consist of three representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and three representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the President of the American Federation of Labor, or some representative he may select, to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action and the protection of the interests of the workers employed in the glass industry as represented by these two organizations.

**RESOLVED.** That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure, as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct.

Vice-President O'Connell — The chair rules that the motion is a negative motion and not in order.

Delegate Lewis—I rise to a question of information. I would like to ask if the substitute that I have offered is not precisely the same kind of substitute that our honored president offered the other day to the report of the Adjustment Committee on another controversy?

Vice-President O'Connell—The chair decides the substitute is a negative motion to the resolution submitted by this convention and acted upon by the committee.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—Much as I regret it, in order to place this convention on record, I appeal from the decision of the chair.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Lewis stated his reasons

for appealing from the decision of the chair.

Vice-President O'Connell stated his reasons for making the decision.

The chair being unable to decide on a *viva voce* vote whether or not the decision was sustained, a division was called for, which resulted in 94 votes being cast to sustain the decision of the chair and 87 votes against sustaining the decision.

A roll call was asked for, and the request being supported by a sufficient number of delegates, Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

**AYES.**—Kennedy, (A. J.), Sheehan, Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Flynn, (T. H.), Johnson, (W. L. A.), Nolan, (Thos.), Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Carpenters' delegation (1,379 votes), French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Morris (Max), Manning, Robinson, (Herman), Loebenberg, Electrical Workers' delegation (101 votes), Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Winn, Ketter, Shamp, Healey, Morton, Hayes (D. A.), Lafferty, Dunlap, West, Winters, Newton, Duncan, Coome, Cruickshank, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, Driscoll, McSorley, Liebig, Keefe, O'Connor, Noyes, Dwyer, O'Connell, Creamer, Ireland, Grout, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (51 votes), Valentine, Frey, Schwab, Carroll, O'Neill, Musicians' delegation (188 votes), Skemp, Holton, Lucas, Carey, (J. T.), Murphy, (J. P.), Alpine, Badgley, Clark, Kennedy, (Frank), Pacini, McCarthy, Perham, Quirk (L. W.), Ramsay, Furuseth, Olander, Anderson, Hart, Barry, Freil, Evans, Bosworth, Gervais, Flood, Wendelken, Callahan, Golden, Leps, Typographical Union delegation (107 votes), Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Marx, Entenza, Kuernermerly, Heicken, Griffin, Dihle, Parks, Bradley, Hirsch, Huddell, Duffy (P. F.), Miller (J. G.), Ertley, Doherty, (P. J.), Leary, Petry, Kugel, Tracy, (W. J.), Powell, Reardon, Vaughan, McCracken, Creager, Shunk, Scott (J. F.), Dunn (J. J.), Rodier, Foley, Dunne, (J. R.), representing 6,881 votes.

**NAYS.**—Myrup, Weber, Klapetsky, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer, Jacob, Glockling, Tobin, Tateman, Dullea, Hatch, Warren, Butterworth, Dwyer, Carpenters' delegation (550 votes), Crampton, Nelson, Gengenbach, Malloy, Barnes, Holzsager, Russell (D. L.), Cable, Bablitz, Electrical Workers' delegation (201 votes), Nugent, Rickert, Larger, McMahon, Hagan, Landers, Rosenberg, Stemburg, Breen, Fitzpatrick, McArdle, Davis.

Lewis (L.), Pfeiffer, Potter, Call, Dardis, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (102 votes), Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Walker, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Musicians' delegation (187 votes), Finger, Wilson (Jas.), Gernon, Wallace, Duffy (T. J.), Moore, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Sands, Harrington, Brown (J. G.), Lennon, Sheehan, McDonald, Fischer (Henry), McAndrews, Typographical Union delegation (321 votes), MacArthur, Perkins, White, Behrens, Berger, Crouse, Sullivan (Daniel), Johnston, Zimmerman, Hayes (Max), Zihlman, Tracy (M. F.), Coldren, Young (John), Engle, Zahn, Feeley, Clark (M. J.), Humphrey, Costello, Lyon, McGinn, Kane, McGary, Flynn (J. P.), Conroy, Devine, Wilson (G. W.), Hunter, Cody, representing 6,742 votes.

NOT VOTING.—DeVeaux, Brinkman, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Mangan, Kellington, Bechtold, Flannery, Flynn (J. J.), Nestor, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere, L.), Farrell, Sullivan Wm. Q., Wallace, McCafferty, Ward, Price, Sheret, Schwarz, Dold, Starr, Goltra, Calhoun, Noble, Russell (Benj.), Robinson (Hush), Lantz, Whitehead, Powell, Hatch, Fosdick, Puckett, Peete, Cohen, McEwen, Jaekle, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, Iglesias, Lee, Johnson (Horace), Woodman, Cotterill, Mahoney, Virella, Frank, Jones (Jerome), McDonald, Leighton, O'Leary, Richards, Seaber, Breidenbach, Allen, Mahoney (J. H.), Strait, Lee, Johns, Kosick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahnhorn, Mahoney, Quirk (G. F.), Armstrong, Welsch, Holland, Scott (H. S.), Pigott, Bowerman, Robinson (Frank), Bradley, Bogasse, Shickel, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Lopez, Young (C. O.), Hausen, Johnson (G. J.), Byron, Rizzi, Justice, Muldoon, Ramsdell, Nancarrow, Roe, Behan, Cullen, Voss, Blake, Canty, Becerril, Woodmansie, McCallum, Thompson, Hall, Edwards, Beatty, Hamlin, Bohm, Creamer (Francis), Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Ryan (E.), Freedman, Conley, Hodge, Trotter, Chapman, representing 1,292 votes.

At 12 m. a motion was made and carried that the convention remain in

session until the question pending was disposed of.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers, who spoke at some length of the correspondence that had been carried on with the American Flint Glass Workers, and various efforts that had been made to induce them to abide by the decision of the Executive Council at Minneapolis.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Wilson (W. B.), Vice-President Hayes, Delegate Flood, Mr. Rowe and Delegate Lewis.

A motion to close debate was made and seconded. Delegate Clark, of the Muncie, Indiana, Trades Council, author of the resolution asked to be heard on the question. Delegate Clark's request was granted, and he made an extended statement in regard to the differences between the two organizations.

The motion to close debate was then put and carried. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was declared carried on a *viva voce* vote.

Division was called for, which resulted in 130 votes being cast in favor of the motion to adopt the report of the committee and 31 votes against the motion.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.) moved that the convention remain in session and go into the election of officers.

The motion was seconded but not carried.

At 1:15 p. m. an adjournment was taken to 2:15 p. m.

## TWELFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2:15 p. m., Saturday, November 23d, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Fischer, Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Mockler, Flynn, Malloy, Tracy, Conway, Loebenberg, Cable, McNulty, Shamp, Morton, Mangan, Kellington, Bechtold, Flynn, Rickert, Winters, Nestor, Moffitt, Lillien, Dwyer, Cramer, Ireland, Wilson (J. T.), Price, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (B. H.), Carroll, Weber, Winkler, Carey, Skemp, Lucas, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Goltra, Duffy, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon (W. D.), Leps, Powell, Entenza, Puckett, Behrens, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, Lee (C. H.), Johnson (H.), Woodman, Mahoney (M.), Berger, Vlrella, Frank, Jones, Leighton, Richards, Breidenbach, Lee (W. M.), Johns, Kossick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong (R.), Clark (M. J.), Welch, Pigott, Bowerman, Robinson, Son, Bradley (J.), Bogasse, Vaughan, Johnson (G. J.), Rizzle, Justice, Muldoon, Ramsdell, Roe, Behen, Cullen, Blake, Cantly, Woodmansie, McCallum, Thompson, Edwards, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

**President Gompers** — The hour for the special order of business having arrived, the convention will proceed to elect officers for the coming year and select the city in which to hold the next convention. The chair will ask Delegate Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, to preside during election.

**Delegate Creamer** was recognized and placed President Gompers in nomination to succeed himself as president for the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Berger and Sullivan (T. J.).

**Delegate Sullivan** moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Samuel Gompers for president for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

**Secretary Morrison** — In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Samuel Gompers for President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

**Delegate Lynch** — According to the instructions of the convention I therefore declare Samuel Gompers as re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor.

In response to calls from the floor, President Gompers made a brief address, in which he thanked the convention for the honor of re-election.

**Delegate Lynch** announced that nominations were in order for the office of First Vice-President.

**Delegate McCarthy** placed in nomination for the office of First Vice-President, James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Hart.

On motion of Delegate Lewis (T. L.) the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Vice-President Duncan. The vote was unanimous.

**Secretary Morrison** — In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for James Duncan for First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Vice-President Duncan re-elected.

In response to calls from the floor Vice-President Duncan made a brief address to the convention.

**Vice-President Duncan** was recognized and placed in nomination for the office of Second Vice-President, John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America. Vice-President

Duncan stated that he had never before arisen to nominate a colleague on the Executive Council, but that in the absence of Vice-President Mitchell on account of serious illness, he desired to place his name before the convention.

The nomination of Vice-President Mitchell was seconded by Delegate Flannery. Delegate Comerford moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for John Mitchell for Second Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for John Mitchell for Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Vice-President Mitchell re-elected.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.)—I move that a telegram stating the action of this convention be forwarded to Vice-President Mitchell.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.) placed in nomination for the office of Third Vice-President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Wilson (James) who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Vice-President O'Connell.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for James O'Connell for Third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Vice-President O'Connell re-elected.

In response to calls from the floor

Vice-President O'Connell made a brief address to the convention.

Delegate Ramsay placed in nomination for the office of Fourth Vice-President, Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Ketter, Fosdick and Cottrell.

Delegate Cottrell moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Max Morris for Fourth Vice-President.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Max Morris for Fourth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Vice-President Morris re-elected.

Vice-President Morris was asked to address the convention, and responded briefly.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.) placed in nomination for the office of Fifth Vice-President D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Perham, who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the convention for Vice-President Hayes.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for D. A. Hayes for Fifth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

The chairman declared Vice-President Hayes re-elected.

In response to calls from the floor Vice-President Hayes addressed the convention.

Delegate McEwen placed in nomination for the office of Sixth Vice-President Daniel J. Keefe, of the International Association of Longshoremen. The nomination was seconded by Dele-

gate Russell, who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Vice-President Keefe.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Daniel J. Keefe for Sixth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Vice-President Keefe re-elected.

In response to requests from the floor Vice-President Keefe addressed the convention.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Lynch placed in nomination for the office of Seventh Vice-President William D. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Duffy (Frank) and Kennedy (W. E.)

On motion of Delegate Kennedy the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Vice-President Huber.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for William D. Huber for Seventh Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Vice-President Huber re-elected.

In response to requests from the floor Vice-President Huber addressed the convention.

Delegate Russell placed in nomination for the office of Eighth Vice-President Joseph F. Valentine, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Andersen, who moved that the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of

the convention for Vice-President Valentine.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Vice-President Valentine re-elected.

In response to requests, Vice-President Valentine addressed the convention.

Delegate Fischer (Henry) placed in nomination for the office of Treasurer John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Robinson (Hugh). Delegate Crampton moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Treasurer Lennon. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for John B. Lennon for Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The chairman declared Treasurer Lennon re-elected.

In response to requests from the floor, Treasurer Lennon addressed the convention.

Delegate Frey placed in nomination for the office of Secretary, Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union. In behalf of and at the request of his colleagues, Delegate Lynch, of the I. T. U., seconded the nomination.

Delegate Feeley moved that President Gompers be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Secretary Morrison. (Seconded).

The motion was put by Delegate Berger, and carried.

President Gompers—In accordance

with instructions, I cast the unanimous vote of this convention in favor of Frank Morrison as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing term, and declare him elected.

In response to calls from the floor, Secretary Morrison made a brief address.

President Gompers—Two fraternal delegates are to be elected to represent this body in the British Trades Union Congress. We will now proceed with the election of the first delegate.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge in the chair.

Delegate Moffitt placed in nomination for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Tracy (T. F.) and Wilson (W. B.)

Delegate Driscoll placed in nomination for delegate to the British Trades Union Congress John E. Potts, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Nelson and Flood.

There being no further nominations, Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

FOR FURUSETH—Myrup, Weber, Brinkman, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Morris, Manning, Robinson (Herterman), Loebenberg, Electrical Workers' delegation (101 votes), McKee, Winn, Nugent, Flannery, Flynn (J. J.) United Garment Workers' delegation, (67 votes), Hayes (D. A.), Lafferty, Duncan, Coome, Crulckshank, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, McArdle, Davis, Lewis (L.), O'Connell, Creamer, Ireland, Potter, Call, Grout, Dardis, Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Walker, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Valentine, Frey, Schwab, Carroll, O'Neill, Weber (J. N.), Miller, Winkler, Carey (D. A.), Painters' delegation (250 votes), Wilson (James), Gernon, McCarthy, Perham, Quick (L. W.), Ramsay, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Furuseth, Olander, Harrington, Andersen, Brown, Russell (Benj.), Hart, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Lantz, Fischer (Henry), McAndrews, Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Stevenson, Colbert, Muleahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, MacArthur, Fos-

dick, Perkins, Heicken, McEwen, Dihle, Cotterill, Berger, Sullivan (D.), Johnston, Seaber, Ertley, Johns, Engle, Zahn, Feeley, Humphrey, Holland, Petry, Schickel, Reardon, Young (C. O.), McCracken, Byron, Scott (J. F.), Nancarrow, Cody, Dunne (J. R.), representing 7,777 votes.

FOR POTTS.—Kennedy (A. J.), Klapetzyk, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer, Sheehan, Flynn (T. H.), Johnson (W. L. A.), Kellas, Tobin, Tatemann, Dullea, Hatch, Warren, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Dwyer, Duffy (Frank), Guerin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, McFarlane, Swarts, Crampton, Nelson, Gengenbach, Mallory, Russell (D. L.), Electrical Workers' delegation (201 votes), Feeney, Comerford, Ketter, Shamp, Healy, Morton, Mangan, United Garment Workers' delegation (267 votes), Dunlap, West, Stemburgh, Breen, Fitzpatrick, Driscoll, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Farrell, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, Manning (J. J.), Pfeiffer, McCafferty, Keefe, O'Connor, Noyes, Dwyer, O'Sullivan, Wheeler, Frayne, Painters' delegation (374 votes), Carey (J. T.), Murphy, Alpine, Badgley, Clark (Thomas), Kennedy (Frank), Pacini, Sands, Barry, Evans, Bosworth, Gervais, Flood, Sheehan, Wendelen, Callahan, McDonald, Golden, Whitehead, Powell, Marx, Entenza, Cohen, Park, Jaekle, Bradley, Huddell, Duffy (P. F.), Miller (J. G.), Tracy (M. F.), Young (John), Doherty (P. J.), Costello, Scott (H. S.), Kugel, Tracy (W. J.), McGinn, Powell (J. J.), McGary, Voll, Foley, representing 6,185 votes.

NOT VOTING—DeVeaux, Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Glocklin, Holzsager, Cable, Bablitz, Kellington, Bechtold, Rosenberg, Winters, Newton, Nestor, McSorley, Liebig, Wilson (J. T.), Ward, Price, Wallace, Sheret, Schwarz, Dold, Starr, Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Moore, Calhoun, Noble, Freel, Leps, Hatch, Puckett, Kuernmerly, White, Peete, Griffin, Behrens, Koone, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, Iglesias, Lee, Johnson (Horace), Woodman, Mahoney, Virella, Frank, Jones, McDonald, Hirsch, Crouse, Leighton, O'Leary, Zimmerman, Richards, Hayes (Max), Zihlman, Breidenbach, Allen, Mahoney (J. H.), Strait, Lee, Coldren, Kosick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahliorn, Maloney, Quirk (G. F.), Armstrong, Clark (M. J.), Welch, Leary, Lyon, Piggott, Powerman, Robinson (Frank), Bradley, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Lopez, Kane, Hausen, Vaughan, Johnston (G. J.), Kreager, Rizzle, Schunk, Flynn (J. P.), Conroy, Devine, Justice, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon, Dunn (J. J.), Rodler, Ramsdell, Roe, Behen, Cullen, Blake, Carty, Hunter, Beccerill, McCallum, Thompson, Hall, Edwards, Beatty, Hamlin, Bohm, Creamer (Francis), Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Ryan (E.), Freedman, Conley, Hodges, Trotter, Chapman, representing 953 votes.

The chairman declared Delegate Furuseth duly elected.

Vice-President O'Connell placed in nomination for second fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress James J. Creamer, of the International Association of Machinists.

Delegate Geurin placed in nomination John F. Tobin, of the International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers. The nomination of Delegate Creamer was seconded by Delegate Ryan (W. D.), and the nomination of Delegate Tobin was seconded by Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)

There being no further nominations, Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

**FOR CREAMER.**—Kennedy, (A. J.), Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer (Jacob), Flynn (T. H.), Johnson (W. L. A.), Bellas, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Dwyer, Carpenters' delegation (276 votes), Crampton, Nelson, Brinkman, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), French, Smith (J. T.), Clerks' delegation (300 votes), McNulty, Fay, Kennedy, Feeney, McKee, Ketter, Firemen's delegation (84 votes) Nugent, Flannery, Flynn (J. J.), Hayes, (D. A.), Lafferty, Dunlap, West, Granite Cutters' delegation (84 votes), Moffitt, Maher, Stemburgh, Breen, Fitzpatrick, Driscoll, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (73 votes), McArdele, Davis, Lewis (L.), Keefe, O'Connor, Noyes, Dwyer, O'Connell, Creamer (J. J.), Ireland, O'Sullivan, Wheeler, Frayne, Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Walker, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Valentine, Frey, Schwab, Carroll, O'Neill, Musicians' delegation (93 votes), Painters' delegation (125 votes), Wilson (James), Gernon, Alpine, Badgley, Clark (Thos.), Kennedy (Frank), Pacini, Perham, Quick (L. W.), Ramsay, Furuseth, Olander, Harrington, Andersen, Brown, Hart, Barry, Evans, Bosworth, Gervais, Lennon, Lantz, Flood, Sheehan, Wendelken, Callahan, McDonald, Typographical Union delegation (321 votes), Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, MacArthur, Fosdick, Heicken, Cullen, McEwen, Bradley, Sullivan (D.), Johnston, Zimmerman, Seaber, Ertley, Allen, Tracy (M. F.), Young (John), Feeley, Humphrey, Costello, Scott (H. S.), Kugel, Tracy (W. J.), Powell (J. J.), Shickel, Scott (J. F.), Dunne (J. R.), representing 8,826 votes.

**FOR TOBIN.**—Sheehan, Tobin, Tatemann, Dulea, Hatch, Warren, Carpenters' delegation (1,653 votes), Clerks' delegation (200 votes), Rus-

sell (D. L.), Comerford, Winn, Firemen's delegation (41 votes), Mangan, Rickert, Larzer, McMahon, Hagan, Landers, Granite Cutters' delegation (42 votes), Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (289 votes), Manning (J. J.), Potter, Call, Grout, Daridis, Musicians' delegation (282 votes), Painters' delegation (489 votes), Carey (J. T.), Murphy, McCarthy, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Robinson, (Hugh) Golden, Whitehead, Fischer, (Henry), McAndrews, Typographical Union delegation (107 votes), Marx, Berger, Huddell, Duffy (P. F.), Maloney, Engie, Doherty, Holland, Petry, representing 4,739 votes.

**NOT VOTING.**—DeVeaux, Myrup, Weber, (John), Kline, Dougherty, (W. J.), Mockler, Glockling, Gengenbach, Malloy, Barnes, Holzsager, Cable, Balblit, Kellington, Bechtold, Rosenberg, Winters, Newton, Nestor, Lawlor, McSorley, Liebig, Pfeiffer, McCafferty, Wilson (J. T.), Ward, Price, Wallace, Sheret, Schwarz, Dold, St. rr, Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Moore, Calhoun, Sands, Noble, Russell (Fenj.), Freil, Leps, Powell, Hatch, Entenza, Puckett, Kuermmerly, Perkins, White, Peete, Griffin, Dihle, Behrens, Park, Jaekle, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, Iglesias, Lee, Johnson, (Horace), Woodman, Cottrell, Mahoney, Virella, Frank, Jones, McDonald, Hirsch, Crouse, Leighton, O'Leary, Richards, Miller (J. G.), Hayes, (Max), Zihlman, Bredenbach, Maloney (J. H.), Strait, Lee, Johns, Coldren, Kossick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Quick, (G. F.), Armstrong, Clark (M. J.), Welch, Leary, Lyon, Piggott, Bowerman, McGinn, Robinson, (Frank), Bradley, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Rardon, Snyder, Lopez, Kane, Young (C. O.), Hausen, Vaughan, McGary, Johnson, (G. J.), McCracken, Cragger, Byron, Rizzle, Schunk, Flynn (J. E.), Conroy, Devine, Justice, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon, Dunn (J. J.), Boller, Ramsell, Nancarrow, Roe, Behen, Cullen, Voll, Blake, Carty, Hunter, Bercerill, Foley, McCallum, Thompson, Call, Cody, Beatty, Hamlin, Bohm, Creamer, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Ryan (E.), Freedman, Conley, Hodge, Trotter, representing 1,350 votes.

The chairman declared Delegate Creamer duly elected.

**Delegate Crampton.**—At this time I desire to second the invitation of Fraternal Delegate Shackleton that President Gompers represent us as a special delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

The invitation of Fraternal Delegate Shackleton was further seconded by Delegates Klapetzky and Dempsey,

and the suggestion was made that he visit other European countries.

President Gompers—I should feel proud if I could go; but I have given the matter some little consideration, and I will submit things to you and ask you whether I am not justified in the course I think I ought to pursue. I do not know how active we may have to be during the year 1908. There will be a presidential election next year; there will be an election of members of Congress; there will be elections in a number of states of governors and members of the state legislatures as well as members of the judiciary. The American Federation of Labor has declared that we shall see to it that at least there shall be given to our demands for legislation better consideration than has been given them heretofore. The Congress of the British Trades Unions begins on the first Monday in September, our Labor Day. The Congress in Germany occurs some time during the summer. If I were to attempt to leave the United States and go to England, or any other country, during that period for a month of even for two weeks, every scoundrelly opponent would misinterpret or misrepresent my going away. I do not know that my presence in the United States is so important; but these fellows always try to make my absence of great significance, so anything we may do or leave undone is not going to please or satisfy our opponents. And we do not want to satisfy them; we do not propose to so shape our course as to meet their views; but if I were to go as a special delegate at that time it might do us a great deal of harm.

I want to assure you I should like to go; and yet under the circumstances I believe I ought not to go and that you ought to concur with that view. If I shall live for another year and, coming to this convention you are still of the opinion which seems to possess you now, I shall be honored, and assure you I shall have no difficulty in saying yes.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge—Having heard the statement of President Gompers and his reasons for deferring

his visit for one year longer, do the delegates concur in the statement he has made? If there be no objection we will declare that it may be deferred until next convention. Hearing no objection, it is so deferred.

Delegates Furuseth and Creamer spoke briefly to the convention, and thanked the delegates for the honor shown them.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), placed in nomination for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Hugh Frayne, of the Sheet Metal Workers. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Manning.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.)—There being no further nominations, I move you that Secretary Morrison be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Hugh Frayne for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Hugh Frayne for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The chairman declared Delegate Frayne elected, and in response to requests from the floor Delegate Frayne made a short address.

President Gompers in the chair.

The President announced that nominations were in order for the city in which to hold the next convention. Delegate Evans placed in nomination the city of Denver. Delegate Scott placed in nomination Tampa, Florida, and Delegate Diehle placed in nomination Detroit, Michigan.

Treasurer Lennon stated that for a number of years he had advocated holding one convention of the American Federation of Labor in Canada. He stated that he would not nominate Toronto as the city in which to hold the convention of 1908, but notified the convention that next year he would ask that the convention be held there in 1909 or 1910.

Delegate Perham seconded the

nomination of Denver.

Delegate Phillips nominated Columbus, Ohio.

Delegate Finger moved that the roll be not called but that the city for holding the next convention be selected by a show of hands. (Seconded).

Vice-President O'Connell—I move as an amendment that the city receiving the highest number of votes on the first roll call be declared the city in which the next convention will be held.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I move that at the conclusion of the roll call we take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, but before its completion the cities of Tampa, Detroit and Columbus were withdrawn from nomination, and Denver was declared the choice of the convention for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

At 6:30 the convention was adjourned to 8 p. m.

## TWELFTH DAY—Night Session.

The convention was called to order at 8 p. m., Saturday, November 23d, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES—DeVeaux, Kennedy (A. J.), Myrup, Weber (J.), Shanessy, Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Mockler, Flynn, (T. H.), Kellas, Clockling, Tobin, Tateman, Duelea, Hatch (W. M.), Butler (J. T.), Duffy, F., McKinlay (J. D.), Brinkman (J. H.), Gengenback, Malloy, Barnes (J. M.), Smith (J. T.), Conway, Manning, Robinson, Loebenberg, Holzsager, Russell, Cable, Bablitz, Fay, Kennedy (W. E.), Winn, Champ, Morton, Mangan, Nugent, Keillington, Bechtold, Flynn (J. J.), Rickert, Larger, McMahon (M. A.), Landers, Rosenberg, Dunlap, Winters, Newton (J.), Nestor, Maher (J. P.), Lawlor, Stemburgh, Breen, McArdle, Lewis (L.), McSorley, Liebig, Pfeiffer, McCafferty, Noyes, Creamer, Ireland, Wilson (J. T.), Ward, Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Wheeler (C. D.), Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Frey, Carroll, O'Neill, Weber (J. N.), Winkler, Carey, Skemp, Holton, Archibald, Wilson (J.), Gernon, Wallace (J. D.), Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Murphy (J. P.), Badgley, Clark (T.), Goltz, Duffy, Moore (S.M.), Calhoun, Quick

(L. W.), Ramsay, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Noble, Russell, Freeland, Robinson, Lantz, Golden, Whitehead, Powell (G.), Fisher (H.), McAndrews, Hatch (J. H.), Entenza, Puckett, Kuernermerly, Perkins, White, Peete, Heicken, Griffin, Behrens, Jaekle, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, (C. H.), Johnson (H.), Woodward, Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Jones (J.), Hirsch, Crouse, Leighton, O'Leary, Zimmerman, Duffy, Richards, Miller (J. G.), Hayes (M. S.), Seaber, Breidenbach, Allen, Mahoney, Lee (U. M.), Johns (W. L.), Coldren, Kossick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Maioney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Young (J.), Armstrong, Clark (M. J.), Costello, Welch, Holland, Lyon, Petry, Piggott, Bowerman, Kugel, McGinn, Robinson (F.), Bradley (J.), Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Reardon, Snyder, Kane, Hausen, Vaughan, McGary, Kane, (G. J.), Crager, Byron, Rizzle, Schunk, Flynn, Conroy, Scott (J. F.), Devine, Justice, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon (M.), Rodier, Ramsell, Nancarrow, Roe, Behen, Culien, Blake, Carty, Hunter (R. C.), Foley, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Bohm, Creamer, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), Secretary of

the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 121**—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has in effect a system of keeping a record of its employes in arsenals and navy yards known as efficiency cards; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for any employe to understand how said cards are marked, there being no published rules regarding the marking of said cards; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that said cards are used to discriminate against members of labor unions, who take active part in the affairs of their organizations; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be requested to prepare for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners a bill to eliminate the disagreeable feature of the efficiency cards or have them abolished altogether.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 137 be concurred in, when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 137**—By Delegates from International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, United States Judge Dayton, of the Northern District of West Virginia, has issued a blanket injunction enjoining all the union men and sympathizers from peaceful persuasion or talking to non-union men while at work, as well as prohibiting the labor press from discussing the merits or demerits of his restraining document; and

WHEREAS, A citizen and his wife have been sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days for alleged violation of one of said injunctions; and

WHEREAS, The said Judge Dayton has issued a restraining order preventing wage earners from organizing or discussing among themselves the advisability of organizing for their mutual protection; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That all National and

International organizations which have not already done so, send organizers into the State of West Virginia at once for the purpose of concentrating the forces of the wage earners and centralizing said forces on the Mine Owners and Manufacturers' Association and all Employers' Associations affiliated therewith, as well as on Judge Dayton, the avowed enemy of organized labor, and his sympathizers for the redemption of free speech, the right to organize and maintain their respective organizations and for the purpose of being allowed to enjoy the rights accorded to all American citizens by our National Constitution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate McNulty.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

**Resolution No. 142**—By Delegate John Weber, of Bakery and Confectionery International Union:

WHEREAS, Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, is a candidate for the nomination for the presidency at the forthcoming convention of one of the great political parties of the country; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Taft has a well-earned and well-deserved reputation for uncompromising and unrelenting hostility to organized labor, he being one of the first and chieftest of the Federal Judges who promulgated that great crime against the human and civil rights of American workingmen of segregating them from the other classes of their countrymen, subjecting them to the odious Judge-made government by injunction, and denying them the right of trial by jury; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor express its profound conviction that a great political party could not more wantonly affront and outrage the organized toilers of America than by nominating Mr. Taft for the Presidency. Opposition to government by injunction has become the first principle of American workingmen, and if Mr. Taft should become the nominee of his party for the presidency, organized labor will subordinate all other matters, and make a supreme united effort to encompass his defeat at the polls.

**RESOLVED**, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each and every organization subordinate to, or affiliated with, this body, together with the

request that such organizations take such suitable action in conformity herewith as will make certain in every community in the United States labor's attitude towards the candidacy of Mr. Taft.

**RESOLVED**, That copies hereof be sent to all the labor press of the country, with a request that they exert their utmost endeavors to frustrate the ambition of Mr. Taft.

**RESOLVED**, That this body heartily approves the editorial in the October number of the American Federationist, entitled "Taft, the Injunction Standard Bearer," and President Gompers is hereby thanked for thus wisely and fearlessly arousing the attention of labor to this political menace which confronts it.

The committee reported as follows:

We believe that this convention should not take action on resolutions of this kind, and recommend its reference to the President of the A. F. of L. for such further comment in the American Federationist as in his judgment seems best.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 122**—By Delegation of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees:

**WHEREAS**, It is the policy of a great number of our affiliated organizations to settle the question of wages, hours and working conditions with their employers through what is known as annual agreements, but in many cases there is a conflict in the date of making such agreements between the various organizations, especially in the same industry, which deprives them of the opportunity to aid and assist one another; and

**WHEREAS**, It should be the policy of all organizations to place themselves in position so that they can thoroughly unite and aid one another in the securing of the best working conditions possible; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby recommend to all affiliated organizations in the various cities and centers of industry that they arrange through their central bodies a specific date for the expiration of old agreements and the taking up of new ones; that all agreements shall expire upon a given date in each year, so that the new agreements can be taken up at that specified time by each and every organization. This day to be specified and known as "Agreement Day."

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

**Delegate Ryan**—The committee fears that even an endorsement of this resolution might bring about a conflict and unnecessary troubles with organizations that have joint agreements.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 126**—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

**WHEREAS**, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obnoxious contracts containing non-transferable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands of others than the original purchasers; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various States, and by the Congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferable and good to bearer.

**RESOLVED**, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby reaffirmed.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 131**—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America; George Leary, of Essex County Trades Council:

**WHEREAS**, The present insurance system in the United States is noto-

rious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 132—By the Delegation representing the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen's Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Photo-Engravers Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union No. 9463, of New York:

WHEREAS, We, the workers employed in the various departments of newspaper and commercial printing offices throughout the United States; i. e., Compositors, Pressmen, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Photo-Engravers, Bookbinders and Newspaper and Mail deliverers, to the number of over 100,000 feel that any combination which produces an artificial scarcity of news print paper, and which unduly stimulates the price of product, is an oppression that affects alike the employee as well as the employer; and

WHEREAS, The almost prohibitive and ruinous price of such paper has curtailed to an alarming extent the number of workers employed in the printing industry, and has further acted as a preventive to the printing trades artisans from securing higher compensation for their services, to which they are justly entitled; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to give this matter its immediate attention and submit a memorial to the President of the United States and the next Congress, when assembled, and appeal for a readjustment of the laws which make such combination in the restraint of trade possible and tyrannical.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Carey, Dunn, Lynch, Healy and Secretary Morrison.

Vice-President Duncan, of the committee, made the following statement:

Three resolutions of this nature have been introduced in this convention, and two were introduced in the last convention. I have no doubt they were innocently drawn and introduced, but nevertheless they have in them that which may cause considerable trouble in these conventions. It is a long time now since the American Federation of Labor was called upon to declare itself or did so in any manner, on a tariff question; but when the tariff views of Frank Foster, of Boston, were permitted to be printed under a "leave to print" resolution in one convention, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers withdrew, and that organization was not represented for a year or two thereafter. In the last convention two tariff resolutions were introduced, and they caused about as much commotion as anything in the convention. A delegate arose after both had been passed and asked for a reconsideration so the convention would not be on record on the question.

This resolution, while not saying so, is a tariff resolution. The committee knew that the printing trades' delegates, with President Lynch at the head, called upon President Roosevelt before coming here and had his promise that he would recommend legislation along this line in his forthcoming address to Congress. The committee refers this to the Executive Council so that body, through its legislative committee, can appeal to the President without having an otherwise innocent and fair resolution passed on its phraseology by this convention, perhaps giving some other delegation a chance to come in with a rank tariff proposition and quote this action as its authority for doing so. The resolution is carefully drawn; the tariff propo-

sition is not stated in terms; but it is there, and that which the people back of it desired is contained in our recommendation. The committee referred the resolution to the Executive Council so they could act in concert along the lines desired, so far as they could do, without giving a chance to open the flood gates in this convention to the tariff question.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegates, American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The United States is at present passing through a financial crisis, caused, so alleged, by a shortage of money, the commercial life blood of the nation, which has already caused widespread suffering by a paralyzation of business and the laying off or discharge of hundreds of wage earners, which is further increased by the banks refusing to honor the demands of their depositors, many of whom are working people, except under certain restrictions; and

WHEREAS, Such a state of affairs, more especially is applied to the deposits of wage earners, would not occur in nations where the savings of the people may be deposited with the assurance that a simple demand can always be promptly honored; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have drafted a bill, and introduced in Congress to establish postal savings banks on the basis as at present in vogue in Great Britain, or an improvement thereon, if such can be devised.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

Delegate Ryan—The committee takes it that this is an endorsement of the principle of Postal Savings Banks, and therefore concur in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 138—By Delegate Frank W. Cotterill, Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, An invitation has been extended by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to the A. F. of L. to place its exhibit at the Exposition to be held

in Seattle, Washington, during the year 1909; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we accept the invitation and the Executive Committee be instructed to take the preliminary steps necessary to see that our economic exhibit will be on exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in the year 1909.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Ryan—Resolutions No. 101 and No. 140, being on the same subject, were considered together by the committee.

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, There are indications that our country is again on the verge of one of those industrial disturbances which are called "panics" and repeat themselves in regular intervals under the capitalistic profit system. They are mainly caused by the fact that the workingmen do not and cannot get the full value of their product as long as the capitalist system lasts, and

WHEREAS, Our government at the first sign of the financial difficulties has hastened to lend a helping hand to the members and speculators of Wall Street by pouring millions into their coffers, so that money should be available to them at low interest, and

WHEREAS, If the financial panic should be followed now or in the near future by an industrial crisis, the workingmen and the proletariat in general would be the most intense sufferers, although they are the most innocent; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask Congress to consider ways and means to ameliorate and mitigate the crisis, should it set in, by issuing money without interest to State, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways, schools, bridges and public utilities; provided, however, that such work be done at union wages and under the eight-hour day; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That these States, counties and municipalities shall be permitted to repay their indebtedness on easy installments, and that the money issued for the purpose be cancelled with the bonds repaid; and finally, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the Twenty-Seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the government by thus giving employment to millions of wage

earners in making public improvements, would not only simply be doing once for the working class something similar to what the government is always doing for the capitalist class, but that these improvements would also be a lasting and valuable addition to our civilization and culture.

The resolution was non-concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate John Fitzpatrick, Horseshoers:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in the United States Government power and authority and makes it the duty and the responsibility of the Government to provide a lawful medium of exchange, and

WHEREAS, The lack of money to pay the wages of working men and women is causing the closing down of shops and factories and mines, throwing out of employment men and women in great numbers throughout the United States through no fault of theirs, and

WHEREAS, It is also the power and the duty and the responsibility of the United States Government to start at once public works to provide work for these people who are thus being thrown out of employment and who will either have to starve or be supported by individual charity or the charity of the community; therefore, be it.

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor that the President of the United States be requested and urged to call a special session of Congress at once for the purpose of enacting legislation providing for public works, such as deep waterways, needed harbors throughout the United States, and such other public revenue-producing improvements as will insure employment at once to labor thrown out of employment;

RESOLVED, That the special session be called also for the purpose of providing by Congress for issuing directly, without the intervention of any agency, a medium of exchange that will provide for the immediate payment in lawful money the labor employed on these public works.

The resolution was non-concurred in by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger and Perham.

Delegate Perham moved as a substitute: That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to see that a bill is presented in Congress asking for an investigation of the financial stringency that has recently taken place. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegate Fitzpatrick, author of Resolution No. 140, who asked that at least his resolution be referred to the Executive Council, and that they deal with the proposition in any way they saw fit so that the matter might be brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Andersen, Ketter and Crampton.

Delegate Walker moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the understanding that if the financial situation becomes serious enough to warrant it the question be taken up by the Executive Council for action that would be for the best interests of the members.

The amendment and substitute were lost, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommend the adoption of Resolution No. 145, by Delegate George Finger, of the Brotherhood of Painters, when amended to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That we declare in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income tax and we are also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 146, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 146—By Delegates John Golden, James Whitehead, U. T. W. of America:

WHEREAS, We believe the time is expedient when some definite action should be taken by the American Fed-

eration of Labor for the abolition of child labor in the several States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the legislative committees of the various State organizations the necessity of making an aggressive agitation in their respective State Legislatures for the enactment of laws abolishing child labor, where such a law does not now exist.

Delegate Ryan—We added to the last paragraph of the resolution the words "where such a law does not now exist" for the purpose of protecting the States where laws have already been passed regulating child labor. In Illinois and some other States no child under sixteen years can work at any dangerous occupation.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 161—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, Tailors' Union:

WHEREAS, The non-partisan movement for installing the Initiative and Referendum in our country's government, started by our Convention in 1892, and accentuated in 1901 by President Gompers, the Executive Council, and the Annual Convention, has since been taken up by most of the non-partisan organizations that are opposed to the ruling few, and during the past year the movement has reached a place where it was sweeping everything before it, which caused the monopolists and their attorneys to openly combat it or suffer immediate and complete defeat; and

WHEREAS, The issue is so clear that the monopolists' deceptive arguments have not stayed the tide, which should be augmented by the systematic questioning of the candidates that are to come before the primaries and conventions of the parties not yet pledged to the people's rule, each candidates' attitude to be reported to the voters, followed at a later day by the questioning of the nominees, State and National, and the widespread publication of their replies; and

WHEREAS, For the purpose of organizing the liberty-loving people of this country to systematically do this work throughout the United States, also to publish and distribute a campaign text-book, and for the interrogating, funds are absolutely necessary, and as the object is to terminate special privileges, the funds must come from the people in general, including trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Norfolk, that our Executive Council be directed to issue in behalf

of this non-partisan Initiative and Referendum movement an appeal for funds, and to mail a copy to each affiliated union including the Locals attached to the Internationals and Nationals, also to such of the Societies of Equity, Farmers' Unions, Granges, Woman Suffrage Associations and other organizations as it may deem advisable. Using, if thought best, a News Letter, entered as second-class mail matter, which publication may be issued as frequently as the needs of the situation may demand, provided the entire cost be defrayed from the special fund; and

RESOLVED, That the appeal shall designate a trade union official to receive trade union funds, the disbursement of which shall be by order of the Executive Council, or a committee to be named by it, also that the Executive Council be authorized to take such additional non-partisan action as in its judgment will promote the cause; and

RESOLVED, That every voter in the land is urged to agree with his fellow-citizens that he will vote only for such candidates and nominees as are pledged to the restoration of the people's rule. Today, as in 1776, the establishment of political liberty is the paramount issue. Why should voters choose between would-be rulers, when they can at once become the sovereign power? And, be it further

RESOLVED, That we proclaim to the world that the epoch-making achievement of restoring self-government to the American people will not be due to any political party, but to the non-partisan movement, a leading part of which is the Federated Trade Unions.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee offered the following substitute for Resolution No. 164, by Delegate D. L. Russell, of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to draft and present, at the earliest possible moment, a petition to the Congress of the United States of America calling upon that body to appoint a commission to forthwith institute and conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the deceptive and irregular devices resorted to by the telegraph companies during the late strike of the Commercial Telegraphers; and that said commission report to Congress such remedial legislation as may bring about Government ownership of all telephone and

telegraph lines with the least possible delay.

Delegate Ryan—Delegate Russell has left the convention, but saw the report of the committee before leaving, and stated that he was perfectly satisfied with it.

On motion of Delegate Feeley the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 171, by Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A., when amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, The question of universal peace, the abolition of war and disarmament is being generally discussed; and

WHEREAS, There appears upon the statutes of the United States a law known as "The Dick Military Law," which is wholly antagonistic to the general trend of civilian thought upon military matters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the features of this law shall be treated from time to time, by the editor of the *Federalist* as they may affect members of organized labor. We further recommend that the same course be pursued by all affiliated organizations in their respective publications.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 173—By Delegate John J. Manning, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, The Court of Appeals of the State of Oregon has declared the ten-hour workday law for women constitutional; and

WHEREAS, The Laundrymens' Association of Oregon has appealed said decision to the United States Court of Appeals; and

WHEREAS, A copy of the progress of this law is now available to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the Executive Council for their consideration and assistance in defending this law.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 178—By Delegate Ed.

Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The fishermen have been excluded from many provisions of the maritime law which protects the seamen of our country; and

WHEREAS, The lack of this protection is taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons to impose many hardships upon the fishermen; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Session assembled, that the Legislative Committee hereby stands instructed to secure, if possible, from Congress to fishermen better protection under the law.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 179—By Delegate Ed. Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar Strauss, has been requested by the Alaska Fishermen's Union, the majority of companies operating in Bristol Bay, Alaska, and by several Western United States Senators to prohibit salmon traps in the Nushagak and Wood rivers, Bristol Bay, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, The salmon traps in these rivers are rapidly destroying an industry in which millions of capital are invested and several thousand workers employed, also wantonly diminishing the world's food supply; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Session assembled, that we endorse the request for prohibition of salmon traps in Wood and Nushagak rivers, and the President hereby stands instructed to so notify Secretary Strauss.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Andersen.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 172—By Delegates O'Connor and Dwyer, Longshoremen's International Union:

WHEREAS, Rule 9, Section 6, of the

**Government Rules of Steamboat Inspection reads as follows:**

"Local Inspectors shall, when issuing a certificate, specify therein or thereon the number, class, or kind of licensed officers and crew required to navigate the vessel with safety at all times, but should the master or owner desire to operate the vessel not more than thirteen hours out of the twenty-four in any one day, the local Inspectors shall endorse on the certificate of inspection the number and class or kind of licensed officers and crew that are necessary for such reduced period of navigation;" therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. endeavor to have this rule made a law with the following addition: "But in no case will licensed masters, pilots or engineers be on duty more than twelve hours out of twenty-four in any one day."

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 180**—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

**RESOLVED**, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to petition the Congress of the United States of America to test the possibility of governmental telegraphy, by constructing, controlling and operating an experimental telegraph line between the cities of New York and Washington.

The committee non-curred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 181**—By Delegate Louis A. Schwarz, International Photo Engravers' Union of N. A.:

**WHEREAS**, The monetary situation throughout the United States is in such a shape, at the present time, as to cause grave fears of an industrial as well as a financial panic; and

**WHEREAS**, The unscrupulous banking methods that are in vogue in some of the large financial centers of the country, are directly responsible for this state of affairs, thereby temporarily destroying public confidence and causing it, to a great extent to withdraw its savings from the banks and trust companies, and thus creating a scarcity of available currency; and,

**WHEREAS**, These conditions are directly and most seriously affecting

the interests of the laboring classes, and are depriving them of the benefits enjoyed through years of continued prosperity; and

**WHEREAS**, Anything that so directly concerns the working people of the United States as to seriously interfere with their means to secure a livelihood, and that makes conditions such as to demoralize business and trade, and reduces the demand for labor to a minimum, is, and should be, of deep concern to this convention; and

**WHEREAS**, The causes leading up to this deplorable manipulation of the currencies of this country, should be denounced and condemned in the fullest extent; be it therefore

**RESOLVED**, That the banking methods which are responsible for the present stringency in the money market be severely censured, and that this convention go on record, being the voice of organized labor, as being unanimously in favor of any efficient methods that may be employed, to place the currency of the United States upon a more elastic and safe basis to prevent the possibility of the scarcity of currency; and that this convention, representing the working people of the United States, demand of the people's representatives in Congress, that immediate steps be taken toward this end; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That organized labor is opposed to the hoarding of currency, and advocates the restoration of all money saved in this manner, to the different channels that serve to keep the currency of the United States in healthy circulation; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That copies of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, and also, that they be given to the daily press throughout the country.

The committee reported as follows: The committee recommends that no action be taken on this resolution, as the subject matter is covered by the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Minneapolis Convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 187**—By Delegate Max Morris, of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

**WHEREAS**, The labor unions of Montana have for the past three years been engaged in a struggle against the dual organization known as the I. W. W., which has been endeavoring to replace the American Federation of Labor and the national and inter-

national unions affiliated therewith; and

WHEREAS, Through the untiring efforts of the Montana Federation of Labor the perpetuation of the trades union movement as expressed through the A. F. of L. has been more firmly established than ever before throughout the State of Montana; and

WHEREAS, This fight between the Montana State Federation of Labor and the so called I. W. W. has almost depleted the treasury of the Montana Federation of Labor, as well as the treasuries of the local unions of the national and international organizations in that State; and

WHEREAS, For the past six months the Montana State Federation has been engaged in a struggle aiding the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in their efforts to secure from the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company recognition and living wages for its members; and

WHEREAS, injunctions have been issued by the Federal Courts against the State Federation, its officers, and members, some of whom have been adjudged in contempt of court and are at present in jail; and

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company has entered damage suits against union men to the amount of \$75,000; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention pledge to the Montana Federation of Labor their moral support and urge organized labor in general to aid and assist our brothers in Montana in every way possible.

Delegate Ryan—This resolution was introduced in the convention Friday afternoon, and the committee has had no opportunity as a whole to consider it. The members of the committee I have consulted have spoken favorably of concurrence. I therefore move the adoption of the resolution by the convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 168—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.; and

WHEREAS, The Civic Federation assumes to advise the citizens on public questions and especially labor organizations in the matter of industrial disputes between employers and employees, and in these matters have favored the interests of capital to a marked degree; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares it has no confidence in the afore named organization.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following portion of the report of the Executive Council be concurred in:

#### LINCOLN'S MEMORIAL FARM ASSOCIATION.

The life work of Lincoln, the lessons of his lifework furnish not only the highest justification of the great purposes of the labor movement, but they are also an inspiration to all mankind who love their fellows and aim to serve them.

An association was formed some time ago which acquired by purchase, the home and farm where the great Lincoln was born. The farm is to be transformed into a park as a perpetual monument to the great commoner, Abraham Lincoln. This association will obtain as many as possible of the works and relics of Lincoln, and these will be retained in the Lincoln Home for the study and observation of all who may visit there. The Lincoln Farm Memorial Association is organized to erect a perpetual monument to the memory of the great Lincoln; a monument in keeping with the characteristics of the man who stood foremost in defense of the rights and liberties of the people.

The representatives of the association have been offered by a few men of wealth sufficient funds, but they prefer that the Lincoln Farm Memorial shall be the gift of all the people of the country. They have appealed with considerable success to several organizations, and have asked the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor. The purpose impressed us as being so worthy that we endorsed the project and recommend its approval to this convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee concurred in the fol-

lowing portion of the report of the Executive Council, and recommended that the work be continued by the various State Federations.

#### DEPARTMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF HOURS OF LABOR.

A resolution passed at the last convention recited that a number of workmen still toil long hours each day and more than six days in a week; that this results to the workers' physical and moral detriment and insisting that the State Legislatures should enact laws requiring manufacturers to give to the Department of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Departments of their respective States, all data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other labor conditions, which these Departments may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

This matter was taken up by President Gompers through correspondence with the various State branches affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The executive officers of the greater number of these bodies replied by indicating their full approval of your recommendations and their desire and intention to do everything possible to carry them into effect.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH RAILROAD MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

In conformity with your instructions, a conference was held between the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to arrange for a plan of co-operation between these Brotherhoods and our Federation, so that united action may be taken to secure favorable legislation for labor of the entire country.

The conference discussed the essen-

tial features of legislation upon which we could agree and adopted the following resolutions:

**RESOLVED**, That it is the sense of this conference that a bill be introduced in the next Congress providing that federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court shall not have power to declare any act of Congress unconstitutional.

**RESOLVED**, That when a joint committee (of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and of the Railroad Brotherhoods) meet in conference, they outline a plan whereby the Railroad Brotherhoods unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor may continue to act in conjunction with the Federation, for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to the wage-earners of our country.

Later another conference was held of representatives from three of the Railroad Brotherhoods; P. H. Morrissey representing the Railroad Trainmen, H. R. Fuller, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and A. B. Garrottson the Order of Railway Conductors, with a committee representing the American Federation of Labor composed of Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell, W. D. Huber, Frank Morrison and J. H. Brinkman.

At this conference the entire matter affecting labor's interests legislatively considered was gone into, and it was decided that a later conference should be held at which the Railroad Brotherhoods should be represented by one man and the Executive Council by one man. H. R. Fuller and President Gompers were selected as the respective representatives.

This conference authorized, and we endorsed, the issuance of a circular simultaneously by the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Federation to all bodies affiliated with the Brotherhoods and with the American Federation of Labor. It is not necessary here to go into the subject matter of that circular, as copies have already been furnished you. However, we desire to state that the conference agreed that the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and of the Federation should unite in every way that was agreeable to both bodies to secure such legislation as will ensure

justice and a "square deal" for labor. Your further advice and instructions in regard to this matter are necessary.

On the above portion of the report of the Executive Council the committee made the following recommendation: We approve the action taken, endorse the subject matter and recommend continuance of action along the lines set forth in this report.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee—I move that the Economic Program adopted at the last convention, with the part added in this convention, be printed in full in the proceedings of this convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Following is the Economic Platform adopted by the Minneapolis Convention and amended by the Norfolk Convention:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.

3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.

4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.

5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

6. Release from employment one day in seven.

7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.

8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.

9. The abolition of the sweat shop system.

10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.

14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.

17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

18. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

20. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 188—

RESOLVED, That this, the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor thanks the people of Norfolk, Va., for the many hospitalities and courtesies extended the delegates during their stay in this city.

That the city and State officials, business men, clubs, the rank and file of organized labor have all contributed their portion to make our stay pleasant and instructive.

That we thank the daily press for the publication given our deliberations.

We have enjoyed our stay in the "City by the Sea" and we shall carry back to our homes and constituents pleasant memories of the kindnesses extended the representatives, and that

the convention returns its thanks for all courtesies received.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The introducer of the resolution has not said anything about the ladies. I have been asked by the ladies attending this convention, both the delegates and the wives and daughters of delegates, to include in the resolution an expression of their thanks to the ladies of Norfolk who have done so much to make their stay pleasant while in this city. With this addition I desire to move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded and carried, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Ryan—That completes the report, which is respectfully submitted and signed by the entire committee.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman.  
W. D. RYAN, Secretary.  
D. D. MULCAHY.  
T. M. GUERIN.  
W. L. A. JOHNSON.  
EDW. HIRSCH.  
GEORGE R. FRENCH.  
JOHN O'NEILL.  
T. V. O'CONNOR.  
J. T. WILSON.  
EDWARD COHEN.  
EDW. W. POTTER.  
JEROME JONES.  
LEE M. HART.  
JOHN GORMAN.

Vice-President Duncan — Being obliged to leave the city, Delegate Tobin asked me to read the following report of the Special Committee of which he was chairman. I therefore beg to submit the following:

Norfolk, Virginia, Nov. 22, '07.

Your Special Committee appointed for the purpose of promoting union labels, in conference with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, finds that this Society has a membership approximating one hundred thousand, largely in the middle States. This organization has a label and contemplates introducing a label bearing a new design.

Your committee also finds that the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has a membership of one million five hundred thousand, located principally in Texas and adjoining States. This organization also has a label, which has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

We learn that friendly relations exist between the two organizations of Farmers that may result in their amalgamation or a joint agreement upon one label.

We find that there is a rapidly growing bond of common interest between the organized farmers and organized labor, and an enthusiastic support given to the labels of the producing farmers and the trades unionists.

Your committee recommends that the fullest, possible support be given to the organized farmers, and that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to endorse a label to represent the united farmers, or a joint label if agreed upon, in the event of such label or labels being agreed upon prior to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We further recommend that the Executive Council appoint a representative of the American Federation of Labor to visit conventions of farmers as they occur, for the purpose of conveying trade union information and fraternal greetings.

We conclude our recommendation by suggesting that President Gompers be instructed by this convention to personally attend the next convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which is to be held in Texas some time early in the coming year.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Chairman.  
JNO. H. BRINKMAN, Secretary.  
J. E. McCACKEN,  
C. W. WOODMAN,  
JAS. P. MAHER,  
HENRY KETTER,  
THOS. F. TRACY.

It was moved by Delegate Ketter, and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

President Gompers—It may not be possible for me to attend that convention.

Treasurer Lennon—I move as an amendment that the President attend or designate some one to attend in his place.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the report of the committee as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Lynch, for the Special Committee on Co-operation with the American Society of Equity, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to devise plans for further co-operation with the American Society of Equity along national and international lines, has conferred with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, and find that it is the desire of that organization to secure the support of organized labor in the establishment of equity exchanges, that is stores in which the product of the farmers will be offered for sale to the consumer without the intervention or assistance of the commission house; thus, in the opinion of the American Society of Equity, eliminating the non-producer and his profits. Undoubtedly these equity exchanges would offer favorable opportunity for the sale of all union labeled articles, including the produce of the farm, but at the same time, it must be borne in mind that there are thousands of fair merchants who now employ union clerks and keep on sale union-made and labeled articles, and any plan of co-operation for the establishment of equity exchanges should embrace consideration for the interests of these fair merchants.

We, therefore, recommend that the matter of co-operation with the American Society of Equity in the establishment of equity exchanges, be referred to the various State and City Central Bodies for investigation and action.

We further recommend that the resolutions adopted by the Minneapolis Convention be reaffirmed by this convention, and so that there may be renewed interest in and understanding of the position and declarations of the Minneapolis Convention we reproduce herewith and make a part of this report the resolutions adopted by the Twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

RESOLVED, That we call upon the wage workers still outside the fold of our union to affiliate therewith, and we urge the unaffiliated farmers to cast their lot with the farmers' organizations, in order to promote the mutual interests of both; and

RESOLVED, That we recommend to our members everywhere to demand the products of the farm, garden and orchard, that bear the label of the farmers' organization, as the farmers have assured us they will do by products bearing the labels of our trade unions; and

RESOLVED, In order to carry into effect this mutual understanding that our local unions and city central bodies when called upon by the representatives of the farmers' organization, appoint committees to co-operate with them in the effort to promote the demand for union labeled products, and that a fraternal interchange of delegates be continued between the trade unions and the farmers' organization, both at national and State convention.

Respectfully submitted:

JAMES M. LYNCH, Chairman.  
JAMES DUNCAN, Secretary.  
P. F. DUFFY.  
J. E. STRAIT,  
JAS. J. CREAMER,  
DAN'L J. KEEFE,

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as read.

Delegate Andersen stated that Delegate McKee had assisted him in securing a British flag to add to the decorations of the hall. He stated that it had been secured from the U. S. battleship Minnesota, and requested of the officers that it be safely returned, with a letter of thanks to the officer who so kindly allowed it to be used during the convention.

President Gompers announced that the request would be complied with.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 186—By Delegate Lee M. Hart, Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance:

"WHEREAS, The Actors' National Protective Union finds it difficult to thoroughly organize their trade by reason of obstacles peculiar to their trade over which they have no control,

It is hereby recommended by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that other organizations operating in the amusement enterprises such as theatres, etc., give special consideration to the possibility of giving aid to the Actors' National Protective Union in so far as it is possible and consistent with the interests and law of such other organizations.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

In the absence of Delegate Russell, Secretary of the Committee on Education, Delegate Swartz made the following report:

On various portions of the report of the Executive Council referred to the committee, we recommend the following:

#### PLEDGED TO RUSSIAN FREEDOM.

We desire to report that at our meeting last March the official representatives of the movement for the freedom of Russia's workmen were present, Messrs. Aladyn and Tchikovsky, and requested the active assistance of the organized workmen of America in their efforts to secure reforms in the land of the Czar. What they particularly desire and aim to secure are political amnesty, revision of all exceptional laws, a responsible ministry, and the introduction of elementary constitutional government.

These matters were discussed at length, and the preambles and resolutions adopted were published in the May, 1907, issue of the "American Federationist."

We urge the approval of this con-

vention of the action we took in this matter.

Your committee endorses the action taken by the Executive Council, and recommends that the convention express its hearty approval of said action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

The last convention directed that we make an investigation relative to evasion and disregard of the laws of the States and city ordinances relative to the protection of human life, of men engaged in constructive works on buildings, and to have prepared a bill in statutory form to cover all States and Territories with a view to obtain simultaneous enactment of a law in every State, Territory, possession or dependency of the United States, for the protection of human life and limb; and that a further investigation be made regarding the so-called "Casualty Companies," whether these companies are engaged in such operations "which tend to defeat the ends of justice and proper protection of human life."

In conformity with your instructions, we have endeavored to collect from every available source, information relative to these matters. We have secured considerable interesting and valuable data, but it is incomplete. The Executive Council should continue making further investigation so as to be in a position whereby your instructions and purpose may be carried into effect.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council complete the compilation, and thereafter supervise the statistical and other information referred to.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee endorses the praiseworthy educational efforts and influence of President Gompers, as indi-

cated in his report under caption "Education—Labor—Progress," and recommend a more general reading and deeper study henceforth of the American Federationist, as well as all documents, pamphlets, circulars, etc., issued by the American Federation of Labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee unreservedly endorses every word of the following portion of the President's report and recommends the same to the convention for its approval:

#### AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.

I can not adequately express my own appreciation and the deep obligation I feel that our fellow-workers owe to the magnificent labor press of America. It is of immeasurable value to labor to have a regular publication, not only to espouse its cause in a specific, general, theoretical or academic character, but one which will put the "best foot forward" and express the right word at the right time in defense and in advocacy of labor's rights. The influence of the labor press is even as wide if not wider outside of our own ranks than is generally known or acknowledged. A bona fide labor paper, apart from the direct good work which it does, compels the general public press to be more decent in its consideration of and attitude toward our cause and our movement. I regard it as an imperative duty which all members of organized labor should perform to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of our country.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

In order to emphasize the importance of the need for a more hearty support for genuine labor papers than they have heretofore been accorded, and for the purpose of calling particular attention thereto, your committee also recommends the reaffirmation of the following resolution, which was adopted by the Minneapolis Convention:

Resolution No. 146—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Washington C. L. U., of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada, have in most instances a struggle for existence

for lack of subscribers, and advertisers and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona fide labor journal generally has in a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Your committee endorses those portions of the reports of the President and the Executive Council headed, "American Federation of Labor Exhibit at Jamestown."

While organized labor may with pardonable pride find real cause for gratification in the fact that union labor's exhibit was awarded the gold medal, the committee, nevertheless, would feel that it had not done its full duty if it did not mention, in passing, the deplorable lack of enterprise on part of many unions which with benefit to themselves and value to the labor movement, could have exhibited the product of their handicraft at the exposition, yet failed to do so. It is to be hoped that this neglect will not be a conspicuous feature of similar events in the future.

On the other hand, the committee takes unfeigned pleasure in praising the magnificient showing made by the comparatively few, unions responsible for the masterpieces of unsurpassed skill and art which adorn the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor exhibit at the exposition.

Your committee also endorses the President's commendation of the work of Vice-President Morris in securing the co-operation of employers of union labor, thereby making possible the splendid display of union labor and workmanship, which excited unstinted favorable comment from visitors to the exposition.

Your committee earnestly recommends that the convention voice its sentiments by highly commanding the efforts of all who aided in making the Federation's exhibit the pronounced success it is; and the committee further recommends that a sincere vote of thanks be given to Vice-President Morris, the unions, the employers, and all taking part at the exposition in behalf of organized labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Swartz—That completes the report, which is signed by the entire committee.

JOSEPH VALENTINE, Chairman.  
DANIEL L. RUSSELL, Secretary.  
ELIAS BREIDENBACH.

C. W. WOODMAN.

J. F. WINKLER.

A. M. SWARTZ.

HUGH STEVENSON.

CHAS. W. PETRY.

J. J. McCAFFERTY.

J. J. MOCKLER.

GEORGE F. DUNN.

WALTER WEST.

JOHN H. WALLACE.

P. F. HOLTON.

J. L. GERON.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was concurred in.

Delegate Marx, for the Special Committee on Convict Labor Evils, reported as follows:

Your Special Committee on Convict

Labor Evils, begs leave to report that it has considered the clause in President Gompers' annual report on the bill pending before Congress on convict labor, and commend the Executive Council in its efforts to secure the passage of the measure. We also urge that this activity be continued.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council be instructed to take up the question of convict labor with all political parties, National or State, and endeavor to have them insert a plank in their platform to abolish the system of convict labor known as the contract system; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all unions, national and international, and to all State and Central bodies; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all international, national, State and Central bodies be requested to send copies of this resolution to their local unions and affiliated bodies; that they take up the question of national and State issues in their respective home cities and States, and urge all political parties to insert a plank in their platforms to abolish all systems of contract labor where it comes in competition with free labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Marx—That completes the report, which is signed by the entire committee.

ANDY MARX,  
W. W. WHITE,  
HORACE JOHNSON.

At the request of President Gompers, Fraternal Delegate Hodge, from the British Trades Union Congress, and Fraternal Delegate Trotter, from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, addressed the convention. Both expressed pleasure in being able to attend the sessions of the convention, thanked the delegates for their kindness and courtesy to them, and expressed the hope that at some future date they might again have the pleasure of attending a convention of the

## American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers stated that he desired to request the officers of affiliated organizations to see that at least some of the special assessment provided for be forwarded to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Vice-President O'Connell moved

that the convention adjourn sine die.

Before the question was put, President Gompers made a brief address to the convention.

All the delegates then arose, joined hands and were led in singing "Auld Lang Syne" by Fraternal Delegate Hodge.

The convention was then adjourned sine die.

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## ADDENDA.

In the report of the Committee on Building Trades, on page 303, the word "sections" should not appear in the twenty-second line. The report, as adopted, is as follows:

We, your Committee on Building Trades, find that in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council relative to conference held between subcommittees representing the Executive Council and the Structural Trades Alliance.

The committee having given the subject its earnest consideration and believing it to be to the best interest of the labor movement in general that it be under the one head.

We, therefore, recommend to the twenty-seventh annual convention that a department of building trades of the A. F. of L. be created; said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L. to be composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades Organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L. and to be given autonomy over the Building Trades; with authority to issue charters to local Building Trades sections; said sections and Central body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L. to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the Building Trades.

We further recommend that all local unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with Central bodies of the A. F. of L.

The report of the Granite Cutters' International Association, appearing in the Secretary's report on page 62, should read as follows:

Granite Cutters.—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, 6 (due to finish of jobs). Gain in membership, 657. Number of strikes, 14; won, 13; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,825; benefited, 1,825. Cost of strikes, \$18,721.10. Secured 7 per cent increase in wages, where new agreements were made, owing to the expiration of old ones. Gains in other respects: Saturday half-holiday in many instances; better regulation of pay days; successful contentions against overbearing foremen, and better regulation of machines. Adjustments secured by conference in some instances, without recourse to strike. No reduction in wages. During the past ten years the organization has secured weekly and two weekly pay days, reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 and a wage increase of 23 per cent. An age benefit has been established. Death benefits, \$10,727.08.

1. The following is a list of the names of the  
2. members of the Board of Directors of the  
3. *Journal of the American Medical Association*,  
4. and the names of the officers of the Association.  
5. Dr. M. W. Smith, President.

6. Dr. W. H. Day, Vice-President.

7. Dr. W. H. Day, Secretary.

8. Dr. W. H. Day, Treasurer.

9. Dr. W. H. Day, General Manager.

10. Dr. W. H. Day, General Manager.

